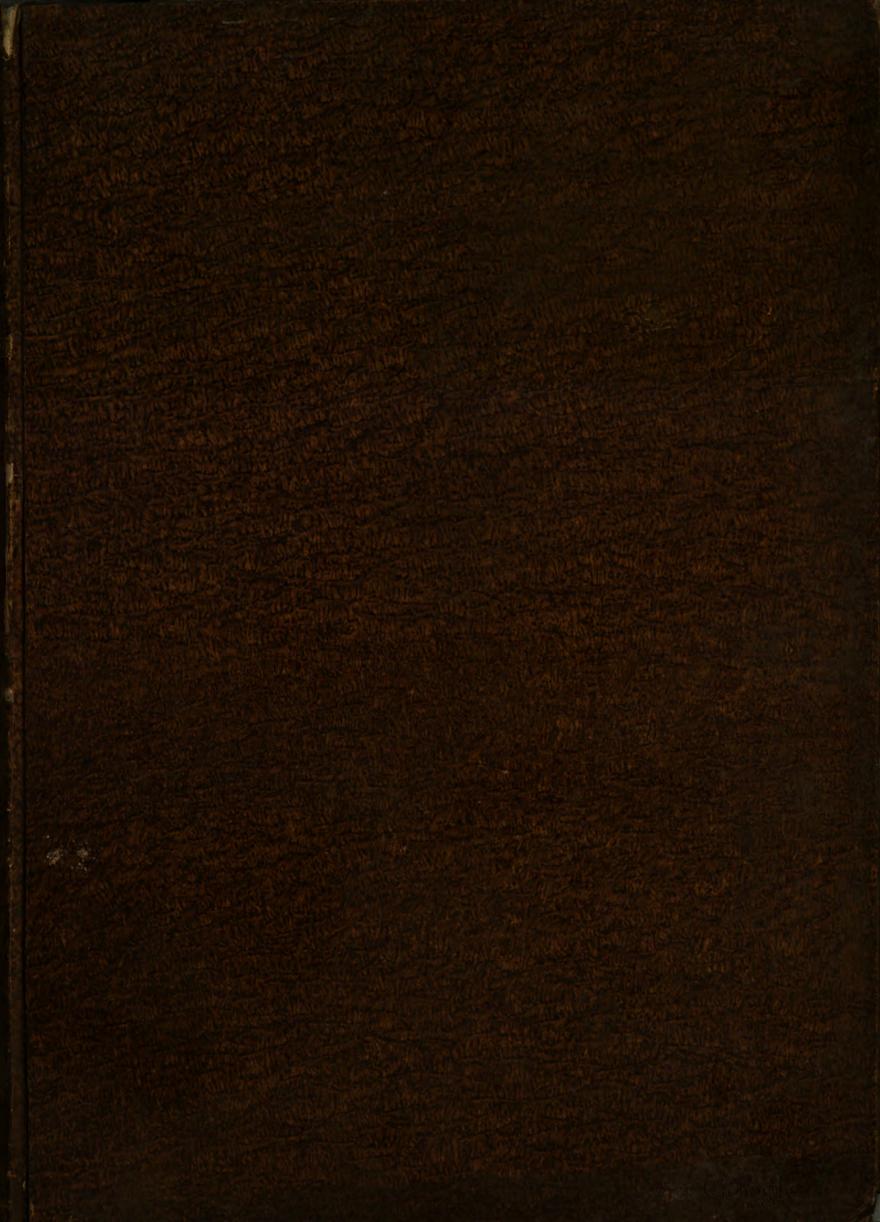
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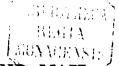


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16 h 4° 1876, 7/12

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.



PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,236.]

LONDON, JULY 4, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 9; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, June 7; Calcutta, June 6.

The news of the week in India was not of much importance. Bombay was expecting the monsoon at any moment, and the weather in the plains was most oppressive. Lord Lytton had returned to Simla after a week's holiday at Mashobra, and a day for the first meeting of the Legislative Council had been fixed upon. Sir Philip Wodehouse was to leave Mahableshwar shortly for Puna, where visitors were already beginning to arrive. The Duke of Buckingham still held his Court at Utakamand. He is not expected to return to Madras until the cold weather has set in.

The cholers was beginning to abate in Kashmir. In the week under 'review there had been seventy-nine seizures and forty-six deaths at Srinagar, against 217 seizures and 106 deaths in the previous week. From the surrounding districts also better tidings were coming in. A new outbreak of the disease was reported from Meerut. But the saddest tale of all comes from Golwood, a small place lying near the sea midway between Bombay and Surat, on the line of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. The officers of the company have been wont to regard it as a kind of sanitarium, as it possessed many of the advantages enjoyed by Tithal and Balsar, the recognised sanitaria of Gujarat. Here the guards of the goods trains used to change, and many of them had their dwellings near the station. Golmood seems to have contained not more than 200 souls in all. In the first days of June the cholers, which was preying around Ahmadabad, suddenly entered this village, and slew victims right and left. On the 4th no fewer than fifty-seven people died; on the next day twenty-three; and twenty more died on the 6th. The next day again there were eighteen new cases, of which three-fourths were reported hopeless. The survivors fled to the adjacent hills, where they found little food and less shelter. Such was the terror and helplessness of the people when the outbreak occurred, that they did not bury their dead, and bodies lay rotting in the streets for two whole days.

The misery of the sufferers in Golwood was heightened by the fact that there was no doctor at hand. A Mr. H. B. Warton, permanent way inspector on the Bombay Baroda and Central India line, has a house close to the village, and to him, as the only European in the station, the people at once ran for help. He happened to have a small supply of cholera mixture and chlorodyne, but it was soon exhausted among so many applicants, and Mr. Wharton "could do nothing but listen helplessly while tales of death were being told him on every side by panicstricken people." This gentleman described the outbreak as the most virulent he had ever seen in the course of a long experience. He saw people die within thirty minutes from the moment of attack. When a death took place in any house, the inhabitants ran out into the street and left the body; only a few carried their dead into the open air, but then they fled. Seven bodies were found lying near the offices of the Railway Company. Many people, while running away, were seized with the pangs of the disease, and died where they fell in the streets; nobody stopping to give them help. It appears that Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, set off at once for Golwood to make inquiries into the cause of the sudden epidemic. That cause seems to have been found in the filthy state of the village. It was admirably situated by the seashore, but the inhabitants were perfectly regardless of sanitation; and filth, rotten vegetation, and stagnant water abounded everywhere.

THE Mohammedans of Bombay, on hearing of the death of the Sultan of Turkey, expressed their desire to hold muezzins, or assemblies for offering up prayers. The Kazi however withheld his sanction, as Abdul Aziz had committed suicide, and permitted only the performing of the minor ceremonies called mulids.

THE Indian papers mention the death at Nowgong, in Bundel-kand, of Captain G. T. Blowers, the Boundary Settlement Officer in that province. Captain Blowers had only lately been transferred from the Bhil Agency at Mainpur to the Settlement work, and the great heat in camp during May brought on heat apoplexy.

Another death recorded is that of Major Swinton, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, which took place at Sikandarabad on the night of June 3, in consequence of a fall from his horse. The deceased officer, whose commission dates from 1856, was returning from his "rounds" when his horse probably shied at something in the moonlight and threw him. He was found at any rate soon afterwards with his skull fractured, and he lived only a few minutes. The sad occurrence had cast a gloom over the station, where Major Swinton was much respected.

Aw Agricultural Conference has assembled at Simla under Mr. Hume, of the Agricultural Department. Messrs. Cotton, from Bengal; Buck, from the North-West; Mackworth and Young, from the Punjab; and several others, have joined the conference. Arrangements will be made for the improvement of interprovincial trade statistics.

THE Government of India have expressed to the Madras Government their approbation of the prompt measures taken to quell the outbreak at Bastar, and have also asked that Government to convey their thanks to their several officers of the Vizagapatam district for their valuable services on that occasion.

The stupid and irritating system of moving regiments continually from place to place in time of peace appears to be enforced in India as well as in this country. We note for instance, that the 66th Foot is to be moved from Puna to Disa to relieve the 83rd. As the 66th only left Belgam in January of this year, on a march of over three hundred miles to Puna, it does seem hard that after less than a year of that station they are to be hurried off to Disa. They were only two years at Belgam, which is a year less than the usual time. Marching is a very good thing for a corps when it does not come too often, but it is cruelly expensive, if too often repeated, for the married men, especially those with families.

ORDERS have been received at Sikandarabad, from the Government of India, to stop the further erection of the double storied barracks there. It is also decreed that whatever buildings are still required for the new cavalry barracks at North Trimalgiri are to be constructed of bricks instead of stone.

It is said that Colonel G. Ward will take the bonus this year, Lieutenant-Colonel Ryall succeeding him in command of the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

THE Calcutta Statesman moots a question which must have often suggested itself to 'readers of Indian topics. It appears that so far back as 1854 Colonel Cotton insisted that India might manufacture sea-water salt of the greatest purity, in any quantity, at a cost of about four annas per ton. Colonel Cotton's suggestions were taken up and dwelt upon several years ago by the *Indian Economist*, and the *Statesman* again calls attention to the same subject. India, it seems, is importing from 250,000 to 300,000 tons a year of Cheshire salt, at a cost of about thirty shillings to thirty-six shillings per ton. If it be true that salt as good can be made on the spot for sixpence a ton, it is evident that India is needlessly throwing away every year £300,000 to £400,000 upon the imported salt. Colonel Cotton tells us that the native mode of manufacturing salt is open to the same objections as many other native processesviz., that they are carried on upon too small a scale, and without capital. The expense of raising the sea water and conveying it some distance inland to proper reservoirs precluded the people from attempting it, although liable to have their whole deposits destroyed by floods, with the pans at sea-level. 'I hat Cheshire should be supplying India with salt, does on the face of it seem absurd. If it could be practically proved that any amount of excellent salt could be made in India at a very small fraction of the cost of the imported article, no regard for the interests of Cheshire could outweigh the benefits that would thence accrue to the people of India, who are debarred by the present price of salt in their markets from consuming enough of it to keep themselves and their cattle in proper health.

ACCORDING to the Times telegram of June 25 from Calcutta, at the first meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla on Thursday, June 22, leave was given to introduce some Bills of minor importance. It is generally believed that no important measures will be passed during the Simla session, after the severe comments of the Home Government, on the passing of the Tariff Act at Simla last year. It is settled that the Viceroy shall make a tour of the North-West Frontier in November. Till then the question of annexing Siud to the Punjab will remain open. It is rumoured that the Viceroy will, at the same time, consider the propriety of putting a high officer in charge of the whole Punjab and Sind frontier under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government. The Secretary of State has authorised the Viceroy to deal with the sanitary and water-supply scheme for Simla. The proposed undertaking will lead to further outlay than the £100,000 already agreed to be provided by the Government and the Municipality in equal shares.

From the same source we learn that the Calcutta and Madras Mohammedans, at the suggestion of the Prince of Arkot, have held funeral ceremonies on account of the death of the Sultan of Turkey, and have also voted an address to the new Sultan, acknowledging him as their leader, which was forwarded through the Turkish Consul. The Bombay Mussulmans are said to have taken a similar step.

THE present Calcutta Municipality held its last meeting on Thursday, June 22. The new Act which introduces the elective principle would come into force on the 1st of July. The change, says the *Times* correspondent, is regarded with apathy, as the Act was carried with marked disregard to public opinion. Few voters have come forward for registration, and a decided absence of European or respectable Native candidates is expected.

WITH regard to the Khelat Mission last week's telegrams reported that everything was going well, and the Pioneer declared that the relations between the Khan and Major Sandeman were most friendly. The worst obstacles to pacification were being removed, and arrangements for the permanent opening of the Bolan Pass nearly perfected. This news however is modified by a Times telegram of July 2 from Calcutta, which states that an affair has occurred in Khelat which may retard the peaceable settlement of the Khelat difficulty. The Jellawans, or Lowland Chiefs, going to meet Colonel Sandeman, under the Khan's "safe conduct," were attacked by the Khan's troops. It is said that the attack was owing to a mistake, the troops being unaware of the "safe conduct." There is reason to hope that the Jellawans will overlook the mistake and accept Colonel Sandeman's mediation. The Sarawans, or Highlanders, are already reconciled to the Khan; but complete reconciliation of the discordant elements in Khelat will be the only effectual means of keeping the Bolan Pass open, and unless this be effected Colonel Sandeman's mission can hardly be called a success.

THE Afridis, who still give trouble on the Punjab frontier, lately made a raid on the cattle of the British villagers, but retreated when the troops from Fort Mackeson turned out. The blockade continues, but apparently without effect. The Kohat Pass road is still stopped. Indian papers talk of an autumn campaign against them, but many persons believe the report to be unfounded, as it is more likely that the Government will continue the blockade, hoping to starve the Afridis into submission. According to a still later telegram the blockade continues, but the Afridis show no signs of submission, and, apparently, nothing short of actual force will bring them to reason. From this step the Government is said to be still averse. Something, perhaps, may be done after the visit of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to the frontier and the inspection of the posts in November.

It appears that the road from Darjiling through Sikhim, towards Tibet, is completed to within twenty miles of the Chola Pass. It is expected that this will greatly increase the Tibet trade, the present estimated value of which is—exports, £16,450; imports, £7,506.

WE hear that Sir J. Strachey's departure on leave has been postponed till the end of July, owing to an attack of measles. He is coming home to consult an oculist, and may not return.

According to latest telegrams it is rumoured that the Viceroy will hold a grand darbar at Delhi on returning from the Hills. Sir George Couper assumes the office of Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west on the 18th inst. He is a Bengal civilian, and has been for some time Chief Commissioner of Oudh, where he first made a reputation as Sir Henry Lawrence's secretary during the early days of the Mutiny. The Viceroy's choice is generally approved. Mr. Inglis, who succeeds Sir George in Oudh, was a member of the Legislative Council. If Sir J. Strachey's health prevents his return, these appointments will, doubtless, become permanent.

From the same source we learn that the settlement of Patiala affairs causes Government some difficulty, as the Treaty with the Sikh States of Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind provides that, if there be a minority in one of them, the Viceroy shall appoint a Council of Regency, acting in concert with the other two Princes. Nabha and Jhind have already nominated candidates, and desire the dismissal of the present Ministry. The British Government considers this most undesirable. Thus, as matters stand, the interests of the Patiala State apparently point one way and our Treaty obligations another.

THE latest China news telegraphed from Calcutta states that the Yunnan Commissioners held several sittings before Mr. Grosvenor arrived, and collected much evidence, copies of which were sent to Sir T. Wade. It is stated that Lisitahi and the Chief Magistrate of Moman have been found guilty of plotting Mr. Margary's murder. Mr. Grosvenor's mission, however, left at Rangoon an impression that the real culprits are still undetected. Even if the primary object has failed, it is thought that the Mission may still have important results.

A FORTNIGHT ago the Times Correspondent telegraphed an account of a frightful outbreak of cholera at Golwood, near Bombay. The official inquiry now seems to prove that the accounts given by the Bombay papers were much exaggerated. The Collector of Tanna states that there were only twenty-five deaths in a population of 850, and not 100 out of 200 as asserted, and denies that the village was ever deserted through panic. Cholera continues very prevalent throughout the country, especially in the Central Provinces, in Orissa, and in the Terai near Darjiling. A strict quarantine is observed round the latter sanitarium.

VERY curious presents have sometimes been made to royal personages, but that which Sir Salar Jung is said to have offered our Queen the other day at Windsor in token of his allegiance is perhaps the most curious of all. If he had offered her an elephant as a symbol of her imperial dignity, the compliment at least would have been appreciable enough. But what was her Majesty to make out of an alligator, except that alligators have an unpleasant way of eating up everybody who comes within reach of their cruel jaws? No wonder that her Majesty "returned" the ill-omened monster, after going through the ordeal of "touching" it. We hope, for Sir Salar Jung's credit, that the papers have misreported him when they tell us that he presented the Queen with a "muggur." Perhaps the author of the statement is not answerable for a printer's error. are inclined to think that the word, as written by him, was "nuzzur," the phonetic form of nazr, which means of course the present offered by a subject to his master, or by a vassal to his overlord. The offering of such a gift is often a mere matter of form, as it was no doubt in the present instance, when her Majesty merely touched it in token of her good will, and then restored it to the giver.

ONE or two of the Indian papers lately indulged in some very disparaging remarks on Colonel C. M. MacGregor's bold attempt to penetrate into Central Asia through Afghanistan. His efforts to gain new and important information regarding the Persian and Afghan frontiers were ridiculed and misrepresented, and the Indian Government were commended for cutting short the career of a madman whose proceedings endangered the very interests he pretended to uphold. A private letter of sympathy to a poor Russian was magnified into a high political offence; the wearing of uniform on the Colonel's travels became the subject of a sneer at his official pretensions; and several other of his sayings and doings were misreported or misunder-stood. The fact is that Colonel MacGregor did nothing to justify and little to palliate the attacks made upon him in certain quarters. It is true indeed that a standing order of the Indian Government forbids every officer from entering Afghanistan without special leave, and Colonel MacGregor might fairly have been attacked for disregarding that order. But to stop him as it were in mid-career, when he was gaining valuable information at his own risk and cost for the Government, was an act of lawful authority of which the Home Government of India, if we are rightly informed, by no means approves. It was at any rate no fool's errand which sent Colonel MacGregor across the Indian frontier. For five years before his last journey he had been employed in compiling all the information available about Central Asia, and none, therefore, could know better than he did what kind of information was still needed. In his journey through Persia he gained all the requisite knowledge concerning the resources and roads of the districts adjoining the Western frontier of Afghanistan, and but for his sudden recal he would have achieved a like success on the Northern frontier. It was not from any idle freak, but in pursuance of a definite plan, that he undertook, at his own cost, a journey of many hundreds of miles in a strange country, a journey involving great and prolonged hardships, as well as the risk of being caught by roving Turkmans. He had three narrow escapes from capture during a ride of three thousand miles; but the story of his being escorted by Afghans back to Tehran is no better grounded than that of his asking Mr. Thomson's leave to go to Herst. He never went to Tehran nor mw the

British Minister there till four months after his visit to Herri. In his letter to the Governor of Herat Colonel MacGregge simply asked for "accommodation suitable to his rank," and tig-undress uniform which he proposed to wear was the only respectable clothes he had. Perhaps the uniform gave his journey an official colour, and so invited the interference of the Indian Government. The fuss made by Mr. Thomson and the Indian Foreign Office about his letter to the distressed Russian has since been described by the Indian Council as "childish," and its absurdity was shown by the poor man's answer: "I have myself at your feet; send me a pound of tea." This indeed is a fair sample of the mountains of wild comment to which Colonel MacGregor's molehills have given birth.

THE deeds of one of Colonel Montgomerie's native explorers have been duly chronicled in the June number of the Geographical. Pandit Nain Singh is the first of his class whose make has been made public; he and his fellows having hitherto for prodent reasons been known to us only as "Pandits No. I., II., III.," and so forth. As Nain Singh is about to retire on his pension, there may be no danger in thus revealing his name. His heat and most successful journey happened in 1873, when he accorpanied Sir D. Forsyth's mission to Yarkand. In July of that year he entered Tibet as a Lama bound on a pilgrimage to Rudok. His journey eastward took him within sight of the northern Himalayas, through a long chain of lakes theretofore unknown; round the great lake of Tengri-Nor, which he less made better known, and thence south to Lhasa, where for fear of detection he stayed only two days. From Lhasa he made his way southward among lofty highlands by Tawang into Assam, having explored altogether 1,200 miles of new country, and taken hundreds of observations which geographers seem to rate as highly as the hardihood which carried him safely through his daring course. This journey of nine months, from Ladach across the whole plateau of Tibet to Assam, is memorable net only for the results achieved, but also as the first which las ever been accomplished by a trained explorer. training Nain Singh is due chiefly to Colonel Montgomerie, but the qualities displayed by him in carrying out his task would have done honour to any Western traveller. Twenty years ago Nain Singh began his career under the Messrs. Schlagiptwest; but from 1858 to 1863 he was content to work as a Government schoolmaster in his native Kamaon. Then, however, Colonel Montgomerie seems to have found him out, and in 1865 Nair: Singh set forth on his famous journey to Lhasa, which resulted in winning for him a gold watch from the Geographical Society. This success emboldened him, in 1867, to visit the gold mines of Thok Jalung in Tibet; and now he retires from the service on a well-earned pension, after having "crowned the edifice" of his labours by one of the greatest feats of scientific exploration done in our day.

Among the indirect results of the Prince's visit to India : a collection of sketches now exhibiting in Bond-street, the record of a journey made last year in the Prince's wake by Mr. William Tayler, sometime Commissioner of Patna, an artist already known to the public by an excellent series of Indian sketches displayed by him some years ago at South Kensington. present series, sixty in number, illustrate an amusing variety of characteristic scenes and incidents, noted by him in the course of his recent trip. Among the more humourous pictures are "Young Bengal Welcoming the Prince of Wales," the former represented by a naked little boy with a large head and swollenbelly—a common feature in an Indian landscape; the "Relicular Call on board the Kashgar," and a group of youthful "Somaless diving" for sixpences off Aden. There are several interesting studies of trees, whether growing singly in their natural beauty-like the noble "Peepul" from Soory in Beerbhoom, and the lofty "Sissoo Tree in the grounds of Arrah House," or displaying some abnormal feature like "The Banian embracing the Palm at Elephanta; " or, like the fine "Avenue of Figus Trees at Government House, Malabar Point," showing their tops all bent and distorted by the strong sea-wind. The "Marble Rocks at Jubbulpore "gleam in pale yellow smoothness above the blue windings of the Narbada. As good examples of skill in paint. ing landscapes we may note such views as those of the Gulf of Suez and of Malabar Point in Bombay. Another picture shows. a curious group of oddities which "the Prince did not bring home with him," but which the painter really saw, such as a six-legged cow, a fakir with no hands, and so forth. Some per-

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trait groups of native chiefs, Parsi families, and such like, are also interesting. The great merit of these sketches lies in their faithfulness to the facts of Eastern life and nature; and on that account, if on no other, they deserve the attention of the inquiring sightseer.

### Odds and Ends.

THE Hon. H. T. Cunningham, Advocate-General, has been reappointed a Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

CHOLERA has nearly left Allahabad, and the troops have returned from camp to cantonments.

MAJOR HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, has gone on leave, and Mr. C. Pearson acts for him.

MR. J. HARVEY acts as Inspector of Schools in the Lahor Circle during the absence of Mr. Alexander.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is not expected at Murree

fill the end of June. THE Amir of Kabul has sent information to the merchants and traders of Peshawar that the Khaibar Pass is now open, and that

they can send their goods in safety A TIGER has been shot near Colonel Waddington's bungalow at Mahableshwar, and another is hovering about the same spot.

The memorial on behalf of the ex-Jam of Las Baila has been forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Government of India. In April last the quantity of cotton exported from India was 681,684 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,81,45,585.

THE Gaikwar has erected a new lighthouse on the island of Sinai,

off Beyt Harbour, in Kattiawar. It is proposed to establish a school for Sanscrit and Garmuki at Lahor, and the Maharaja of Kashmir has promised to provide all

necessary books for the students.

THE roads between Samarkand and Badakshan have been stopped by fights between the Hakims of Rastak and Kohat. The Amir of Kabul has been appealed to to send troops to quiet the people.

SIR H. DAVIES has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Milman Memorial

Fund. THE pontoon bridge over the Ganges at Kahnpur is to be removed

to Kalpi.

THE rate for overland money orders is reduced to 1s. 8d. per rupee. MR. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is expected to resign that office at the end of the year.

A NEW port, called Kanuparti, in the Nellor district of Madras,

has been opened for trade.

The Gaikwar has subscribed Rs. 10,000, and Sir Madhava Rao Rs. 1,000 to the Northbrook Memorial Fund.

MR. A. C. LYALL is said to be preparing a Gazetteer of Rajputana. CHOLERA is decreasing in British Burmah.

CHOLERA is decreasing in British Burmah.

CASUALITES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Berrier Forces in India—J. W. Fleming, F.R.C.S. &d., for nearly twenty years Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon-major of the 37th and 4th Regiment Irish Dregoon Guards, at Brighton. June 25. John H. H. St. John, Lieut. col. New Zealand Militia (late Captain 20th Regiment), son of the late the Hon. William St. John, Captain 12th Lancers, and grandson of the late George, Viscount Boling-broke in New Zealand, April 20. Philip de Hoghton, Rsq., Lieut. H.M.'s 13th Regiment aged 23, in Natal, May 8. Cecil Godwin, Major 18th Regiment, suddenly, of five at Secunderabad, in the 38th year of his age. Lieut. col. H. R. Addison, f. rmer. 2nd Dregoon Guards, at Albion-street. Hyde-park, June 24, aged 81. afor ... Gilbertson, staff officer of Pensioners, Ireland, at Parsonstown, Ireland, June 13. Major F. Ditmas, R. E. (late Madras), at Morland-road, Croydon, June 12, aged 65 fifth son of the late Lieut. col. Ditmas, R. E.]. Lieut. col. Francis Pemberton Campbell, 14th Hussars, eldest son of the late Capt. W. H. Campbell, 20th Foot, at Bangalor, June 14, aged 39. Capt. Fraser Newall, H.M.'s 8th Regiment of Foot, sixth son of the late Capt. D. R. Newall, at Clyn-y-Bont, Glyn Nesth, June 16. Major gen. Johnson, an officer who served many years in India, at his residence, near Chepstow [from congestion of the lungs, brought on by immersion in the river Wye; he jumped into the water in a fit of dejection, but was rescued by some fishermen]. Lieut. col. J. MacDougall, late of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, at Gallanach, Oban, Argyllshire, June 22. Capt. Robert Hilaro Barlow, 60th Light Infantry, at Old Well Head, Halifax, Yorkshire, June 29. ged 61. Captain Wm. G. Knox, 25th Regiment (K.O.B.), at Shorncliffo Camp, June 29. Capt. Egerton Leigh, Restired (late Queen's Bays), at West-hall, High Liegh, Chestire, July 1. Colonel L. L. Montgomery, 10th Hussars, at Saharanpur, June 4 [of heat apoplexy].

Delexyl.

Maddeas.—Major Swinton, 1st Madras L.C., at Secunderabad, June 3.

Bombay.—Capt. G. T. Blowers, Staff Corps, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkund, at Nowgong, lately. Capt. Charles Coomb Paul, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired, con of the late Lieut. gen. Paul, in Europe, on the 27th ult. Mr. Capstic, European Preventive Officer, at Kearmari, May 21.

Ceylon.—John William Huskisson, Esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service, aged 73, at Weston-super-Mare, June 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Hindustan, July 10.—From Bombay.—Col. J. G. Kennedy, Capt. J. McK
Hartigan, Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. C. F. Sutton, Mr. W. A. Glazebrooke, and Mr. Chrystal. From Calcutta.—Mr. Das, Mrs. Firth, Mr. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Fink and child,
Mr. and Miss Lawford, Mr. H. Lawford. Mrs. and Master Rose, Mrs. Sutherland,
Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. W. Leonard. From Madras.—Capt. Ross, Mrs. Stone, and Capt.
Ward and two children. From Shanghal.—Mr. Beveridge and child, Miss Innocent, Miss Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Dyer, and Mr. John Hay. From
Yokohama.—Mrs. Bourne and four children. From Hone Kong.—Commander
Parish, Mr. G. W. Mair, R.N., Mr. A. Miller, Capt. Bernard, Mr. Pilman, B.N., and
Dr. Kestevin. From Point de Galle.—Mr. A. Morrison, Capt. J. Bewley, Mrs.
Chinery, Miss Clogstown, and Mr. Martin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. -.-From Bonbax.-Mr. L. Moore and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite. Per str. -

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENIOR.

—.—Mr. G. Manisty and Mr. G. F. Ebeling.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 4, 1876.

### INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

In the June number of the Fortnightly Review Mr. Raynsford Jackson pleads the cause of Lancashire against the maintenance of what he considers protective duties levied in India on cotton piece-goods. If his main points are correctly put, and he writes like a practical millowner, it would certainly seem as though the moderate import duty of 5 per cent. had something of a protective force against the cotton-manufactures of Lancashire. His attempt to show that the rivalry between England and India for the supply of the Indian cottonmarket is " not limited to the coarse trade, but that it is a more serious and vital struggle for the great bulk of our cotton trade with India," is backed up by a number of detailed figures which seem almost to warrant the conclusion that even a low import duty, retained avowedly for revenue purposes, may injure one rival to the undue advantage of the other.

So far as words go, there is no fault to find with Mr. Jackson's pleading. All he asks is that the manufactures of England and of India "shall be allowed to compete freely with each other, neither being aided by protective duties." On the one side there is cheap and plentiful labour, cotton grown in the country near the factories and the markets; on the other cheaper machinery and coal, with higher intelligence and larger capital. If the Hindu can fairly take from Lancashire the supply of the Indian markets, or even if he deprived us of our large trade with the East, "we must bear the consequences, however seriously not only our own, but national interests may suffer." It is quite fair to object to any import duties which hinder India from importing the cotton she may like best for her own purposes; and there is much force in the demand for a free import of English cottons to India, as a counterpoise to that free import of machinery and coal which enables India already to compete with Lancashire in the same line of industry. There is nothing unreasonable in asking that neither country shall be handicapped against the other in a race where India's gain may redound to England's heavy loss. It is freely admitted that with or without an import duty India must beat Lancashire in the coarser kinds of cotton manufacture. " This trade is virtually gone from England." But the case, we are told, is different with regard to another great branch of the English trade, the "medium" or shirting class of goods, which are exported to the value of £10,000,000 a year. Here, according to Mr. Jackson's reckoning, the balance of disadvantage on the English side is so small—only £4,000 a millthat English energy might be trusted to make head against Iadian rivals, but for the 5 per cent. import duty, which adds another £6,000 to the burden of the English millowner.

If any one doubts that this is the last straw which breaks the Lancashire manufacturer's back, Mr. Jackson bids him remember how much it depends on the nature of a trade whether so small a duty as 5 per cent. is oppressive or not. small trades, "where the income is produced by large profits on a small turnover," such a duty may do little harm; but in "highly organised trades employing a large capital, where the profits are made by a small percentage upon a large turnover," the effect of such a duty may be fatal. In the course of thirty years the Indian mill-owner would thus be aided to the extent of £180,000, or at the lowest £120,000, as against his rival, who in the meantime might have made nothing, if he had not even lost a great deal. Mr. Jackson admits that, even without the import duty, the English manufacturer may in time be driven from the Indian markets; but in view of such a likelihood he asks that the evil day for Lancashire may not be forestalled by the retention of the Indian import duty on fine goods. The collapse of an industry which employs half a million people and £120,000,000 of capital, to say nothing of the shipping and other interests therewith connected, is a prospect which no Englishman could regard with unconcern. That nothing should be done by India's rulers to turn that prospect into a near certainty, is a demand to which only one answer can fairly be given. If the present import duty does really turn the scale against Lancashire, it cannot be repealed too soon; the interests of England should not be wholly forgotten by those who have to look after the interests of India. But the extent to which the former are endangered by the import duty is the very point which, in spite of Mr. Jackson's arguments, remains to our thinking still to ascertain. He says nothing, for instance, about the encouragement given to Native manufactures by the growth of adulteration in English cotton goods. Nor does he explain how it happened that, when the Indian import duties were much higher than they now are, the imports of English cottons continued to increase, while the growth of the Indian manufactures began only after the duties had been lowered. If Lancashire could hold her own under the higher duties, why should a reduction of those duties work so greatly to her disadvantage? For the present, at any rate, we are inclined to think that the threatened collapse of her Indian trade, if it is really coming to that, will be found to arise from other causes than the one on which Lancashire millowners lay so much stress.

## Correspondence.

INDIAN SECURITIES.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The permanent debt of India consists of 126 millions borrowed for general purposes, and ninety-six millions raised, on a guaranteed rate of interest, for the construction of railways. Of these 222 millions sterling, the bulk is held by Englishmen who, for the sake of the additional interest, have preferred Indian to English Securities, for the investment of their savings and trust funds, under the impression that both classes of Securities are equally safe. However well-grounded such an opinion might have been ten or fifteen years ago, common prudence requires that we should, from time to time, examine the structure on the stability of which we have staked our substance, and ascertain if its foundations are still as sound as we believed them to be, when we first decided on trusting to them.

Holders of Indian Securities are doubtless aware that no Imperial guarantee attaches to the loans contracted by the Secretary of State for India, and that the revenues of India are all they have to look to, for the safety of their investments. A study of the causes which affect those revenues, becomes, therefore, of particular interest, since it is the only way in which we can ascertain how far our investments are safe.

When, in 1858, the administration of India was taken over by the Crown, the expense incurred, in the suppression of the mutinies and the necessity of maintaining a larger European force in the country, led the Government to increase existing taxes and to impose new ones; and, in the course of a very few years, the income of the State was raised from thirty-four to upwards of fifty millions annually. This very rapid increase could not, however, be enforced without a serious strain being put on the productive powers of the country; and the efforts subsequently made to keep up the income at the high figure attained, resulted in impairing certain sources of revenue, and in a general discontent which Lord Mayo described as "a political danger, the magnitude of which could scarcely be over-estimated." This feeling of discontent was, in a great measure, allayed by the succeeding Viceroy, who was able, through rigid economy and by disallowing speculative schemes, such as had previously resulted in useless burdens on the State, to effect some reduction in taxation. The power of a Viceroy is, however, subordinate to that of the Secretary of State for India; and as their aims, under the best of conditions, must often be divergent, seeing that the former has to protect Indian interests alone, while a Secretary of State has to support his Cabinet, the sudden arrest in the course of economy, initiated by Lord Northbrook, was but a natural and inevitable consequence of the arrangement under which India is governed.

The Secretary of State for India has entire control over the executive and legislative powers of the Government of India. As a Cabinet Minister, he is responsible to Parliament; but Parliament has abstained from calling him to an account of his Indian administration generally, upon the tacit but manifest understanding that due deference shall be paid to the wishes of any influential section of the House, even when such wishes involve a sacrifice of the very interests which the Secretary of State is specially appointed to guard. This has been clearly brought out in the matter of the import duty on Manchester goods, and will serve as a clue to the many instances, during he last eighteen years, in which useless burdens have been placed upon India, in order to advance interests which were not hers. Under such conditions, and with an executive unfettered by those constitutional restraints which we consider so essential to good government at home, can it be any matter for wonder that expenditure should not have been kept within bounds; that it should constantly have exceeded the income, notwithstanding the large additions made to the latter; that new loans should frequently have been contracted; and, lastly, that the permanent debt, which was only sixty millions when the administration was transferred to the Crown, should have attained its present figure of 126 millions? The fall in the rate of exchange, consequent on the depreciation of silver, has further added to the difficulties of the Indian Finance Minister; while, on the other hand, the revenue seems, from continued and excessive pressure, to have lost all power of expan-

The land revenue, which constitutes two-fifths of the entire income of the State, has, as will be seen from the following figures, remained stationary for eight years, in spite of the efforts that have been made to increase it. For the eight years ending 31st March next the revenue is represented as under:—

01					_
	1869-70	•••	•••	•••	£21,066,929
	1870.71				20,622,823
	1871-72				20,520,337
	1872-73				21,348,669
	1878-74	•••			21,037,912
	1874-75	•••			21,296,793
Revised estimate	1875-76	•••		•••	21,372,000
Budget estimate	1876-77	•••	•••	•••	21,381,000
Transport commence	Average				21,080,808
	Average	•••	•••	•••	21,000,000

The average is about the same as the amount that was collected eight years ago; and while the last two years show a trifling increase of about one and one third per cent., it must be observed that that increase rests merely upon estimates which may eventually not be realised. Substantially, therefore, this branch of the revenue has remained stationary, and the failure of the efforts made to increase it, is to be accounted for by the extensive tracts of land that have been thrown out of cultivation, from the inability of the cultivators to satisfy the enhanced demands made upon them. The suicidal policy pursued with regard to this important branch of the revenue must, if persisted in, soon lead, through the deterioration of agriculture, to a diminution of the revenue, instead of the increase aimed at.

The other	bra	nches	of th	ae Ind	lian	revenue	are	): <del></del>
Opium, w	hích	yields	gross	about	•••		•••	£8,400,000
Salt,	"	"	70	20	•••	***	•••	6,200,000
Stamps,	22	29	*	23	•••	***	•••	<b>2,</b> 800,000
Customs,	23	22	,,,	22	•••	•••	•••	<b>2,</b> 600,000
Excise	29	22	"	22	•••	•••	•••	2,500,000
Tributes,	29	"	22	29	•••	***	***	700,000
Irrigation	and	State n	ailway	В	100	•••	•••	1,000,000
Receipts	ınder	the h	eads	of Arn	ay, 1	Marine, Po	ost-	
office	, Tele	graph,	Mint,	Law	and	Justice, 1	Lin-	
<b>c</b> ellar	eous	&c		•••		•••		5,300,000
Adding for	or lan	d reve	nue	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,000,000

We have about the total shown in Budget Statements ... ... ... ... ... £50,500,000

A glance at the above list will satisfy those who have watched the progress of the Indian revenue, that no hope of a material increase under any of the above heads can reasonably be entertained. Opium is a precarious source of revenue that may, at any time, be impaired by a determination of the Chinese Government to legalise the poppy cultivation in China. Salt, at the present duty, costs the Indian consumer 1,000 per cent. of the price at which the people of England obtain it; and an enhancement of the present duty, while it may fail to produce increased revenue, must lead to immediate consequences for which no probable amount of revenue could compensate. Under the head of Stamps, the revenue was £2,373,844 in 1869-70, and is estimated at £2,837,000 for the current year; but the difference consists chiefly of Judicial fees now credited under Customs and Excise seem susceptible of little increase, and Tributes of none at all; while the revenue derived from Irrigation and State Railways is not keeping pace with the expenditure that is going on; and it falls considerably short of the interest on the capital sunk in the undertakings.

We are thus brought face to face with the fact that, while a revenue of  $50\frac{1}{2}$  millions has hitherto proved insufficient to cover the cost of the administration and defences of India and to discharge her debt obligations, we have, without the prospect of any additional revenue, to meet heavier demands henceforward, in consequence of—

1. The increased expense of remitting to England the fifteen millions to be disbursed there.

2. The increased cost of administration in India, which must inevitably follow the depreciation of her silver currency.

3. The increased army expenditure consequent on the recognised necessity of raising the pay of the Sepoy and adding to the number of officers in native regiments.

4. Several millions being still required to complete certain irrigation schemes which could not be abandoned, without the loss of the millions already spent on them, while their ultimate success must remain doubtful, in view of the failure of similar works already constructed by us.

This year we have already borrowed £4,360,000, or £601,000 more than we are to spend, on "Public Works Extraordinary."

These £601,000 will liquidate a part of the £7,000,000 that have to be paid for interest on debt and railway capital; and our borrowings must rapidly increase in succeeding years, since not only will our expenditure be greater, from the causes just enumerated, but the item of interest will itself expand as we go on adding to the permanent debt. Thus we find ourselves by sure steps advancing towards that unenviable stage, reached some years ago by Turkey and Egypt, where a large share of the ordinary obligations of the State can be fulfilled only with the assistance of the money-lenders; a stage which can never be of long duration, and has generally ended in ruin.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 10. A FRIEND TO INDIA.

Accident to Mr. A. Money.—A short time ago I had to recount a serious carriage accident which happened to Dr. Elliot. A similar misfortune of a no less serious kind befell Mr. Alonzo Money last Sunday evening. He was just starting from the Bengal Club for his usual drive, when his buggy horse, through some unexplained reason, suddenly took fright, and dashed wildly out of the compound. He passed through the Club gates in safety, but turning too sharply to the right, struck the buggy violently against the lamp-post, which fell over, fortunately clear of the vehicle. Mr. Money was shot out with considerable force, and came down heavily on the kerbstone. He was immediately carried back into the club, and was for some hours partially insensible. Besides a broken collar-bone, he sustained an ugly scalp wound and severe abrasions on the leg. The doctors were soon in attendance, and Mr. Money is now, I am glad to say, rapidly recovering from the effects of his severe fall.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

The Calcutta Statesman remarks that Mr. Fleming questions the accuracy of its statement that the "normal value of the rupee is 1-11½," and apparently thinks it an error to attribute a "normal value" to any coin whatever. The point is of so much importance in the discussion, that we are very much obliged to him for raising it, as it gives us an opportunity of once more insisting upon what we believe to be a radical misconception on the subject on the part of economic writers. We called attention to the error a weeks ago, and said that we had been struck with the fact that while economists condemned in the strongest manner all intentional tampering with the standard, they had failed, so far as we had to recognise the obligation of the State to provide by all reasonable means against any natural fluctuation therein, from a change of value in the metals. Economic and indeed all other writers would condemn in the most peremptory terms the intentional lowering of the value of the rupee to 1s. 8d., by reducing the quantity of silver in the coin, but they overlook the obligation of the State to protect the metal from itself. And we say that the obligation is as absolute in the one case as the other. It is as much the duty of the State to keep the standard coin at its "normal value" as it is to refrain from intentionally lowering it. What is meant by normal value is simply the exchange value of the coin against other commodities, over long periods of time. In the case of silver, the normal value has for centuries been as 15 or 15½ to 1 against gold, and gold remaining unchanged, it is clear that if silver has fallen from 15 or 15 in exchange value to say, 18, it has lost its normal or ordinary value altogether. But it was chosen as standard, be it remembered, for the very reason that it would not change its value in this way. Had there been any prospect of its doing so it would never have been chosen at all, but would have been regarded as unfit to be the standard for that very reason. An unexpected change having suddenly developed itself, we say that it is the plain duty of the State to take all reasonable means in its power to bring it back to its proper value. We do not ourselves see how there can be any doubt as to the obligation: for as selves see how there can be any doubt as to the obligation; for as it is the State that imposes the standard upon the country, the it is the State that imposes the standard upon the country, the obligation to maintain it as nearly as possible invariable in value flows directly therefrom. The supposition of an extreme case will make the matter perhaps clear. Suppose, then, that under some chemical discovery silver suddenly became as cheap as iron, or that by some calamity at the mines it became as costly as platinum will it be seriously contended that the one contingency had sponged out all the debts of the country, or the other had raised their weight forty fold? Every one surely must see that it would be the plain duty of the State to rectify matters by legislation, and to place the debtor and creditor class as nearly as possible in the same position as they were before. Well, this is to bring the standard back to its normal value, let the precise steps taken for standard back to its normal value, let the precise steps taken for the purpose be what they may. In enforcing a standard at all this obligation upon the State is implied, and the only reason that it was not reduced to statute form is that it was assumed by every one that no change of importance would take place in the standard. Had any such change been thought likely it would have been provided against.

### INDIA'S FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The Pioneer argues that if India really be open to invasion, if our military strength be weakness, and our carefully-wrought political system a sham, then the sooner we realise such disagreeable facts the better. But if General Adye be right, then, without foolish pride, but with a confidence which the past history of our country and our race has justified, we may wait, with equal minds, what fortune sends us, and not be disquieted because the feeble and half-barbarous khanats of Central Asia fall easy victims to the disciplined and well-armed troops of Russia. In this conflict of opinion we would insist that the views of General Adye are as reasonably founded as they are temperately expressed. The advocates of the peripatetic policy of wandering about Central Asia to find a strategical position have received a great accession of strength in the recent work of Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose high and honourable reputation we would be the last to question. But while allowing the full weight of the authority of this distinguished man, we would still say that every page of his work shows the influences under which he has been trained, and a nervous dread of Russia, which is which he has been trained, and a hervous dread of Russia, which is as unreasonable in Englishmen as it is natural at the Court of Teheran, where the feeling with reference to Russia has been since the time of Alexander I. like that of a rabbit in the cage of a boa-constrictor. We have no intention of dwelling upon those portions of Sir John Adye's letter which discuss the military difficulties of an invasion of India from the north-west. We know what the invasion of India from the north-west. sion of Khiva cost Russia—the destruction of one army, and the painful and difficult success of a second many years later. The invasion of India would be attempted against a very different enemy. The north is, as far as invasion is concerned, absolutely impregnable,

and the conquest of Yarkand would no more affect our security then the conquest of Patagonia. Nor is the Khaibar much more practicable. The Bolan route is the only one which military authorities would allow to be a weak point in our defences, and here we are far nearer our base of operations, even assuming this to be Enghand, than a Russian force separated by wastes and mountains, and many weeks of tedious and difficult marches from any possible source of supplies. Here we could swiftly concentrate an army amply sufficient to account for any force which Russia might be able to push through the passes. The strength of nations is not to be estimated solely by the number of soldiers which a mendacious War-office can put upon paper.

### PENSIONS.

The Pioneer remarks that the Civil Service Annuity and Pension Rules are the only ones which can be said to work satisfactorily. And now that the civil engineers are becoming such a large body and are getting to be recruited from the bottom, the Government might confer a substantial boon on this branch of the service, besides ultimately increasing its efficiency, if it were to come forward and offer that support without which the scheme now afoot will never be brought to maturity. We are aware that there are special causes at present in operation to create a block in the department of public works: first, that a number of officers were brought into it at an age which renders it practically impossible that they should ever be able to qualify for pension; and secondly, that no limit has been placed on the tenure of the higher appointments. The first difficulty can only be set right in time, but it may be taken for granted that the second cannot be allowed to endure much longer. It may be said, indeed, that the nature of the uncovenanted pension rules are of themselves calculated to block promotion, from the difficulties which those rules create in the way of retirement at a reascnable age. But it may be safely assumed that the anomalies and inconsistencies, to use a mild term, which now disfigure those rules must be removed before very long, under a clearer view of the reasonable and fitting. Still when all these points are set right there yet will remain the fact that pensions alone, unless they are made extravagantly high, will not induce sufficient retirements. Men should be encouraged to practice a reasonable frugality; still better, it should be enforced. This is a point which may be earnestly pressed on the attention of the Government. Only the Government can do it, and the Government by doing it will be doing itself a service at the same time. But, of course, the system applied to the civil service should not be copied. That is rude and crude in the extreme. A man contributes a certain proportion of his salary, but gets only a fixed annuity in return, so that the higher he rises in the service the less is his eventual reward; while if he dies, all his contributions are exhausted to cheapen the cost of pensioning the survivors. Clearly the proper plan would seem to be to give each man back exactly what he had contributed. In fact, the Government might act as a savings bank, the contributions levied being credited to the contributor, and repaid to him on retirement, or to his estate at his death. As regards the persons now in the service they should of course have their choice of joining or not joining the fund, as it may be called, although in fact there would be no collection fund, but each man would have a separate account with the Government. We believe that the large majority of officers would gladly bind themselves to the arrangement, for once joining there should be no withdrawing again; it would make them save whether they liked it or not, putting the temptation to heedlessness out of the way, and offering perfect security for the investment. Five per cent. is the amount which might be suggested as a suitable assessment to make. The money so recovered in the officer's pay bill should then be placed to his credit, and the amount invested by the Accounts Department, acting as commissioners for the purpose, in Government securities. Accumulating in this way at compound interest, their savings would amount to a goodly sum when the time came to think of retiring, and when he does retire the amount at the officer's credit should be refunded to him, or the equivalent, if he preferred it, be given in the form of an annuity. If the officer left the service before he was entitled to a pension, he should still be repaid his enforced savings. We believe, as we have said, that most men would be glad to be obliged to commit themselves to this moderate degree of enforced frugality, but at any rate the rule should be made obligatory on all who enter the service hereafter; and surely young men beginning life on Rs. 400 a month, with no fixed claims on their purse already established, would not feel any appreciable inconvenience from the rule, while benefiting largely from it hereafter.

THE NILGIRIS.—The Nilgiri Courier is informed that the Nilgiri Commissionership may be considered safe -- that it will not be abolished. It is expected that changes will be made in the offices of Assistant Commissioner and Joint Magistrate; but what those changes are likely to be our contemporary has no certain information. Mr. E. F. Webster is confidently spoken of as the successor to Mr. Cockerell. Mr. Webster's appointment will, we have reason to think, be very acceptable to the residents, planters and others of

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

To the most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary 22 State for India:

The Memorial of the undersigned officers of the Uncovenance Civil Service, holding appointments included in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code, humbly showeth:—

That these officers are drawn from the same classes as the Covenant see Civil Service, and that the effect of the Indian climate on them must be the same.

That, in the matter of leave of absence, this has been recognised by the majority having been admitted to rules similar to those of the Covenant and Civil Service.

That this recognition has not extended to pension, in respect of which the rules published in 1863 are still applicable to all Civil officers not in the Covenanted Civil Service.

That, in consequence, while civil servants in England, serving in their native climate, have a claim to pension, on failure of health after 10 years' service, your Memorialists cannot claim an invalid pension until after 15 years' service, though Covenanted Civil Servants are entitled to one after 5 years.

That while the pensions of the Covenanted Civil Services in India and Ceylon, and all services in England, increase after each additional year served, no increase is allowed to your Memorialists until 10 additional years have passed, or 25 years in all

That while the Covenanted Civil Service earns a right to pension after 25 years, of which 4 may be spent on leave, your Memorialists cannot claim: a pension until 30 years have been served in India, exclusive of all leave.

That your Memorialists are also debarred from counting service for per-

sion before the age of 22, even if appointed to responsible posts before that age.

That the maximum limit of pension is fixed in rupees, whereas that at the Covenanted Civil Service is fixed in pounds sterling.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that they may be granted:—
(1.) A reduction of the time of residence in India required to C22B 2.

(2.) A graduated scale of pensions, allowing a certain increment for each additional year's service.

(3.) A relaxation of the limit of age for commencing pensionable services (4.) The fixing of the maximum limit of all pensions in pounds sterling instead of in rupees.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, May 26.—To whose lot, I wonder, will it fall in India to circumvent the effects on our finances of the state of things which makes Nevada so happy. Long before you get this letter you will have heard of Sir William Mur's retirement. His successor will hardly have an enviable task before him, unless he should find kim-self working with a Government strong enough intellectually and morally to do two things-introduce a gold coinage and revise the permanent settlement of Bengal. The revision of the permanent settlement would open a new source of revenue, and the gold coinage would prevent it from running out of the treasury like water through a colander. I hope to take a bird's eye view of those two proposals together some day; but about Sir William Muir's successor. Of course one could find men in abundance who would be really fit for the appointment, but then it is always necessary that a man should be floated into an office so exalted as that of the financial member by a certain amount of distinction and seniority coupled with fitness. Under present circumstances, I should be inclined to put a shade of odds on the possible European candidates in a body as opposed to the possible Anglo-Indians. Lord Salisbury seems a likely man to believe in sending out an unprejudiced financier. The theory on which his action in that case will be based is of course as exploded fallacy for everyone in this country who understands the subject. An unprejudiced man, in this sense, is simply a man who knows nothing about the problems he will have to deal with, and must spend a year at least in studying them before he can do a stroke of public work likely to be anything but mischievous. Still the home-grown financier seems probably impending over as: I wonder what are the chances about Colonel Chesney being selected. Anything but bad, I should say. He is a likely man for Lord Salisbury to think of, for many reasons; he would be a firstrate man for the appointment, and, though sent from home, he would be anything but a raw Englishman. He would bring out a matered. knowledge of Indian affairs. He is so full of originality and energy moreover, that he might in the course of a few years get two passes half-pennyworth of reforms of some sort carried in spite of bas colleagues. Ido not mean that the other members of Council, cathe Viceroy, or the Vehm Gericht at the India-office, are indixinaally men who are dull or obstructive, but even the Indian Government is somehow growing cumbersome. The individual withers, and the world grows more and more. The Government of this country seems passing into the condition of a system independent of men, and I am sorry for it. The great officers of State are becoming officials rather than rulers. Whatever good they might each discountry in the condition of a system independent of the condition working singly, they are each colleagues to one another, and I suspend they get a good deal in one another's way.—Pioneer. Correspondent.

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### Miscellaneous.

GWALIOR.—An Anglo-Marathi newspaper gives out that a commission is to be appointed at Gwalior, to make certain inquiries as to the circumstances under which the man known as the notorious Nana Sahib of Bithoor was arrested at Gwalior about two years ago, and who was, after a great deal of evidence having been taken as to his identity, released.

GOLD IN KULU.—A Kulu correspondent of the Pioneer writes: The gold-washers have done better this year than I have ever heard of them doing before, many averaging eight annas a day. I suppose the heavy floods of last year had something to do with it. Gold is washed, I believe, from every river in the Punjab but the Ravi, yet I never heard of any one searching for the gold quartz reefs from which it must come.

SIMLA.—The weather at Simla continues exceptionally hot, and ever is prevalent amongst the natives. There have also been one or fever is prevalent amongst the natives. There have also been one or two cases of small-pox. The medical officers, however, are working energetically, the local paper tells us, but the proper sanitation of Simla is impossible without money, and the question to which an answer is being eagerly looked for is—"Will Lord Salisbury sanction the proposed grant?"

THE STATE BALL AT PETERHOFF.—The Simla paper reports that the State ball given at Peterhoff in honour of her Imperial Majesty's birthday was a great success. The rooms, though well filled, were not overcrowded, and the hail and rain which fell in the morning cooled the atmosphere for the dancers. Lord and Lady Lytton were most affable to their guests, and remained in the ball room to a late hour. And last, but not least, the supper was excellent. Only one or two native gentlemen were present.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—There are, it is said, some indications of a public movement being initiated by some Hindu gentlemen in Bengal to put a stop to early marriages in this country. The *Indian* Mirror hopes they are not being moved by a momentary impulse only. A mere agitation of the question will not do. Of that we have had enough. Let there be a strong and united action to put down the evil with a high hand. If legislative aid be necessary, continues our contemporary, let it be invoked by all means. Now that there appears to be a growing public opinion among the Hindus against the custom of early marriage, let the iron be struck while it

INDIA MUSEUM.—The Hindoo Patriot states that the trustees of the India Museum have lately purchased Dr. Day's large collection of Indian fishes. Dr. Day was for some time employed as Surveyor of Indian Fisheries, and travelled all over India at the public exof Indian Fisheries, and travelled all over India at the public expense, to inspect the fisheries, and had excellent opportunities, which he did not neglect, of making a valuable collection. None of his reports, if he ever made any, have yettseen the light, but his collections will prove useful to ichthyologists. The trustees are now negotiating for the purchase of the late Mr. W. S. Atkinson's collection of Indian insects. It fills twenty-five large cases, and is particularly rich in Darjeeling Lepidoptera.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.—Comparing the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab on the week ending 6th May were 4,982, against 4,356 in the previous week. The health of the Province against 4,356 in the previous week. continues satisfactory, and, with the exception of Dera Ghazi Khan and Palwal, the death-rates of the large towns are moderate. The death-rate of Dera Ghazi Khan was fifty-four, that of Palwal forty-nine, per mille. Not a single death was registered under the head nine, per mille. Not a single death was registered under the head of cholera. Three hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 320 in the previous week. Gurgaon continues to be the district in which this disease is most fatal. Three hundred and thirty-six male and 301 female births were registered in the large municipal towns.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY .- The teetotal movement in the European army in India is extending month by month. By the returns for May this year it seems that there are 7,400 non-commissioned officers and men of the service on the rolls of the total abstinence societies. It is needless to say that this is a subject for great congratulation to the army, whether viewed as a mass of Englishmen living in this country or as a fighting organisation. Efficiency in either condition is impossible with intemperate habits. This movement centres round one man. It is almost entirely the fruit of the unwearied energy and devotion of the Rev. Mr. Gregson, of Agra, the hon. secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association of India. Full of zeal, devoted to the soldiers, speaking to them in language that works wonders upon them, Mr. Gregson has gathered together nearly 7,500 soldiers of the Bengal Presidency principally as adherents to the cause he represents. Such success depally, as adherents to the cause he represents. Such success deserves special notice, and Mr. Gregson has well earned the gratitude of the army and of the Government of India by his efforts to check the fertile cause of military crime in this country.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.—The Lahor paper reports that a serious accident took place on the Punjab Northern State Railway between the Kamoki and Muridki stations of that line. One of the third-class carriages caught fire, and the passengers it contained, after vainly endeavouring by shouts and other signals to

attract attention, jumped out of the carriage, and three passengers were severely injured. Two of them were women, whose limbs were badly fractured. In one case amputation of the leg was were badly fractured. In one case amputation of the leg was necessary, and the other, a native lady, a connection of the native assistant surgeon in charge of the Mayo Hospital, lies in a most precarious state. The fire is supposed to have been due to a spark having lodged in the lamp-hole, or in the space between the double roof of the carriage. The dryness of the woodwork in the roof of course rendered it very easily inflammable, and as the train was running at a considerable speed it is not difficult to understand that once it caught fire it was soon fanned into a brisk flame. One of the passengers, who was travelling in the carriage same that it of the passengers, who was travelling in the carriage, says that it was not until the roof-lamp and part of the roof itself fell in that the people jumped out of the carriage.

THE GAUGE QUESTION AGAIN.—The vitality of a fixed idea at the India-office is quite as wonderful as that of the lower reptiles. One imagined that the broad and narrow gauge question had come at last to be understood even in England, but a recent incident shows that permanent under-secretaries may die, but will not sur-render. In the review of the Public Works budget, which was published shortly after the last financial statement, a short paragraph had reference to an important little railway project. We read:—"The Secretary of State has been asked to authorise the construction of a branch railway from Moradabad to Ramnugger by the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company as part of the railways provided for in their contract." We need not tell any one who will look at a man that such a millray would be to a large extent ways provided for in their contract. We need not centary one who will look at a map that such a railway would be, to a large extent, a strategic line; and that being the case we need only refer to the monument of papers under which the gauge question, as it affected the Northern Punjab State Railway, was finally buried, as absolutely demonstrating the fact that it must be of uniform gauge with the standard lines throughout the country, and with the line from which it is a branch. In face of this we have to inform the reader that the Secretary of State has actually sent out his sanction for the proposed extension, on condition that it shall be constructed on the narrow gauge. The statement may seem almost too ridiculous for belief, but is perfectly true nevertheless. Of course the Government of India will not allow a spade to be put into the ground towards the construction of the new line unless the absurd condition imposed by the India-office is revoked; but meanwhile the project having passed through all the long series of ordeals which confront all projects in this country, however admirable, is thrown back again to mar the beginning of its career.—Pioneer.

THE PRINCE'S ELEPHANT.—After all the snark was a boojum. The elephant that the Prince of Wales and Sir Jung Bahadoor hunted was not a tame one, and various rumours to the contrary (notably in the Indian Daily News of May the 8th) are unfounded. We have the best authority for this contradiction, and most ample proof that Sir Jung Bahadoor has not stooped to an act which would be neither courteous nor sportsmanlike. Those, indeed, who know anything of that nobleman will not ask for the proof; but for the sake of argument it may as well be given. Sir Jung Bahadoor did not let loose a tame elephant meaning it to be mistaken for a wild one. A veritable wild elephant was the here of that for a wild one. A veritable wild elephant was the hero of that famous run described by our correspondent, and none but a wild brute could have kept up the pace so far over such bad ground. He outstripped for some miles the fastest of the tame Nepaulese elephants, and it was with great difficulty that he could be turned out of his cover in the hills. There were none of those marks from chains on the legs and ropes on the belly which are apparent on most tame elephants. If a tame elephant, moreover, had been let loose for the day's sport he would have been so placed as to break where he was wanted; and just the contrary was the case in this instance. The hunting party had to move to three different gorges, hoping that he would come out by one or the other, but he broke far away, and nothing could have been more opposite to the Maharajah's expectations. No one, says our informant (he himself was there at the time), could have seen the difficulty the tame elephants outstripped for some miles the fastest of the tame Nepaulese elethere at the time), could have seen the difficulty the tame elephants had in making the other a captive without knowing for certain that all stories about any deception on Sir Jung Bahadoor's part are wildly fictitious. We have all the more pleasure in rehabilitating this elephant by reason of the gratitude we feel for the courtesy shown to our own correspondent in the Terai, but for which our readers must have waited for Dr. Russell's description of the hunt in the Times .- Pioneer.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 30. Str. Arabia, Singapore; str. Burmah, Kyouk Phyoo; Marie Celina, Mauritius.—31. David Brown, Madras. June 3. Str. Madura, Bombay.—4. Str. City of Oxford, Liverpool.—5. Str. Penguin, Hong Kong; Oxford, London; Geraldine Paget, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arabia.—Mr. Daroy, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Bobinson, Capt. Allen, and Mr. Mac-

onaid.

Per Burmah.—Mesars. McDonald, Lister, Ghose, Lapauxade, Ballantine, and age, Mrs. Percival.

Per Madura.—Mr. W. Dunbar, Mr. Sloan.

Per City of Oxford.—Mr. G. G. Le Mesurier.

Per Oxford.—Mrs. Vaux and child.

Per Geraldine Paget.—Mr. T. J. Washington.



Ralling Price

DEPARTURES.

May 25. Liverno, Continent; Chrysomene, New York; Slieve Donard, Dundee.

—36. Ethiopia, Bombay, via Coasta.—27. Mahratta, Rangoon; Asia, Rangoon and Moalmein; Dorunda, London, via Suez Canal.—28. Lord Lyndhurst, London.—29. Frank Fint, Dundee; Eugenie, Mauritius.—30. City of London, London, via Suez Canal; Ellersite, Falmouth; G. H. Warren, London.—31. Australia, Bombay, &c.; Kilkerran, Dunkirk; Royal Alexandra, Mauritius; Cedric the Saxon, London.—June 1. Mecca, Coasta; Mangalore, London; Cumeria, London; Nimrod, Mauritius.—3. Burmah, Chittagong, &c.; India, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straita.—4. Unvoti, Port Natal; Venice.——; Duke of Devonshire, London, via Suez Canal; Meinam, Galle, via Madras Coast.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per sir, Macca.—For Coast Porra.—Rev. G. H. Rouse.

Per str. Mecca.—For Coast Posts.—Rev. G. H. Rouse.
Per str. Burmsh.—For Chittaeous.—Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mr. C. W. Robertson.
Per str. India.—For Rawsoon.—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Johnson, Mr. W. Skinner,
Mr. Kilgour, Mr. C. H. Allnut, Mr. J. Sarkies.

### Commercial.

### Calcutta, June 6, 1876.

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### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

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Bank of Upper India Lim	ited)	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	123	to	124
Bengal Coal Company		•••	***	•••	•••		•••	1300	to	-
Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	1410	•••	410	to	445
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Calcutta Docking Company	y	•••	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	_
Central Cachar Tea Compe	iny	•••	***	•••	•••	200	•••	143	to	145
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E. B. Indigo Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16
East Indian Railway Com	pany	•••	100	4	220 or	218	•••	272	to	275
East India Tea Company		•••	***	•••	•••	100	•••	78	oa	
Eastern Bengal Railway C	ome par	y		4	220 or	218	•••	265	to	_
Equitable Coal Company	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	250	•••	160	to	165
Great Eastern Hotel Comp	any	•••	•••		•••	250	•••	182	to	-
Howrah Docking Company	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	600	•••	180	ю	185
India General Steam Navi	ration	Com	Peny	•••	•••	1000	•••	500	to	510
Lower Assam Tea Compan	y	•••		***	•••	£6}	•••	41	to	43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Co	ompa	D.Y	•••	•••	•••	500		P†200	to	_
National Bank of India (L	imítec	ı)	•••	•••	•••	£12	•••	110	to	_
Punjab Bank	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	100	•••	60	to	
Simla Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	510	to	_
Union Steam Tug Compan	y	***	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Compar	Ì	•••	***	•••	•••	£10	•••	27	to	28
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### FREIGHTS.

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Jute	***	•••	•••	•••	8	0	0	to	0	0	0	•••		.,	,,	
Cotton	***	***	***				N	lomi:	nal.			•••		••	,,	

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, June 30.—(By Telegram.)

—Piece Goods dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4s. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Slik: Good Native Cossinbazaar, Rs. 13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rice: Ballare, Rs. 2.6. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 75-16d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 207; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); Four-and-a-Haif per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101\(\frac{1}{2}\); Five-and-a-Haif per Cent. ditto, 103\(\frac{1}{2}\). Freights, 35s. to 55s.

## Madras.

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that cholera has reappeared in the

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that cholera has reappeared in the Fort. About half-a-dozen cases are reported to have occurred in H.M. 67th Foot, of which three proved fatal. The regiment was ordered into camp, but the order has been cancelled, unless another death takes place to-day.—Athenæum, June 7.

DEATH OF THE REV. B. SHERIDAN.—We regret to record the death, from dysentery, at St. Thome, at the age of 52, of the Rev. B. Sheridan, a highly respected priest of the Roman Catholic Mission. He was educated at Dublin, and volunteered his services for the Madras mission. The deceased gentleman was considered to be the best theologian in the mission.

MR. J. B. NORTOW.—Mr. John Bruce, Norton, ex. Advocate.

MR. J. B. NORTON. — Mr. John Bruce Norton, ex-Advocate General, Madras, contemplates returning to Madras next November, and remaining either there or at Bangalore for a few months. He will be accompanied, the *Madras Mail* says, by two of his sons, one of whom will join the local Bar, and the other will proceed to take charge of his father's coffee estates at Mysore.

MADRAS HARBOUR.—Our harbour works are progressing slowly, and it is feared not surely. The encroachment of the sea on the road opposite the Royapooram terminus is causing anxiety, and unless prompt and effective measures are adopted to prevent further mischief there is a fear that traffic on that side will be stopped and the residents of Royapooram put to the inconvenient necessity of taking a circuitous route to reach town.—Madras Athenaum.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.—The Indian Daily News says that it has been almost finally settled that when the post of Superintendent of Stamps in Calcutta and Stationary becomes vacant in January next, on the retirement of the present incumbent, a Covenanted Civil Servant is to be appointed to it. We may expect then that another step will be taken on Mr. Wright's retirement to assimilate the practice in Madras to that prevailing in Bengal.-Madras Athe-

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Intelligence has been received by the Madras Times from Secunderabad that Major Swinton, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, was killed by a fall from his horse at Secunderabad on the night of Saturday last, the 3rd June. The exact manner of the accident is not known, but it is believed that his horse, a big Australian, a recent purchase, shied violently, and threw him was found shortly after the accident occurred—a friend had just parted from him and was overtaken by the riderless horse,—but he lived only a few minutes. His skull was fractured.

THE 24TH N.I.—The authorities of the Madras Army would exercise a wise discretion were they to make public the real facts of the affair of the 24th Regiment M.N.I. We are told by the Madras Times that at present the most scandalous stories are freely circulated and accepted, especially in native circles, to the great injury of the army's good name; and we feel quite sure that the publication of the facts ascertained at the court of inquiry would greatly reduce in dimensions a scandal that, according to the present popular rumour, is nothing short of monstrous.

HAIDARABAD CURRENCY.—There is some probability of a change being effected in the Haidarabad currency, now that it has been found that the European soldiery suffer a great deal by the large number of uncurrent and counterfeit coin that has found its way into Haidarabad. The shroffs employed in canteens receive and issue small coins or dubs of any description, and purchasers are compelled to take what they could get. No one could procure change for a rupee without receiving bad or counterfeit dubs, and it was found that the soldiers were great losers.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—The s.s. Ægean, 836 tons, Captain Spowart, while entering the port of Cocanada, from Madras, on the morning of the 21st May, grounded to the N.E. off Hope Island Light House; but by the energetic exertion of Captain Spowart, who laid out a kedge and warp in deep water, and thus the vessel's head was turned in that direction she floated off. The propeller and all four blades were broken. No injury was done to the hull, and on a careful survey by the local master attendant and a mechanical engineer she was found to be perfectly seaworthy. The commander of the Ægean complained of the Hope Island Light not being clearly visible at the time of the accident.

MILITARY SIGNALLING.- A class for instruction in military signalling will assemble at Bangalore on the 10th June, the Examiner announces, composed of officers and men to be detailed by officers commanding the Mysore Division and Centre District from batteries and regiments serving under their orders, as follows:—From Centre District 10, from Mysore Division 10. The names of officers and men detailed to be reported to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Officer Commanding Mysore Division. Commanding Officers are to select for the above course only those men who have good sight, who can spell correctly, write a clear hand, and are generally intelligent. Preference to be given to soldiers in possession of second-class educational certificates. At the conclusion of the instruction, the officers and men to rejoin their corps under orders of the Officer Commanding Mysore Division.

A QUESTION FOR MISSIONARIES.—A question is being again raised in Madras as to requiring the Hindu convert to shave off the kudumi, or tuft of hair on the head, which is popularly regarded as a mark of Hinduism. It has commonly been customary for converts to be required to cut it off, just as Brahmins cast away their janve, or sacred thread. Missionaries have commonly taken this view of the matter, and regard the kudumi or shendi as a distinctive badge of Hinduism, which cannot be properly retained by a Native Christian, any more than the mark on the forehead. The controversy is an old one, and has been renewed through the republication of Dr. Caldwell's observations on the subject in 1867, publication of Dr. Caldwell's observations on the subject in 1001, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary*. It is certainly corroborative of the opinion that the *kudumi* is a religious badge, or mark of distinction, that the Syrian Church of Malabar requires its removal, but Dr. Caldwell does not regard this as conclusive. The Protestant missionary is charged with attempting to denationalise the convert, by requiring him to shave the whole head. The missionaries reply—Why should this be so, when the sanyasis or ascetics of Hindnian itself remove the *kudumi*? of Hinduism itself remove the kudumi?

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW.—The British ship Blair Drummonds which arrived at Rangoon on the 17th instant from Rio de Janeiro-



had on board eighteen men of the French ship Victorine, whom she pricked up at sea seven days after leaving Rio. The men appeared, discuss accounts published, to have been some fourteen days exposed is man open boat, and to have suffered great privations. The men sucked up on the 6th February last, and they then stated that Their vessel belonged to Bordeaux, had loaded some 2,900 tons of grams at Pamblow del Pica, and was consigned to St. Nazares; that state carried a crew of thirty-eight, and that her commander's name was Cardic. She sprung a leak in a gale encountered on the third was Cardic. She sprung a leak in a gale encountered on the third thy after she left port and all efforts failed to stop the flow of water, and they abandoned the ship, after pumping three days and nights, will eighteen feet in the hold, and saw her sink just after pushing from her in two boats; one with the master and eighteen hards, and the other with Mr. Jannim, the mate, who was unfortunately drowned, and the eighteen men, who were saved after being the days of the words and proportion has the fact of the for the days in the boat. The two boats separated on the evening of the day of the wreck, and never met again, nor has the fate of the Elects as yet been ascertained.—Madras Athenaum, May 31.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Mary 31. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta.—June 1. Str. Africa, Bombay and Southern Parts; Palmyra, London; Toftcomba, Bimlipatam.—2. Yausquiza, Colombo.—3. Str. Asrtalla, Calcutta; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta; Acacia, Musuipatam.—5. Str. Gracessi, Raugoon and Northern Ports.—6. Str. Hydaspes, Scuthampton.

DEPARTURES.

WAY 29. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—31. Reignte, Cocanada.—June 1

Way 4. Masulipatam.—2. Str. Africa, Calcutta, and Northern Ports.—5. Str. 1

124. Exclusy and Southern Ports.—6. Mofussilite, Rangoon, via Coast.

### Commercial.

Madras, June 7, 1976.

### EXCHANGES.

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FREIGHTS. EXELUCION.

Tak London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 28.6d. to £3. 58.; Light Freight and In
Tigg. £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

## Rombay.

### MAJOR SANDEMAN'S MISSION IN DIFFICULTIES.

EPPER SIND, May 27 .- The little band of Britishers up at Missing are of course enjoying the change of climate from hot sandwing Jacobabad, but nevertheless their position is not an mariable one, and the political difficulties have not so entirely discreted before Major Sandeman's magic wand as his dear friends wish to make out. It is only a fortnight ago that the young gentleman now at Jacobabad issued an order that no Kafilas should be permitted to proceed beyond Jacobabad, which does not look as if the gallant Major had completely succeeded with his policy. Cabrilees who are thus detained in Sind are not very kush in consegramoe, and they cannot understand the value of our interference, if we are unable to keep the Pass open even with the aid of money, troops and oily words. A few of the Kafilas determined, on being stopped on the road via Jacobabad, to march through the Force part of the Khan's territory, having been assured by that amaiable Prince that Kaisur Khan Mugsi would see them safely through the dangerous district.

Mr. Bruce, of the Uncovenanted Punjab Service, seems to have taken charge of the political frontier, and it is considered doubtful washer Colonel Munro would ever return to Jacobadad. It is the general belief up here that the Government of India are simply in a fix about this Khelat business, and cannot find a good man for the place, and if found, do not know how to employ him. What good, for instance, has all this hubble bubble done to the Indian ar even the English tax-payer?

A good round sum of money has been spent, a few good old serwas of the Crown have been wantonly insulted and disgusted, The Emperor of Russia has not been frightened by a foolish and aminerable attempt to show our strength, and all this for the purpose of gratifying the vanity of a personal friend and relative of a late Foreign Secretary, who is evidently possessed with a great desire to imitate the follies of Sir Alexander Burns.

Whatever good may result hereafter, this much is certain, that the Bolan Pass is not open at this end, while at the other somebody is singing to himself—"Cock-a-doodel-doo, I dunno what to do."— Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

## PETITION TO PARLIAMENT AGAINST THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The following petition against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad was sent to London by the last

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Ahmedabad, in Gujarat, in

the Humole Petition of the Innabitants of Anmedabad, in Gujarat, in the Bombay Presidency,

Most respectfully Sheweth.—That your petitioners have heard with the deepest dismay and regret that the Legislative Council of India have lately passed a Bill entitled "A Bill to Limit the Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in Matters Relating to Land Revenue;" which has received the assent of the Viceroy, and has been submitted for which has received the assert of the variety, and has been submitted for the sanction of her Majesty's Government.

2. That one important effect of this measure, on becoming law, will be

to shut the doors of the Civil Courts, hitherto open to aggrieved ryots and landholders in Gujarat and the Konkan, and prevent the Judges entertaining suits or appeals against any arbitrary imposition of assessment on their lands by revenue officers of Government.

3. That your petitioners have been so well satisfied with the manner in which justice has hitherto been dealt out by Courts of Justice to parties going to law, adverse though the Courts' decisions often are, that they do not see the slightest necessity of altering the existing law, and thereby depriving them of a right which they have long enjoyed, namely, the right of resort to Civil Courts in case of wrongs done to them by revenue officers.

4. That the best proof of the satisfaction with which the landholding and cultivating aleases have viewed the extense of the Civil Courts in the landholding

and cultivating classes have viewed the action of the Civil Courts is to be found in the fact that neither in Gujarat nor in the Konkan have any agrarian disturbances ever taken place, nor any Commission of Inquiry into their condition appointed, as was lately the case in the Dekhan and Southern Mahratta Country, where, owing partly to the non-existence of similar just laws, and partly to other causes, the Government of Bombay had lately to assemble a Commission of Inquiry at Poona.

5. That there would be some justification for altering an existing law if it could be shown that the people who were affected by it were dissatisfied it could be shown that the people who were affected by it were dissatisfied with it, or complained of its injustice, or that it seriously injured the interests of the State, or that those who had to administer it practically considered it wrong or objectionable in principle or practice. But your petitioners beg humbly to observe that not only has no such complaint ever been made against it, but that the proposed alteration of the law has been unanimously condemned by the people in Gujarat and the Dekhan, by the public opinion of the country, by the Judges of the Bombay High Court, and by the members of the Local Government.

6. That that sagacious and liberal statesman —Mountstuart Elphinstone —whose memory to this day is cherished with deep reverence by the people

whose memory to this day is cherished with deep reverence by the people of Western India, had very wisely provided that, whenever a holder of land had a right in limitation of the right of Government to assess his property, the Court of law was open to him to establish that right, and claim a partial or total exemption from the payment of Government assessment as

the case might be.
7. That the result of the abrogation of this wise and salutary provision will be to leave the determination of this right entirely to the discretion of revenue officers of Government. Considering, however, that, as a general rule, these revenue officers feel interested in augmenting the State revenues, and that they have, as such, not that confidence of the landholding community which the impartial and disinterested Judges of Civil Courts have, your Honourable House must see how far the passing of this measure will tend to shake the confidence of the people in the just and righteous prin-ciples which are known to actuate the British Government in its dealings

with rights of private property.

8. That, accordingly, your petitioners humbly pray that Parliament will cause to interpose its rightful authority to prevent the measure from passing into law, so that the Crown of the Empress of India may shed additional lustre by its rays of justice penetrating into the remotest parts of the Empire.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

MAYABHOY PREMABHOY and others.

Ahmedabad, May 17, 1876.

### Miscellaneous.

SIR F. SOUTER.—We are glad to hear that Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, has been appointed to the Corporation and Town Council, in succession to Dr. Hewlett, by Government. The Commissioner's local experience will be of great service in the discussion and settlement of all important questions. - Times of India.

SIR FRANK SOUTER IN THE TOWN COUNCIL.-On Tuesday afternoon last, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C s.r., took his seat for the first time as a member of the Town Council. The esteem in which he is held was evinced by the smiles and evident signs of satisfaction with which he was welcomed in the Council-room.—Bombay Gazette, June 9.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE NEAR ALIBAG.—On Tuesday night, June 6, a native passenger boat, with twenty persons on board, in-

cluding the crew, while proceeding from Bombay down the coast, total wreck. One of the male passengers, who was a strong swimmer, managed to reach the shore, and communicated the fact to the authorities, when Mr. Arthur Crawford, collector and magistrate of the district, ordered the life-boat to be got out at once. Notwithstanding the fact that the regular life-boat crew were not on duty, their engagement for the season not commencing before the 1st of June, Mr. Framjee, the chief constable, got a number of men together, and had the life-boat launched within half an hour after news of the accident had been received. After cruising about for several hours Mr. Framjee managed to pick up four men who were drifting about on a piece of loose timber, and had them conveyed to the hospital. The search was kept up throughout the day, but without further effect, though Mr. Framjee and the police were inthe hospital. defatigable in their exertions. In the evening the body of a woman was washed ashore, and the men who were saved state that there was another woman among the passengers who was certainly lost. A report was received at Alibag next day that several men had been picked up at sea by a passing boat and conveyed to a place lower down the coast.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 1. Str. Mula, Bhownuggur; str. Oorun, Goa.—2. Str. Pachumba, Bussorah; str. Ava, Calcutta; Courty of Forfar, Glasgow.—3. Muriel, Liverpool; Black Prince, Liverpool.—4. Str. Spitfire, Bhownuggur; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—5. Str. Pahlwan, Goa.—6. Str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool; Magnolia, Calcutta; str. Indus, Southampton.—7. Str. Patna, Calcutta; str. Nagotna, Bhownuggur.—8. Str. Pearl, Bhownuggur.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From Southampton.—For Bondat.—

Mrs. Merriman and two children, Miss Merriman, Mr. F. Lincoln, Mrs. Barr and infant, Mrs. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mrs. Hill, and Mr. W. Harrison.

From Brindist.—Rev. C. de Romanio, Rev. C. Tanganelli, Rev. L. Fabrio, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Woodward, Mr. E. Porter, Major Haig, Mr. Constable, Mr. G. Gooder, and Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Woodwa Geoper, and Mr. Nicholson.

DEPARTURES.

June 2. Wiunona, Havre; A. 8. Davis, Havre; str. Gwalior, Southampton.—3.

Chrossian, Liverpooj; Staffa, Rangoon; Electra, Bremerhaven; str. Koina, Persian Gulf; str. Vingorla, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—6. Dunselow, San Francisco; str. Sestos, Trieste; str. Zerbino, Trieste; str. Pehlwan, Vesaway.—7. Bredalbane, San Francisco; Marlborough, Calcutta; Astromer, Slarpness; Hoogly, Falmouth; str. Pachamba, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—8. Str. Europa, Liverpool; Jona, Falmouth; Gainsborough, Calcutta; str. Ava, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mrs. A. F. Ingle, Mrs. Borthwick and infant, Mr. W. C. Hanaford, Col. T. G. Konnedy, and Mr. J. Young. For Bernnist.—Mr. P. Robinson. For Suez.—Lieut.

Sawyer. For Addr.—Mr. A. Williamson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geolong.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Frere and infant, Mr.

Jackson, Mr. Richardson Barker, Lieut. col. Oakes, Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R.E.,

Mr. Foster, R.E., and Master W. Foster, R.E. For Brindisi.—Mr. L. Moore, Mr.

R. J. Crosthwaite. For Verice.—Mr. G. Manisty, Mr. G. F. Ebelling.

### Commercial.

Bombay, June 9, 1876.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN. e per Cent. Municipal Loan

EXCHANGES.										
_		Banks Bills	<b>)</b>							
6 20	100ths' sigh	t, per rapes	***	•••	•••	•••	1s. 8}d			
•	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	***	***		l-16d. Credit Bills.		
5	ditto	ditto	***	•••	•••	•••	ls. 10	l-16d. Doots.		
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.										
	ra Bank (Re		•••	•••	•••	•••		100		
		ompany (Rs.				•••	*** ***	3100		
Be	ck Bay Reck	amation Com	pany	(Rs. 5	(000 p	aid-up		1400		
Ba	nk of Benga	l (Rs. 1,000)			• •••			Rs. 1400 zd.		
Bos	mbay, Barod	a, and Centra	lIndia	Railw	ay Co	mpany	(Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100		

Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,0	)00)			•••	•••	1330
Bembay Shipping Company (Rs.	1.500)	•••	•••	•••	•••	3 pm.
Bombey Spinning and Weaving	lompan		5.000)		•••	Rs. 1120
Bonded Warehouse Company (Re	445)	J (	•,•••,			2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Austral	is and	China	/B	w;;	•••	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000	, , ,		-	ω,	•••	Rs. 3100
Comba 11688 Company (18.5,000	,	•••	•••	•••	***	
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,	(000)	***		•••	•••	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Com	pany:-	•				
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)		•••	***	•••		Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	***	•••	***	•••	•••	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	***	***				Rs. 1400
Prere Press Company (Rs. 250)			***	•••	••	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Free Dand Company (res. 160)		•••	***	***	•••	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Wear	ving Co	mpany	7 (Rs. :	1,100)		Rs. 1170
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	Compan	av Con	sòlida	ted St	ock	
_ (£20 paid up)	•••		•••			267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4.	000)	•••		••	•••	Rs. 2000 per share
Madeaa Bank (Da 1 000)	,	***	•••	***	•••	
Manual Dank (No. 1,000)		***	***	•••	***	1200
Masagon Reclamation Company	(Ra. 1.0	<b>3</b> 0)				980

Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)

Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)

Mew Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)

Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)

Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)

Coriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)

Rayal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,600) 750 Rs. 1075 COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bonbay, June 30.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; Silbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12.

47 a Mule Twist, 9; 30's Water Twist, 9; Cotton quiet; Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 165.
Shipments of the week, 52,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank
balls, 1s. 7id. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101; Four-and-a-Half
per Cent. ditto, 1873, 101; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1034. Freights: 45s.

to 46s. 61.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 3.)

Abbott, Capt. H. B., political asst., 1st class, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawar, and is ranked for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty, or until further orders, as an additional political agent of the 3rd class.

Barrow, Rev. K. E., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th inst. Mr. Barrow is app. to

offic. tempy. as chaplain of Lucknow cantonments.

Barrow, Col. Des., dist. superint. of police of the 1st grade in Ondh, to be inspector gen. of police in Oudh, and ex-officio dep. secy. to the chief comr. in the police dept., from April 25, v. Lieut. col. R. H. M.

BLANDFORD, W. T., senior dep. superint., is app. to offic. as superint. of the Geological Survey of India, during the absence on leave of Mr. Medlicott.

BROOKE, Capt. W. S., Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Central Provs., has

reported his return from England.

CAMPBELL, Major A. E., dep. comr. of the 3rd grade in Assam, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, during the absence on furl. of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam.

GATMELL, R., tempy. sub engr., 2nd grade, Sutlej bridge div., is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from June 15, or such subsequent date as

he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd.
from the Khanpur to the Bahawalpur div.

LAUGHTON, Major D. W., offic. asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, held charge of the current duties of the office of the dep.

comr., Akola dist., from April 1 to April 21.

Marrelli, Lieut. N. C., offic. polit. asst., 3rd class, and offic. asst. to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, to offic. as mag. of Aboo, and

Agent to the Gov. gen. for Kajpottana, to omc. as mag. of Aboo, and asst. to the gen. supt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, with effect from date of taking charge, v. Capt. Baylay. PLOWDEN, H. M., barrister.at.law, to offic. as a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the abs. of Mr. C. Boulnois, or till further orders. PRICE, W. C., surveyor, 4th grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, having returned to duty on May 20, the unexpired portion of the privalence greated to thim in notific. No. 13, dated the 18th pile is the priv. leave granted to him in notific. No. 13, dated the 18th ult., is

REES—CARGILL.—The following transfers have been made by supg. engr.,
Lower Sindh d.st.:—Mr. B. Rees, sub engr., 3rd grade, from the Shewan to the Mehur div. Serg. W. Cargill, overseer, 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Sehwan div.

RETEIT, Mr., sub engr., Saugor div., military works, made over charge on May 15, and availed himself of the permission to resign the service. WILLOUGHBY.OBOEN, Lieut. col. J. W., polit. agent in Bhopal, availed himself on April 9 of the priv. leave granted him on March 22, and made over charge of the current duties of the Bhopal Political Agency to Capt. E. Dalrymple.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr. H. P. Edwards, storekeeper, 2nd grade, reported his return from furl. on May 15, and is posted to Sehwan div.

Mr. T. Anderson, storekeeper, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Sehwan

to the Ghotki div.

Mr. E. Hyde, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Khanpur to the Bahawalpur div.

The following transfers have been made by the suptg. engr., Lower Sind dist. :

Mr. B. Rees, sub engr., 3rd grade, from the Sehwan to the Mehur div. Sergt. W. Cargill, overseer, 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Sehwan div.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 31.)

Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, on leave, is app. to be personal asst. to the comr. of the Rajshahye and Coooh Behar div. This cancels the orders of the 9th inst., appg. Mr. C. N. Banerjea to

that appt.

Mr. W. C. Muller, personal asst. to the comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., having resumed his duties on the 16th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of Feb. 11 last

is cancelled.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendened. by Mr. W. Helps of his commission as a lieut. B company, Darjeeling

Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Capt. C. H. Garbett, asst. comr., returned from furlough, is posted to Lohardugga.



Mr. B. Carstairs, asst. mag. and coll., is app. to be a marriage registrar under Act XV. of 1872 for the dist. of Tipperah.

Mr. F. B. S. Collier, sub div. officer, is app. to be ex officio sub regis. trar of Karigram, in the district of Rungpore, v. Baboo Ship Chunder Mookeriee, removed.

Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., professor in the Patna College, is app. to act, until further orders, in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service. Mr. J. K. Rogers, professor of the Patna College, is transfd. to the Presidency College.

Mr. A. C. Jackson, professor of the Presidency College, is transfd. to

the Patna College.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, asst. comr., is app. to be secy. to the District School Committee of Manbhoom.

The following surgeons, having reported their arrival from England,

are posted temp. to the Presy. General Hospital, viz.:—
Surgs. J. Lewtta, P. A. Weir, and P. J. Freyer.
Mr. W. H. Cornith, dist. supt. of police, Bankoora, is app. to be a
member of Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dis. pensary at Bishenpore.

Mr. W. F. Smith, asst. supt. of police, is app. to be a municipal comr.

for the town of Patna.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., secy. to the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Cachar during the absence on furl. of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., or until further orders.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 1.)

Capt. E. Molloy, officg. British joint comr., Ladakh, having reported his return to duty on April 10, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave of abs. granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette, notific. No. 208, dated Feb. 4, is hereby cancelled.

Notific. No. 768, dated Feb. 29, app. Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, on return from furl., a judicial asst., and posting him to Lahore, is hereby can-

Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, is app. a judicial asst. and posted to Lahore.

Mr. Bullock received charge of his duties at Lahore from Mr. T. Ro.

berts on the forenoon of March 13.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, extra asst. comr., is re-app. to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of March 2

Surg. C. W. Calthrop, civil surg. of Jullundur, is app. civil surg. of Kangra in succession to Hony. surg. R. J. Quinnell.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 27.)

Mr. J. J. Durham, patrol of customs, is app. to offic. temp. as coll. of customs, Hoshangabad, from April 16.

Mr. R. Obbard, c.s., asst. comr., received charge of the Hinganghat sub div. of the Wardha dist., from Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra asst. comr.,

on the 20th inst., before noon.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, c.s., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th class, from the date he received charge of

the Saugor police.

The Chief Comr. is pleased, under Sec. 5 of the Central Provinces Courts Act XIV. of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr. J. F. Beddy, asst. comr., Burhanpur, in the Nimar dist., shall be of the 4th grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, c.s., asst. comr., received charge of the Balaghat registrar and sub registrar's offices, Balaghat dist., from Mr. J. Hornby, extra asst. ccmr., on May 12.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 3.)

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 8.)

The sanitary comr. is app. to be ex officio insp. gen. of dispensaries, v. the inspr. gen. of prisons, whose office has been incorporated with that of the inspr. gen. of police.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 8.)

BUCKLEY, Lieut. col. F. A., Bengal inf., is permitted to reside in India from June 1.

CHESNEY, Lieut. D., 2nd batn. 15th foot, 2nd wing sub. 23rd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers), is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from April 19, 1875, subject to the confirmation of the Sec. of State for India. Collen, Lieut. E. H. H., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve

years' army service, is prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet from July 1, 1875, subject to H.M.'s approval.

[AXWELL, Lieut. F. T., who has been permitted to exchange with Lieut. W. E. L. Morgan, R.E., reported his arrival at Bombay on Feb. 6.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. E. Temple and Capt. B. J. Parsons, May 15. Capt. H. de P. Rennick, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Hyderabad, has reported his return from England.

Lieut. col. W. Fane, c.B., Madrás staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Aug. 28, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

With reference to the G.G.O.'s, No. 808 of 1873, and No. 962 of 1878, it is hereby notified that applications for furlough in or out of India, on private affairs, from all officers holding permanent appointments, not under the Commander-in-Chief, should, in future, be submitted by the local governments or administrations or departments direct to the Gornment of India, in the Military Department, instead of through the office of the adjt. gen.

2. The submission of applications from restl. officers will be guided by the rules in force for regulating the numb er of absentees on furl., on private affairs, and heads of departments will be considered responsible that they forward no such applications when the absence of an officer will cause inconvenience to the department.

3. This order does not affect the provisions of G.G.O. No. 221 of 1876.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms.

the Military Accounts Dept.:—
Permanent.—Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, military acct., 3rd class, and officg. military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade; and Capt. C. F. Thomas, asst. military acct. and officg. military acct., 3rd class, to be military acct., 3rd class, but to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, from April 27, in succession to Col.

G. E. Ashburner, military acot., 2nd class, 2nd grade, retired.

Temporary.—Capt. U. G. Cautley, military acot., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic. as military acot., 2nd class, 1st grade, during the period Col. W.

C. Clarke may offic. as military acct., 1st class, 2nd grade.

Major M. C. Perreau, military acct., 2nd class 3rd grade, to offic. as military acct., 1st class, 2nd grade; Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, military acct. acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 1st grade; Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, asst. military acct., and officg. military acct., 3rd class, to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade; Lieut. J. A. Miley, asst. military acct., 3rd class, from May 4, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major T. H. Turner, military acct., 1st class, 2nd grade.

Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess, asst. mily. acct., on probation, to offic. as mily. acct., 3rd class, during the period Capt. C. F. Thomas may offic. as mily.

2nd class, 2nd grade.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy.

Col. C. S. Elliot, military acot., 1st class, 2nd grade, to offic. as acct., 1st class, 1st grade; Lieut. col. J. P. Martin, military acot., 2nd class, 2nd grade, and office. military acct., 2nd class, 1st grade, to offic. as military acct., 1st class, 2nd grade; Capt. C. J. Durand, military acct., 3rd class, and office, military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, asst. mily. acct., and office, military acct., 3rd class, to offic. as military acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade; from May 21, during the period Lieut. col. J., W. Rideout, military acct., 1st class, 1st grade, may offic. as controller of mily. accounts, Madras.

CADRES OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published.

Military No. 803.

India-office, London, Dec. 9, 1875.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council. My Lord,—I forward for your information copy of a correspondence with the Horse Guards relative to the case of Col. . . . , Royal (late with the Horse Guards relative to the case of Col. . . ., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, from which you will observe that it has been decided, so far as the officers of the Indian Cadres of the Royal Engineers are concerned, to suspend for the present the application. concerned, to suspend for the present the application of the rules regarding their return to the ordinary duties of their corps after having completed ten years' service on the seconded list.

Letter from Horse Guards of March 8, 1875: Reply March 23, 1875,

Letter from Horse Guards of April 21, 1875: Reply June 1, 1875, No.

Letter from Horse Guards of Nov. 18, 1875.

BY THE RIGHT HON, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.)
BULLOCK.—Regtl, order conid., dated May 13, app. Lieut. G. M. Bullock to act as interpreter generally, v. Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, app. a probationer for the staff corps.

BURLAND.—Murroe station order confd., dated May 17, directing Capt. and Brevet major W. H. Burland, 2-9th foot, to assume com. of the

and Brevet major W. H. Burland, 2-9th foot, to assume com. of the station and depot as a temp. measure, with effect from the 19th idem, pending the arrival of Lieut. col. J. F. Trydell's successor.

LARKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 14, app. Lieut. W. W. Clarke, 1.17th, to act as adjt. and qrmr. to the detachment remaining at Rawalpindi, in addition to his duties as interp., with effect from the 19th idem, consequent on the departure of the head-quarters to

Hennessy—Inglis.—Major G. B. Hennessy, wing officer and office. 2nd in com. 15th N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Thompson, app. comdt. 6th N.I. Capt. D. W. Inglis, gen. list, inf., office. wing

app. comdt. 6th N.I. Capt. D. W. Inglis, gen. list, int., omog. wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Hennessy.

Kinlock, Lieut. F. G., having passed by the higher standard, to be interp. to 92nd Highlanders, dated May 9.

Leslie.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated May 10, app. Lieut. Sir C H. Leslie, Bart., adjt. 37th N.I., to offic. as brig. major tempy., with effect from the 9th idem, v. Major R. S. Robertson, app. officg. asst. adjt. gen., Allahabad div. Bareilly brig. order confd., dated May 17, app. Lieut. and adjt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to offic. as stein staff officer, in addition to his other daties, during the absence on

normal and adjection to his other daties, during the absence on inspection duty of Major G. W. Smith, brig. major.

NICOLAY—GOODEIDGE.—Gapt. F. W. Nicolay, adjt., to offic. as wing officer 85th N.I., v. Fosbery, on farl, but to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. until the arrival of Major Birch. Lieut. F. T. Goodridge, 2nd wing sub. 18th N.I., to offic. as lat wing sub. v. Haves. on furl. and wing sub. 18th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Hayes, on furl., and

to act as adjt. in addition, v. Nicolay.

Thompson, Col. G. H., 2nd in com. and office. comdt. 15th N.I., to be comdt. 6th N.I., v. Col. G. Holroyd, attained col.'s allowances.

RAMBAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, app. Sub lieut. J. G. Ram ay, 1-14th foot, to offic. as interpreter, with effect from the 10th m., v. Lient. W. S. Hewett, proc. on sick leave, no other qualified officer being available.

WINEN—HOLMES.—Capt. A. G. Wynen, 39th regt., to offic. as brig. major at Morar till the return from sick leave of Capt. Wolseley, or until further orders, dated May 18. Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes attached to the 15th Bengal cavalry, to be station staff officer at Benares, dated **Nav** 19.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. Drummond, district and sessions judge of Sarun, for three months, with effect from district and sessions judge of Sarun, for three months, with effect from June 15, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. B. Peade, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar, from June 1, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. Hastings, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares, for three months. Mr. G. S. Chatterton availed himself of the subsidiary leave grauted to him on May 24. Surg. B. Evers, civil surgeon of Seoni, privilege leave for one month from July 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Dr. H. Warth, collector of contoms Punish Mines Division, for six months, together with the quent date on which he may avail himself of it. Dr. H. Warth, collector of customs, Punjab Mines Division, for six months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he availed himself of the same. Honorary surg. R. J. Quinnell, civil surgeon of Kanara, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from May 8. Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, judicial assistant, Delhi, privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from May 29. Mr. H. B. Medlicott, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, privilege leave for three months, from the 20th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. The Hon. B. A. Dalyell, officiating chief commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from June 6, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present duties. Mr. B. Gatmell, temporary sub engineer, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge division, privilege leave for sixty days, from June 1, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Condr. Z. Holland, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, for six months, with effect from March 21, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it, to visit Agra and Ferozepore. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. T. Norgate, of the Bengal staff corps, Cathay, April 21, from Calcutta. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. J. Stephenson, of the Bengal staff corps, Khedive, May 2, from Calcutta. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. R. Westmacott, of the Bengal staff corps, Balavia, May 1, from Bombay. Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, of the Bengal staff corps, Khedive, May 2, from Calcutta. Surg. major W. Moir, M.B., Viceroy, April 24, from Calcutta. Two months' privilege leave, in extension of three months' special leave given under Notific. No. 20, dated May 6, is granted to Lieut. D. A. Scott. R.E., assistant engineer. mextension of three months' special leave given under Notific. No. 20, dated May 6, is granted to Lient. D. A. Scott, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 1. Major W. A. P. Wyllie, (G battery 9th brigade R.A.), overland, from date of embarkation. Major H. L. Armstrong, (No. 1 battery 5th brig. overland, from date of embarkation. Major G. F. Blackwood, G battery 8th brigade R.A., to Murree, from May 27 to June 30, on private affairs. Lieut. J. S. Quayle, No. 1 baty. 5th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. Kilgour, 4.5th foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to Australia and England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. (local major) O. S. Delano-Osborne, 55th foot, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, pending retirement from the service. Col. G. G. Moxon, staff corps, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs, preparatory to furlough. This cancels the preparatory leave granted in G.O.C.C. of May 4. Capt. G. T. Morris, 1st squadron subaltern 3rd Bengal cavalry, to Nani Tal, for six months, from date of quitting regiment. Surg. S. Flood, British Medical Service, from date of embarkation. tion. Surg. major T. G. Skardon, in medical charge 9th N.I., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preratory to furlough, on urgent private affairs. Deputy commissary and Honorary Capt. P. Rubie, of the Army Commissariat Department, Duke of Lancaster, from Calcutta, May 7, 1876. Col. C. Douglas, 19th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. C. Shirres, G battery 8th brigade R.A., to remain in Cashmere from June 14 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. V. A. Farquharson, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. A. Scott, 1st battalion 2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. E. R. Kelly, 1st battalion 3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Sub. lieut. C. E. Montagu, 1-18th foot, to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence for fifteen months from date of availing nimeer of it; and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Col. J. T. Dalyell, 1.21st foot, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major W. F. F. Gordon, 63rd foot, to remain in England from June 23 to Sept. 23 next, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, 2nd squadron subaltern 11th Bengal lancers, on probation, to Calcutta, for three months, from April Bengal lancers, on probation, to Calcutta, for three months, from April 26th, to study the native languages, in extension. Capt. A. L. Woodland, 68th foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. T. J. P. Holmes, M.B., from date of embarkation. Surg. S. Flood, attached to the 109th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. J. R. Yule, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, is allowed furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. R. Worsley, infantry, wing officer, 36th (The Bareilly) N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Major T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, examiner, pay dept., Bombay, from the 4th se the 8th May, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying

for furlough to Europe. Major T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, examiner, pay department, Bombay, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Capt. M. P. Moriarty, Bengal staff corps, for twenty months, on private affairs.

### Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 30.) KENNEDY, Lieut. col. R. B., has taken over charge of the Malabar dist.

engr.'s office from Mr. T. D. Harris, exec. engr., on May 26.

MacGregor, A. M., to offic. as dep. coll. and mag., Wynaad, in the dist.

of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Underwood, on m.c. Winne, S. H., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, to be in charge of the central and dist. jails at Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Symonds, on priv. leave.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 30.)

Anderson, Major W., Madras staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. Malwa Bheel corps, with effect from the date of taking charge, v. Major Miller.

DRURY, Col. A., staff corps, agent for remounts, having resumed charge of the Remount Depot on the 26th inst., the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O.G. No. 230, dated April 7, is canc.

Seaward, Conductor J., of the Ordnance Dept., is transf. to the Pension Estab. in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from

June 1.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from this date under the provisions of G.O.G.R. No. 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 28, dated Jan. 7:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. H. Stoddard, staff corps, £365, £4,969,

£1,000 in India—the remainder in England.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. E. Underwood, deputy collector and magistrate, Wynad, in the district of Malabar, for fifteen months. Col. T. M. Lane, Telugu translator to Government, privilege leave for two months. Capt. W. F. Wright to act as Telugu translator to Government during the absence of Col. T. G. M. Lane on privilege leave or until further orders, without prejudice to his appointments as acting Government Agent, Chenauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, and acting Persian and Hindustani translator to Government.

acting Persian and Hindustani translator to Government.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1808, unless otherwise specified:—Col. E. F. Waterman, staff corps, commandant 17th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Madras. Capt. (brevet major) A. E. Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th regt. L.I., attached 4th L.I., for two years, on private affairs, with effect from date of embarkation. This cancels G.O.G. No. 37, dated Jan. 11. Major W. Robertson, of the staff corps, assistant inspector-general of police, for three months, from Sept. 22, on urgent private affairs, to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, of the staff corps. wing officer, 20th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay. embark from Bombay.

### Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 8.)

CHARLES-WOODWARD.-Mr. F. L. Charles relinquished charge of the office of asst. coll., Nasik, on the 31st ult., and Mr. W. Woodward

assumed charge of the same office on June 1.

Crawrord, C. E. G., acting 2nd asst. coll., Ahmedabad, returned from

the priv. leave for three months granted to him.

JARDINE, J., from the date Mr. Coghlan resumes charge of the judgeship of Tanna, on the completion of the forest case which Mr. Jardine has in hand, to be a joint sessions judge in the Konkan div.

NUTTALL, Col. T., to act as a justice of peace within the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the Presy. town of Bombay.

SILCOCK, H. F., is app. supernum. asst. coll. of Kaladgi, continuing to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar till relieved by Mr. Wiltshire, when

he will join the app. at Kaladgi.
SIMPSON, Capt. G. B. acting dist. supt. of police, Kurrachee, has been app. to the charge of the Sind frontier police, from the 13th ult.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appoint. ments from May 22:—
Capt. W. A. Salmon, acting 2nd asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, to act as

1st asst. polit. agent, Kattywar.

Lieut. J. M. Hunter, acting 3rd asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, to act as

2nd asst. polit. agent, Kattywar.

Capt. E. V. Stace, acting 4th asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, to act as
3rd asst. polit. agent, Kattywar.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, asst. coll. and mag., Ahmedabad, is app. to act

as 4th asst. polit. agent, Kattywar.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 8.)

**ER.**—The following order is confd.:—Aden brig. order, dated May 1, directing Col. T. D. Ker, comdt., 6th N.I., as senior officer, to assume com. of the brigade, and during the absence of Brig. gen. Schneider, on furl.

McNell, Capt. H. B., officg. brig. major, Sind Frontier Force, is confd. in the appt. from April 2, v. Capt. Peat, whose tenure of appt. expired

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. R. F. Frere, R.E., exec. engineer, Ratnagiri, for six months. The Hon the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days, from May 5, to Mr. Bal Bhaskar Shintre, translator and interpreter, High Court.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 23.

10th Hussars.—Major Lord R. D. Kerr to be lieut. col., v. the Hon. C. C. Molyneux, retired; Capt. E. A. Wood, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. Lord R. D. Kerr.

15th Hussars.-Mujor C. Currie retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. J. B. Symes. Bullen from the 16th lancers,

to be capt., v. T. Davison, who exchanges.

16th Lancers.—Capt. T. Davison, from the 15th hussars, to be capt., v.

J. B. Symes-Bullen, who exchanges.

3rd Foot.—Capt. J. Foot, from half-pay late 24th foot, to be capt., v.
G. B. Taylor, retired on half-pay, dated June 14, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 24; Lieut. W. H. Wyld to be capt., v.

W. H. Irvine, retired.

5th Foot.—Capt. H. E. W. Preston retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. C. de J. Græme to be capt., v. J. J. Bradshaw, made supernum. on being app. adjt. 1st Administrative Battalion Northumberland Rifle Volunteers; Lieut. W. A. Eardley-Wilmot to be capt., v. W. B. Knox, retired.

9th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Ind to be capt., v. Brevet major H. C. Vibart

11th Foot.—Capt. A. M. Arthur, who has resigned his app. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. H. H. Skill, made supernum. while holding the app. of adjt. 1st Devon Militia.

16th Foot.—Lieut. F. J. Harden to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. E. H. Wickham, prom.

17th Foot.-Qrmr. sergt. W. Horner to be qrmr., v. R. Storey, retired

en half-pay.

18th Foot.—Major R. H. Daniel to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col.

S. W. F. M. Wilson, retired on half-pay; Capt. R. W. E. Dawson to be major, v. R. H. Daniel; Lieut. G. W. N. Rogers to be capt., v. R. W. E.

45th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major F. C. Trent to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. J. R. Lovett, retired upon full pay; Lieut. R. Pennell to be capt., v. Brevet major F. C. Trent.

55th Foot.—Capt. O. S. Delano-Osborne retires from the service, re-

ceiving the value of his commission. 56th Foot.—Lieut. D. A. Blest to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Prickett, prom.

57th Foot.—Capt. H. Burton, from half-pay, late 40th foot, to be capt.,

v. W. Gilmour, retired upon temp. half-pay.
60th Foot.—Capt. W. Cowan retires from the service, receiving the

value of his commission.

67th Foot.—The app. of Lieut. J. S. White as instructor of musketry is

satedated to April 1, 1874.
68th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major G. K. Shaw, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. J. Spratt, retired upon full pay.

### UNATTACHED.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub licuts.:— F. C. N. Cox, G. F. Wiles, J. W. Hogg, C. R. Rogers, and W. K.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. Adsetts retires upon temp. half-pay.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. M'Kay, 12th foot, having completed the qualifying ser-

Capt. J. Foot, 3rd foot, to be major.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on
May 21, of Gen. Sir G. Bowles, K.C.B., col. of the 1st West India regt. and lieut. of the Tower of London:

Lieut. of the Tower of London:—
Lieut. gen. W. Parlby, col. of the 21st hussars, to be gen.
Brevet col. W. J. Loftus, c.B., from lieut. col., half-pay, late 38th foot,
to be major gen.; dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back
pay prior to May 22, 1876.
Major W. H. Ralston, 70th foot, to be hieut. col.
Capt. R. W. Sparks, 7th foot, to be major.

### INDIA-OFFICE, June 22.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the halfpay list of the Indian staff corps of the undermentioned officers:-Capt. and Brevet major G. F. Beville, Bombay staff corps. Capt. T. D. Chatterton, Madras staff corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BOULTON-At Kurrachee, Sind, May 31, wife of Major C. F. Boulton. B.S.C., daughter

Bradford At Delhi, June 3, wife of G. A. Bradford, collector, Inland Customs, son.

CLARKE-At Lucknow, May 28, wife of Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., 3rd Bengal cav., son.

FORNARO—At Bombay, May 28, wife of C. Fornaro, daughter.
GODFREY—At Comractee, East Berar, June 1, wife of W. P. Godfrey, D.P.W., son.

GRUNDY-At Delhi, May 26, wife of F. L. Grundy, lieut., 6th Royal

Regt., son.

Neuville—At Bombay, May 31, wife of P. J. Neuville, son.

RANSFORD—At Schore, May 30, wife of Charles Ransford, Capt. and

Adjt., Bhopal batt., daughter.

RIND—May 28, wife of Capt. M. MoN. Rind, 107th regt., adjt. C. V.

RITZ-At Calcutta, May 30, wife of A. Ritz, son.

ROBERTSON-At Dalhousie, May 31, wife of P. F. Robertson, capt. 92nd Gordon Highlanders, son.

VANDERZEE-At Palamcottah, June 2, wife of Capt. F. H. Vanderzee. staff corps, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—MUNRO.—At Calcutta, May 6, Geo. J. Arbuthnot, of Scraggunge, Eastern Bengal, to Nettie M. C., daughter of the late D. Muuro.

Carrer—McHall.—At Chunar, May 29, James J. Carter, A.C.D., to Rose A., second daughter of the late Richard McHall, of the Artillery Company

CLABBY—SINCLAIR.—At Bombay, June 8, Capt. J. H. Clabby, to Blanche E., daughter of Dr. G. Sinclair, of Kolapore.

CODEINGTON-HEXTON.-At Matheran, June 6, Capt. G. H. F. Codring. ton, Bombay staff corps, to Florence, youngest daughter of Charles Hexton, Revenue Survey

COFFEY-PRESCOTT.—At Sharanpoor, Nassick, June 6, William J. H. Coffey, to Mary (Minnie) de Blaquiere, eldest daughter of Henry

FAIRLIE—GRANT.—At Calcutta, June 1, Capt. H. J. Fairlie, R.N., to Evelyne A., third daughter of the late William Grant, of New Valley Estate, Dickoya, Ceylon.

### DEATHS.

BLOWERS—At Nowgong, May 31, Capt. G. F. Blowers, Bombay staff corps, boundary settlement officer, Bundelkund.

Campbell—At Bangalore, June 14, Francis P. Campbell, 14th hussars,

aged 39.

CARTER-At Satara, June 1, Cecil S. C. Carter, aged 1 year and 3 months,

only child of Capt. S. Carter, Bombay staff corps. .

CLERMONT—At Calcutta, May 25, Thomas L. Clermont, aged 30.

DADY—At Bombay, June 5, infant daughter of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee

Dady, aged 9 months.

Gibbon—At Sepoy and Doorah Tea Estate, Himalayas, May 19, William A. C., son of the late W. M. Gibbon, Capt., Bengal Army, aged 21.
odwin—At Secunderabad, June 21, Cecil Godwin, Major, 16th regt.,

GODWINaged 38. GUNTER-At Umballa, June 1, Harold P., infant son of Capt. H. Gunter,

73rd regt., aged 6½ months. Hoghton—At Natal, May 8, Philip de Hoghton, lieut., 13th Regt.,

aged 23. RHODIUS-At Venice, May 30, on his way home, H. Rhodius, late of Calcutta.

WALTER-At Almorah, May 31, O. St. G., child of Capt. and Mrs. Walter, aged 2 months.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. R. A. DALYELL.—Yesterday evening, June 6, the railway station presented the most lively and animated scene, on the occasion of the departure from Bangalore of the Hon. R. A. Dalyell, late Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. A large and brilliant gathering of all classes of the community assembled on the platform to bid farewell to the departing Chief. There was also a goodly number of native officers of the Commission and other native gentlemen present. Mr. Dalyell, accompanied by the new Chief Commissioner and escorted by a troop of the Sillidar Horse, arrived about fifteen minutes before the time for the starting of the train, and was received on the platform by Major General Elmhirst. The native gentlemen present having taken leave of Mr. Dalyell, after the presentation of garlands of Mr. Dalyell took leave of the numerous personal friends by whom he was surrounded, and the train glided out of the station amidst enthusiastic cheering, repeated over and over again. A Guard of Honour formed of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers paraded in the station compound in honour of the occasion. The station within and without was nicely lighted and presented a brilliant coup d'ail.—Bangalore Examiner.



### BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

On Wednesday evening a number of Lord Northbrook's personal friends entertained him at a banquet in the Picture Gallery at Grosvenor-house in celebration of his return from India. The Duke of Westminster, K.G., presided, and there were also present: The Duke of Argyll, K.T., Earls Grey, K.G., Granville, K.G., Cowper, K.G., Darnley, Airlie, Strathmore, Cork, Camperdown, Kimberley, and Kenmare; Viscounts Halifax, G.C.B., Baring, Cardwell, Enfield, and Barrington, M.P.; Lords Methuen, Wrottesley, Carlingford, and Wolverton; General Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B.; the Right Hons. Ward Hunt, M.P., E. P. Bouverie, H. C. E. Childers, M.P., and J. G. Dodson, M.P.; Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., M.P., Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Sir G. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., Henry H. Loch, C.B., Admiral Sir C. Eden, K.C.B., Hon. F. L. Gower, M.P., Sir G. Clerk, K.C.B., Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., Hon. W. Portman, M.P., Mr. B. Mildmay, Mr. E. Ellice, M.P., Hon. F. Baring, Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, C.S.I., Colonel Napier Sturt, Mr. Albert Grey, C.S.I., the Revs. O. Gordon and J. Goring, and Messrs. W. G. Romaine, C.B., J. Danvers, Napier, A. Seymour, R. Drummond, Granville Somerset, Q.C., Henry West, Q.C., C. Clifford, M.P., A. B. Carter, J. B. Carter, K. Hodgson, M.P., M. Drummond, H. Grenfell, A. Buckley, W. Champion, Jervoise Smith, and Algernon West. Covers were laid for sixty-eight in the Rubens Room.

After the banquet his Grace the Chairman, having given the loyal toast, reminded those present that it was four years since Lord Northbrook had been their guest, when about to assume the government of India. They then bid him "farewell," conscious of the greatness of the task on which he was entering, but with confidence in his discharge of it. That confidence had not been misplaced. In the administration of our Indian empire his Lordship had passed through crises of the severest kind, but he had shown the statesmanship equal to these crises. The outcome had always been satisfactory to his friends, and they had now to hope that the brilliant abilities which he had shown abroad would be employed in the service of her Majesty at home. This sentiment was warmly applauded.

Lord Northbrook replied with some feeling. No man in England, he remarked, had been more indebted to his friends than he. It was true, as the Duke of Westminster had said, that his Viceroyalty in India had been a period of great trials; and there had been times when people at home were disposed to find fault with him for the measures he thought proper to adopt in those emergencies. Happily his friends at home—friends who could influence public opinion—stood by him, and it was a supreme gratification to him to be told how, when the results were known, that they were not disappointed. He thanked them very cordially. His ambition, he assured them, was to settle down at home among his friends as an English country gentleman. His lordship's brief speech was received with the warmest cheers.

### SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

The following memorial, signed by the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, President, has just been presented to Sir Salar Jung, k.c.s.i., by the East India Association:—

Sir,—We, the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the Britishauthorities in India and his Highness the Nizam. We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices which it required the statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearance of your Excellency to overcome. Your Excellency during a happily long tenure of office succeeded in maintaining between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam, amidst and against many obstructions, the policy of friendship towards Great Britain, and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration. No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian Mutiny, occurring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relations between the two Governments had been exposed to some danger of unfriendly interruption. How loyally you acted at that critical period we can never forget, nor should Great Britain ever be manindful of the great services you then rendered it—a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency, because, having to contend against an amount of opposition both open and covert that a minister less sections and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honour might well have shrunk from resisting, you succeeded in maintaining for the public good your high office, undiminished in its powers, utility, and dignity. Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territorities committed to your char

own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an Order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Sovereign, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency, on the part of a body so well able as is the East India Association, to appreciate the value of your labours, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honours which your Excellency has received, and which we trust that a gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the Nizam Ywr Jung Bahadoor, Ryasan Ali Bahadoor, Synd Ali Khan Bahadoor, Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Captain Clerk, and Mr. Oliphant, was present at the State concert given by command of the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency has forwarded to the directors of the Alexandra Palace a cheque for £20, as an addition to the prize fund of the horse show.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Deputy M'Dougall, to present the freedom of the City in a gold casket to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, "in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to this country in his official capacity."

On Thursday evening arrangements were made at Windsor Castle for the reception of Sir Salar Jung, who had been invited to the palace by her Majesty. Sir Salar Jung drove by road from the metropolis, his servants having arrived at Windsor at five o'clock with his coach and luggage. Sir Salar Jung was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury. He offered, according to the custom of the East, a token of allegiance, which her Majesty touched and returned.

Sir Salar Jung yesterday visited the South West India Dock. Mr. Percival Bosanquet, chairman of the East and West India Docks Company, and Mr. C. H. Wigram, a director, were in attendance, and conducted his Excellency over the dock.

### SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company was held on Friday at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street; Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presiding. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and, after alluding to the visit of the Prince of Wales and the satisfactory arrangements made in connection therewith, said it was very satisfactory to be able to call attention to the increased traffic, particularly in passengers, which had occurred over their system. There had been a slight diminution in the goods traffic on the upper section, owing to a breach made by the unusually heavy rains, but had it not been for that, there was every reason to believe the goods traffic would have increased in the same way that the passenger traffic had. Great improvements in communicating with the railway stations had been made by the Government, but, through the inadequacy of the means of conveying the goods from the upper to the lower section, a great glut occurred on various stations on their line, which was not only very detrimental to the company, but also most injurious to the inhabitants of those fertile and grain-producing regions. He then read a short extract on the subject from a letter from Mr. Coates, who, he said, was one of the most enterprising merchants in the Punjab. They had not, however, continued the Chairman, the power in any way, at present, of meeting the demands made on them. Mr. Danvers, Government Director, in passing over the Punjab, saw a great quantity of goods stored at one of the stations, and the native merchants came as a sort of deputation, and earnestly remonstrated against the cruelty of their obtaining goods at that station without having the means of forwarding them—a circumstance which showed that they were fully alive to the advantages of railway communication, and also fully alive to the great advantages which the port of Kurrachee presented to them: since its recent improvement. Apropos of Kurrachee, several private capitalists had entered into an arrangement by which a steamer would leave London every fourth week for that port, and, after leaving Kurrachee, would visit all ports in the Persian Gulf. Bringing Kurrachee in this way into, he might say, immediate communication with London was a proposition of the utmost importance to the company, and, if the "missing link" were only supplied, they would look forward to great things from it. No great prosperity of any description, however, could occur to them till that line was finished—till they had through railway communication from Lahor to the sea. While communication was carried on by steamers totally inadequate to meet the demands made on them, and by most crazy native craft, every improvement connected with the Punjab and North-Western Provinces must be delayed. For a long time they had seen the importance of connecting Ferozepore with their main line. It was on the Sutlej, and was a great military depôt, and an entrepôt for the commerce of the large and productive districts around. They had now everythe productive districts around. had now opened negotiations, with every hope of success, for the construction of a line to connect Ferozepore by a branch with the main line. It would be about twenty miles long, and the work could be easily executed. They had also opened negotiations with, he hoped, every prospect of success, for the working and maintenance of the Indus Valley line, to which they attached great importance. Great delay, however, had attended the construction of that line. It was fourteen years since their engineers surveyed it, and he was now told the lower section would not be finished till that time next year, and that the upper section would not be opened till another year; and then there was a bridge to be built over the Indus at Sukkur, with the enormous span of 680ft, which would take another year. The delay was not the fault of the present governmental authorities, it was the fault of their predecessors—of those who introduced "that most idiotic measure for the break of gauge." In the present depressed state of exchange in India it was gratifying to find that the present Government had the courage to go on as they did with the construction of this most important railway. The trade of India, notwithstanding that it had been generally languishing, had, according to recent statements, been slowly reviving for the last two or three years, and at the close of the last financial year the exports exceeded by over £2,000,000, and the imports by upwards of £5,000,000, those of the previous financial year.—Mr. E. Thornton, a director, in seconding the report, said the Chairman had omitted to state that the large bridges in the Punjab had successfully resisted the additional strain put on them during the heavy floods of the half-year. In reply to questions, the Chairman said when the "missing link" was finished their steamers, unless they were worn out, would have plenty to do in developing the local traffic from port to port. They had every possible claim to construct the missing link, having projected, surveyed, advocated, and initiated it entirely; and unless it were given them to work the result would be most unsatisfactory to the Government and to them. The report was then adopted unanimously, and, the retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and other officers.

### Miscellaneous.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—The Gazette notifies that the Queen has been pleased to nominate the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, to be Extra Knights Grand Commanders of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.—The Prince of Wales, the Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial, the Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and children, visited the loan collection of his Royal Highness's Indian presents at the Indian Museum on Friday afternoon. Total number of visitors admitted Thursday, June 29, 2,612.

COLONEL O. BURNE'S INDIAN APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel O. Burne, c.s.i., as private secretary to Lord Lytton in India, the Army and Navy Gazette understands, was made for twelve months only. Colonel Burne is expected to return to the India-office next summer to resume his appointment there.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—At the examination for admission to the Royal Academy, Woolwich, which commenced on July 3, the principal portion of the literary examination will be held in the French Annexe, at the International Exhibition, Exhibition-road, South Kensington (entrance by the Indian Museum); and the Oral Examinations at No. 2, Victoria-street, S.W.

THE REPORT ON FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A volume of appendices of considerable size is yet to be issued in connection with the report of the Royal Commissioners on the question of Fugitive Slaves. It is said that this volume will contain documents of considerable importance, including a somewhat elaborate memorandum from the pen of Sir Bartle Frere.

CONSULAR.—FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 28.—The Queen has been pleased to approve Cavaliere Giovanni Gallian as Consul at Bombay, with jurisdiction on the coast of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to Kurrachee, for his Majesty the King of Italy; Mr. C. T. Meili as Consul at Bombay for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and Don George B. Kerferd as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Nicaragua.

THE SILVER MARKET.—The Silver Market is becoming more and more disorganised, transactions having occurred at the low price of 50\(^3\)d. per oz. Large amounts, both in dollars and bars, being expected from Mexico, the United States, and elsewhere, a few days hence, the quotation may perhaps be no higher than 50d. India does not want any more silver; China, to which shipments have recently been made direct from San Francisco, is likely to become an exporter; and the question is—who is to become the buyer at all?

Home Medical Stores Department.—In consequence of the numerous complaints from the Medical Department in India of the manner in which the stores were despatched from England it has been decided to appoint an Examiner of Medical Stores at the India-office. This appointment has been given to Surgeon-Major F. N. Macnamara, M.D., whose name is well known in Calcutta, where he held the appointment of Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College.—Home News.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Mirzapore*, June 15—To Malta—Gold,

£50,000; to Bombay — Silver, £47,000; to Penang, £6,400; to Singapore—Gold, £10,000; silver, £3,000; to Hong Kong—Silver, £40,000; to Shanghai, £5,700. Per Malwa, June 22—to Malta—Silver, £250; to Aden—Gold, £1,400; to Bombay—Silver, £38,300.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.—There is no likelihood (says the London and China Express) of the Parliamentary Committee on silver currency presenting any formal recommendations to Parliament. In some other respects their work has also been unsatisfactory. They found the sources from which could they draw evidence as to the future supply of silver so utterly untrustworthy that they determined to call no witnesses on the subject. All they are likely to do will, therefore, be to report the evidence.

Assam Tea Company.—The report for last year states that the total income was £155,436, and the expenditure amounted to £106,624, leaving a net profit of £48,812, or an increase of £3,811 over 1874. The directors propose a dividend free of income-tax at the rate of 25 per cent., being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more than in the preceding year. This leaves a balance of £2,022 to be carried to reserve. The weather having proved very unfavourable during several months of the crop season, the real out turn has fallen short of the amount estimated by 102,400lb. of tea, while on the other hand the total cost in India and London has proved to be in excess of the sum estimated; but it is stated that against these disappointments the tea seed sold in India realised a larger sum, and the profit on exchange is considerably in excess of that made in 1874.

Funeral of Lord Sandhurst.—On Wednesday afternoon the remains of General Lord Sandhurst were deposited in the family vault in the churchyard of Digswell, Herts, in the presence of his nearest relatives and many attached personal friends. The corpsewas removed from Grosvenor-gardens at an early hour in the morning to Welwyn, where it was met shortly after two o'clock by the sons and other mourners and friends, who had served on the late General's staff both in India and Ireland. On reaching Welwyn the funeral procession, consisting of a hearse and four, and seven mourning coaches and pairs, was marshalled. After the coffin had been deposited in the vault, several wreaths from the bereaved wife and daughter of his lordship, and other devoted friends, were placed on the lid. The following is the inscription:—
"Wm. Rose Mansfield, 1st Baron Sandhurst; born June 21, 1819; died June 23, 1876."

Indian Appeal.—Cowasjee Nanabhoy v. Lallbhoy Vullubhoy.—This was an appeal by a Parsee against an order of the High Court of Bombay. The appellant was appointed manager to a certain cotton twist manufactory at Bombay, which establishment was the first to introduce this industry into Bombay. The company was wound-up after a brief period of unsuccessful efforts, but the mill and machinery, which had only cost 550,000 rupees, when sold by the liquidator realised 731,000 rupees, and against six months later 1,250,000 rupees. By the articles of the partnership agreement, the appellant was to have the management of the concern during his life, with a commission on sales effected. On the sale of the property, he took legal proceedings to recover damages for the consequent loss of this commission, the High Court holding that he was not entitled to compensation. Their lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs.

South Indian Railwar.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held a few days ago at the offices, Leadenhall-street Mr. J. Chapman, the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said he was happy to say that since their last meeting some progress had been made. Since their last meeting they had obtained some notoriety, for the Prince of Wales had not only travelled over their line, but had also done them the honour to open one of the branehes—from Tuticorin to Madura. Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government director—who was present at the meeting—had also visited India, taking a careful inspection of the whole railway system there, and he was very well satisfied with the management of the line. The board were extremely satisfied with all the local officers. Sir R. M. Stephenson, the deputy chairman, formally seconded the adoption of the report, which was at once carried unanimously. The retiring directors, General Sir J. Alexander, Mr. Brockett, and Major-General Green, and the retiring auditor, Mr. Franklin, having been re-elected, the proceedings tecrninated.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of India was held on Wednesday, June 28th, at the Rooms of the Society, to consider the recent legislation of the Council of the Governor-General of India with special reference to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill—a proposal which has excited much controversy and opposition in India. Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna, in opening the discussion, explained that the object of the Bill was to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land revenue, and to increase the judicial powers of the Revenue officers, who would thus unite executive and judicial functions. Mr. Tayler, in condemning the measure, said that, admitting the general fact that

the Revenue officer in India possesses greater facilities than a judge for forming an opinion regarding a contested claim connected with assessment, possession, or title, that advantage was more than counterbalanced by the absence of all possible prepossession or bias in the latter. By the universal consent and concurrence of mankind in general, entire confidence can and is only to be inspired where the tribunal entrusted with the adjudication of conflicting claims is absolutely and completely free from every possibility—whether of feeling, self-interest, prepossession, or idea—which may even by remote contingency affect or bias the judgment; and hence the general indignation and universal protest which this Government measure had provoked. In the discussion which followed Mr. Tayler's address general agreement was expressed with the views he had enforced.

The Opium Trade with China.—The first annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Anglo-Oriental Society for Suppressing the Trade in Opium was held on June 27, at the society's offices, King-street, Westminster. Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., presided. The report stated that the total income of the society had been £927. 10s. 4d., and the expenditure £804. 3s. 1d., leaving a balance of £123. 7s. 3d. Mr. M. Stewart, M.P., moved the adoption of the report, and the re-election of the treasurer, secretary, and executive committee. Mr. H. Richard, M.P., in seconding the resolution, stated the terms of the motion which he was to bring before Parliament. [Vide our Parliamentary report of Tuesday, the 27th ult.] The resolution was adopted. Sir John Kennaway, M.P., moved, That this meeting is of opinion that the subsisting relations between Great Britain and China, supported as they are solely by the fear which the weaker nation entertains of the physical force of the stronger, are extremely unsatisfactory, and it is the duty of Great Britain to attempt to inaugurate a new era of mutual goodwill by withdrawing its protection from the opium trade, and it therefore pledges itself to use every effort in support of Mr. Richard's motion." Mr. Hanbury seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to. Mr. R. N. Fowler moved a resolution, thanking those gentlemen who had exerted themselves in Parliament on behalf of the movement. Mr. Ng Choy, a Chinese, seconded the motion. The resolution was put and carried. Dr. Legg moved a resolution declaring the opium traffic to be a national iniquity, and pledging the meeting to support the society in its efforts for its abolition. Mr. Clayton seconded and Mr. J. H. Taylor supported the motion, which was poken to by Sir Arthur Cotton. The resolution was put and carried.

Deputation to Lord Northbrook.—A deputation from Micheldever and East Stratton, Hants, waited upon Lord Northbrook at his residence in London on June 23, to congratulate him upon his return from India. Among those present were the Rev. W. A. Whitestone, vicar of Micheldever; Mr. W. W. Beach, M.P., the Rev. E. Jacob, Mr. Caird, c.B., Mr. Brewer, Mr. G. Bailey, and Messrs. Pain, Neate, Gale, W. Drake, Carter, Peake, Coles, Dear, Lumsden, and G. Smith. The vicar read and presented the address, at the same time expressing the regret of several members of the deputation who had been unable to attend, and among them the Mayor of Winchester and Archdeacon Jacob. Lord Northbrook warmly thanked the deputation for the address, and expressed his pleasure in again meeting his friends and neighbours, and in resuming the occupations and duties of an English country gentleman. He said that the confidence placed in his desire to do his duty by those who knew him best had been a great support and encouragement to him when in India; and that he was very grateful for the consideration shown to him under circumstances of some difficulty, both by his friends and by the public at large. With regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, to which allusion was made in the address, Lord Northbrook observed that the Prince displayed in his intercourse with persons of all ranks and classes in India the grace, courtesy, and kindly feeling for which he is distinguished; that his Royal Highness had been indefatigable in taking advantage of every opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the princes and chiefs of India, and of assuring them in a manner which could not be mistaken of the lively interest taken by the Queen in their welfare. Lord Northbrook was convinced, both from his personal knowledge and from the testimony of those who had the best information, that the Prince had left behind him in India feelings of personal attachment on the part of the native princes and chiefs, which had strengthened the good relations which n

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on June 23, at the offices; Finsbury-circus, E.C., Lieutenant-Colonel French, the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, after referring with great regret to the death of Mr. Baynes, who had been secretary to the company for thirteen years, congratulated the shareholders that the Government had at last sanctioned the construction of the line they had so long wished for from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, a distance of some 300 miles. It would, he supposed, be on the narrow gauge and a state line—two circumstances to be much regretted. He wished it to be on the broad gauge and

a part of the main line, so that there would be no "breakage of bulk." The line could be easily constructed, there being no difficulties in the way. The Government would furnish all the money and run all the risk; but in common, he believed, with nine-tenths of the shareholders of the guaranteed companies, they, as well as the Bombay Government, had protested against the break of gauge. The past half-year—to December last—had been the best they had had from the beginning of their work, and up to the 20th of May of the present half-year they had earned £12,400 in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year. He had no doubt the visit of the Prince of Wales had contributed largely to the traffic of the half-year, but the development of traffic and commerce on their line was steadily progressing. Another important matter was in reference to the bridge over the Saburmattee River at Ahmedabad. The bridge, which was 1,315 feet long and eighty-three feet high, was carried away last September; and from information which they had since received it appeared there had been no such rains since 1813. After the accident happened the engineer made a temporary arrangement by which there was very little interruption to the traffic. Mr. W. Hartridge, a director, seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Lord Gort and Mr. J. Mitchell, the retiring directors, and Mr. G. H. Harris, the retiring auditor, having been re-elected, the usual compliment to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO COLONEL DAUNT.—A very sad accident occurred in the High-street on Thursday afternoon, June 8, by which Colonel Daunt, of Eastbourne, lost his life. It appeared that Colonel Daunt had been staying with his brother, W. H. Daunt, Esq., at Hamptons, and was driving to Tunbridge railway station about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon to return to Eastbourne. He drove by himself in his brother's waggonette, using a very quiet horse; and just at the Shipbourne-road entrance to the town the horse jerked its head to dislodge a fly from its shoulder, and in doing so the bit fell from its mouth, either through the breaking of a strap or because the bridle had been too loosely fastened. Finding itself no longer under control the horse at once bolted, and the descent of ground at Dry Hill induced a greatly-accelerated speed, so that it rushed through the town at a tremendous pace, though it managed to avoid several vehicles until it reached the horse-wash at the Great Bridge. Here the available roadway had been narrowed by the excavations going on in connection with laying a new gas main, and unfortunately a waggon and team were standing in the narrow space, while on the other side a cart was passing, leaving no room for another vehicle to pass between. Colonel Daunt shouted to the teamsters to clear the way, but there was no time for this, and the runaway horse, in trying to avoid the cart, came into most violent contact with the waggon. By the force of the collision the waggonette was thrown up off the ground and completely over, and Colonel Daunt was precipitated with great violence into the road, falling with his whole weight upon his head. He was picked up quite insensible and removed to the surgery of Drs. Gorham and Ievers, and the latter gentleman gave immediate attention to otherwise. The symptoms clearly indicated that consequence and compression of the brain had resulted. cated that concussion and compression of the brain had resulted from the force of the fall, and that the injury was beyond the reach of medical aid. In this opinion Drs. Angier and Hooker both concurred, and the correctness of it was soon placed beyond all doubt, for the symptoms gradually became more aggravated, and death ensued soon after eight o'clock in the evening, consciousness never having returned from the moment of the melancholy occurrence. The deceased officer leaves a widow and very young family, he having been married only a few years.

The East Indian Railway.—The directors of this company, in issuing their fifty-ninth report for the half-year ended with December 31, state that the total receipts were £1,170,234, against £1,236,430, and the working expenses were £452,829, as compared with £492,327, leaving a balance of £717,405. On the Jubbulpore line the revenue was £76,788, against £77,859, and the expenditure amounted to £48,958, compared with £44,086, showing the nett earnings on this section to have been £27,830. The board are enabled to recommend a surplus distribution at the rate of 1s. 4d. per cent. on the consolidated stock and share capital, in addition to the guaranteed interest, leaving about £600 in hand. The expenditure on capital account on the main line to date was £26,213,158, and on the Jubbulpore line £3,376,415, of which in the former case £49,369, and in the latter case, £1,718 was expended during the past year.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair. The Chairman said that is. 4d. of dividend, in addition to the guaranteed interest, was not a great mercy to be thankful for, but until very lately they only earned a surplus dividend on the first half of the year, and that was owing to the famine traffic. The present was the first time it had been earned out of the ordinary business of the company without any adventitious aid, and for the whole year 1875 the profit amounted to 6s. 11d. The Government received a sum equal to that which the company divided amongst themselves; and, in point of fact, they had paid the Government back out of their advances to the company no less than £957,658, and since they had declared surplus dividends the company had divided a similar sum, and contributed £26,395 to the

benevolent fund. There had been a very burdensome charge upon them beyond the control of anyone, and that was the depreciation in the value of silver. To the extent of their guaranteed dividend they were secured by their contract with the Government. The Government were bound to pay out of the earnings in India a sum which would make up 5 per cent. That was at the rate of 1s. 10d. to the rupee. The differences they had to get back for the purpose of distribution. They had this year, in June, to draw for £19,351. 3s.—that being their share out of the surplus profits, and they had incurred upon that a loss of £1,967. 16s. 3d., or about 10 per cent. That was to say that they sold their bill in England in order to obtain the cash to pay dividend at 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. per rupee, instead of getting, as they did in former times, a sum of 1s. 10d. If he had now to sell a bill, he did not believe he should get 1s. 7d. per rupee. They had received proposals from the Government to take their telegraphic establishment and plant, and the directors thought it would be to the advantage of the company to part with this when any definite proposal was made. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. J. C. Marshman, C.s.I., seconded the motion. Exception was taken to the granting an honorarium of £8,000 to Mr. Noad, the managing director of the company, who for thirty years had been secretary and managing director; and Dr. Beattie moved as an amendment, and Mr. M. Powell seconded, "That a sum of £8,000 be invested, and the annual proceeds be paid to Mr. Noad during his life." The Chairman announced that the amendment could not be received, as the amount had been paid, and it would be inoperative. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried by a large majority.

## Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Friday, June 23.—The Organisation of THE ARMY.—After an unsuccessful attempt at a count-out, Captain Nolan called attention to the organisation of the army, with special reference to the new mobilisation scheme. He discussed at great length and with much minuteness the composition of our *Corps* d'Armée, contrasting them with the organisation of foreign armies. In many points he was understood to approve our system, but to complain chiefly that its units were too small, and that it would hereafter commit us to considerable expense.— Mr. Holms, who was interrupted by another ineffectual "count," discussed the mobilisation scheme, contending that if it were carried out we only had regulars for three army corps, militia for four, horses for one and ahalf, and guns for four. He repeated his former complaints of the composition of the army corps, and, criticising the proposals for the mobilisation of two corps this year, he sarcastically commented on the appointment of Sir William Codrington.—Mr. STANLEY replied to the various objections urged against the mobilisation scheme, and maintained that the weak points which had been pointed out were in reality the strength of the scheme. It did not aim at any extensive alteration in the manner in which our forces were arranged, but it purported to be an intelligent and intelligible scheme for marking out in a sort of time-table the precise place where particular troops would rendezvous under given contingencies. Declining to follow Captain Nolan into his technical disquisition on army organisation, he explained the consideration which had determined the grouping of regiments, and pointed out that the requirements of Colonial and Indian Services had exercised considerable effect on our arrange-At the same time there was no finality in them.—Mr. HARDY gave further explanations as to the history and character of the scheme, pointing out that it was based on the existing organisa-tion of the army. It was not a scheme for sending troops abroad, though that also had been considered and provided for. By mobilising two corps this year he was about to give the scheme a fair trial. The reserves would be called up, and he promised that there should be no concealment, but that the country should be informed how far it might rely on the scheme. Mr. Hardy also animal verted sharply on Mr. Holms's disparagement of Sir W. Codrington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 26.—THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to Mr. Smollett, said that none of the interest due from this company to Government on account of debenture debt since 1866 had been paid. It was true the sums needed for the working of the navigation and irrigation canals of the company had been defrayed for some years by the Government of India, less the receipts from the works; but notice had been given that no further advance would be made. In any future negotiations on this subject the chief object of the Secretary of State for India would be to reduce, if possible, the heavy annual charge thrown on the Indian Government by the arrangements now existing.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in reply to Sir G. CAMPBELL, said: Until 1858 it was the practice to lay Acts of the Legislative Council of India upon the table of the House, and I do not know why the practice was discontinued. There will be no objection to lay in future upon the table of the House Indian Acts after they have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 27.—INDIA AND CHINA.—Mr. RICHARD moved a resolution declaring that, having regard to the unsatisfactory nature of our relations with China, and to the desirability of placing those relations on a permanently satisfactory footing, the House is of opinion that the existing treaty between the two countries should be so revised as to promote the interests of legitimate commerce, and to secure the just rights of the Chinese Government and people.—He was followed by Mr. Stewart, Sir George Campbell, Sir George Balfour (during whose speech a count-out was unsuccessfully tried), Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Charley.—Mr. Bourke, in reply, said that the Government for a long time had thought is would be desirable to revise these treaties; they had been for many years in negotiation with other Powers, and they were now in consultation with France, Germany, and the United States on the subject. Until, however, they had two or three other Powers acting with them they had determined not to enter into negotiations with China on the subject.—After some remarks from Sir J. Kennaway, the motion was withdrawn.

House of Commons, Thursday, June 29.— The Proposed Indian Museum.—Mr. Fawcett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, before any charge was thrown upon the revenues of India for the erection and maintenance of an Indian Museum in London, the House would be afforded an opportunity of considering whether it was just to make the people of India contribute to the expense of erecting and maintaining such a museum.-Lord G. Hamilton: There are no definite proposals before the Secretary of State for India for the erection and maintenance of an Indian Museum. The question of the hon. gentleman is, therefor, to a certain extent hypothetical. The Secretary of State for India would not give his sanction to any proposal by which the whole cost of an Indian Museum would be thrown upon Indian revenues, and it would Indian Museum would be thrown upon Indian revenues, and it would only be in the event of the Treasury agreeing to share the expense that he would sanction a disbursement from Indian revenues. In such a contingency a vote would have to be taken in this House, and the hon gentleman would have full opportunity of expressing his opinion upon the whole subject. -Mr. FAWCETT wished to known whether, if the Secretary of State entered into any arrangement by which part of the cost was thrown on the Indian revenues, the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the expediency of that arrangement. Lord G. Hamilton: The procedure under which money from the Indian revenues can alone be voted is laid down in the Act of Parliament, from which the Secretary of State alone derives his powers, and I see no reason why in this particular case there should be any departure from the practice of the past eighteen years.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that he would move a resolution on the earliest opportunity he could find, to the effect that it was unjust to call upon the people of India to pay either the whole or part of the expense of erecting the museum.

Indian Civil Service.—Mr. Lowe asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps the Government had taken to remedy the block of promotion now existing in the Indian Covenanted Civil Service.—Lord G. Hamilton: A despatch was sent out last year, and upon the receipt of that despatch the Indian Government appointed a committee to inquire into the whole subject. A very elaborate report containing important suggestions was made by this committee, and received by the India-office in April. Since then the matter had been constantly before the Secretary of State, but the question is one of no little difficulty, involving, as it does, both the promotion and retirement of the Indian Civil Service. A despatch containing proposals to mitigate the present block and prevent its recurrence only awaits the sanction of the Indian Council, and I hope will be sent out in a few days to India. There will be no objection to its production.—Mr. Lowe: Has the noble lord any objection to lay the despatch of which he spoke on the table.—Lord G. Hamilton: No.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—In reply to a question which stood on the paper in the name of Mr. Waddy, Lord G. Hamilton further stated that there would be no objection to produce certain papers relating to the debts of the ex-King of Oude.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, June 30.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Marquis of Salisbury moved the second reading of the Slave Trade Bill.—The Earl of Northbrook was satisfied that the administrations of the native States in India would co-operate heartily with the Government of India in any measure for the suppression of the slave trade. He would reserve any remarks upon the measure until they were in committee; but he would like to ask, if any correspondence had taken place between the Governor-General of India and the Secretary of State in Council upon this subject, that it should be laid upon the table before they went into committee upon the Bill.—After a few words from Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Salisbury objected to the production of correspondence which did not relate to this Bill, but mainly dealt with legal points arising out of a decision in one of the law courts. It would not afford any material aid to the judgment of the House in respect to this Bill.—The Bill was read a second time.

House of Lords, Monday, July 3 .- The Malay Peninsula.

The Earl of CARNARVON indicated the future policy of her Majesty's Government with respect to the Malay Peninsula, and a motion which had been proposed by Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY was withdrawn.

HOTER OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 3.—SLAVERY IN THE RED SEA.—In reply to Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Bourke said her Majesty's Government had received a great number of reports about slavery in the Red Sea, and as to the quarantine regulations, he had no hesitation in saying that as at present administered they were very injurious to British trading vessels.

### India Office.

July 1, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. F. Wells (Uncov.), P. E. Clague (Uncov.), W. R. Fink (Uncov.), T. L. Tanner (Uncov.), and W. C. Wright (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Rengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Moneypenny, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, Staff Corps; Capt. T. Dawes, Staff Corps; Capt. J. M. Trotter, Inf.; Col. F. J. Stephenson, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Staff Corps; Major R. E. Boyle, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. V. Fosberry, v.c., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, Staff Corps; Col. T. Wright, c.B., Staff Corps; Capt. M. H. Hayes, Staff Corps; Col. G. G. Moxon, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Worsley, Inf.; Captain G. T. Plunkett, R.A.; Surg. major J. R. Johnson; Capt. M. P. Moriarty; Surg. major J. Ewart.

adras Estab.—Col. T. Gillilan, Staff Corps. Bengal Estab.-

Madras Estab.—Col. T. Gillilan, Staff Corps; Major St. G. Caulfeild, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. F. Davis; Surg. major J. Murray; Lieut. col. H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. J. Howes, Inf.; Major H.

Smalley, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. T. Denison-Mackenzie; Lieut. col. E. W. T. Denison-Mackenzie; Lieut. col. E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps; Major E. C. Ross, Staff Corps; Dep. surg. gen. T. B. Johnstone; Surg. major J. Lunsdaine; Col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i., Staff Corps; Surg. major P. W. Cockell; Capt. R. K. B. Wodehouse, 62nd Foot; Capt. J. de B. Lynch, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. E. Gouldsbury (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; T. Higham (Uncov.), 5 mo., furl.; and W. B. Carter (Uncov.), 2 mo., s.c. Bombay, Estab.—Mr. J. E. Murphy, 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. H. Lewin, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. P. Kirke,

Inf., 4 mo.; Capt. S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. A. Conolly, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. A. McClorg, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. Loudon, Staff Corps, 10 mo.; Major F. B. Boone, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. G. Thomas, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major A. Farrer, Cav., 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. Gibson (Uncov.), R. D. Nuttall (Uncov.), M. A. Benson (Uncov.), and W. B. Jones.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. C. Ross, Staff Corps; Major R. C. Low, Cav.; Sarg. H. Johnstone; Capt. W. H. Pierson, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major E. R. H. Chambers, Staff Corps; Col. G. C. Finlay, Staff Corps.

PERMISSION TO RETURN CANCELLED.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. E. E. A. Kuster (Uncov.).

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcoments of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL—The wife of Capt. Neil Campbell, 79th Highlanders, of a son, at Edinburgh, June 24.

CORBETT-The wife of Major Corbett, late 52nd Light Infantry, of a son,

still-born, at Vagnor-park, Montgomeryshire, June 22.

Ford—The wife of Capt. Lascelles W. Ford, 88th Connaught Rangers, of a son, at Fort Eyre-house, Galway, June 16.

OLDPIELD—The wife of Major Oldfield, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter, at

Aldershot, June 6.

BEOBALD—The wife of Lieut. col. C. P. Theobald, Retired R.A., of a son, at Holmfield, Tunbridge Wells, June 26.

### MARRIAGES.

Baring—Errington.—Capt. Baring, R.A., to Ethel S., daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 28.

BROAD—COLT.—Charles L. Broad to Ethel G., daughter of the late Capt. Colt, 58th Regt., at Nelson, New Zealand, April 20.

CAMPBELL—SILVER.—Robert Campbell, of Singapore, to Mary, daughter of the late James Silver, Madras C.S., at Christ Church, Lancaster. gate. June 22.

GRIFFIN-BOYLE.-Col. R. D. Griffin, Retired Bengal S.C., to Julia, daughter of C. Boyle, at Bath, June 22.

GOULDY—SMITH.—Henry Gouldy to Edith, daughter of George Smith, and grand-niece of the late Lieut. gen. Sir H. G. Smith, c.c.s., at

Dalston, June 20.

OLLAND — WRAY. — Walter . Holland to Alice F., daughter of the late HOLLANDheath, June 29.

HOMSON—FERWICE.—Francis W. Thomson, B.E.C.E., to Georgiana C., daughter of the late Major J. H. Fenwick, 18th (P.A.) Light Infantry, at St. Heliers', Jersey, June 22.

INCENT — SPECTON. — Henry R., son of the late Joseph Vincent, H.E.I.C.S., to Eliza A., daughter of the late Frederick Sproston, at Hackney, June 20. Thomson—Fenwick.-

DEATHS.

Addison—Henry R. Addison, formerly 2nd Dragoon Guards, at Albion-street, June 24, aged 71. KNOX—William G. Knox, Capt. 25th Regt. (K.O.B.), at Shorncliffe

Camp, June 28.

MacDougall.—Lieut. col. Jas. MacDougall, late of the 42nd Royal High-landers, at Gallanach, Oban, Argyllshire, June 22, aged 82. Powell.—Charlotte, A., widow of the late Lieut. col. Stratford Powell,

at 42, Queen's-gardens, June 20, aged 70.

St. John—John H. H., Lieut. col. New Zealand Militia, late Capt. 20th Regt., son of the late the Hon. Wm. St. John, Capt. 12th Lancers, at Tinakori-road, April 20, aged 40.

SANDHURST-Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

at 18, Grosvenor-gardens, June 22, aged 57.
Wesley—Arthur, son of Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Wesley, K.C.B., at Ramsgate, June 23, aged 25.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 23. Str. Martaban, Rangoou; Chinsura, Calcutta; Prince Regent, Rangoon, —24. Oregon, Bombay; str. Glengyle, Bombay.—25. Fortuna, Rangoon.—26. Str. Khiya.—27. Prince Regent, Rangoon; Ceres, Rangoon; Bunin, Rangoon.—28. Larnax, Rangoon; Scawfell, Colombo; Zenobia, Madras.—29. Wheatlandside, Akyab; Tythonus, Calcutta; Soflid, Akyab; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—30. Charlotte Croome, Calcutta; Mordoc, Rangoon; Lady Cairns, Calcutta; Sooloo, Bombay; str. Trinaeria, Bombay.—July 1. Therza, Rangoon; Rosanberg, Akyab; L'Ondine, Rangoon.—2. Granville, Rangoon; Regina Maris, Rangoon; Clifton, Cochin; Robert Kerr, Calcutta; Morayshire, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Trinacria, June 18.—For Liverpool.—From Bowbay.—Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Wiltebire and infant, Mr. McArthur, Mr. W. C. Wright, Mr. W. Birkmyr, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Mr. H. Roger, Rev. C. J. and Mrs. Hinkson and infant, Mrs. Ottley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and family, Mr. Rorris, three Misses Ferris, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Forrsyth, Capt. Greg, Mr. Brown. From Suzz.—Capt. Plunkett, Mr. Primaveri.

DEPARTURES.

June 21. Killochan, Calcutta.—22. Argonaut, Calcutta.—23. Whitehall, Bombay; Timour, Calcutta; Scawfell, Aden.—24. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Bombay; str. Strathleven, Bombay; Laird, Calcutta; Rossdhu, Calcutta; Empire of Peace, Calcutta.—26. Dunloe, Kurrachee; Briush India, Calcutta; Albert Ehrensward, Bombay.—27. Ellora, Calcutta; str. Blenheim, Aden; Ravenstonedale, Bombay.—29. Bay of Bongal, Calcutta; str. Cathay, Calcutta; Erin's Gem, Calcutta.—30. George Crowshaw, Mauritius; Mairi Bahn, Calcutta.—July 1. Str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon; Albert, Bombay; Chirensward, Bombay.

—July 1. Str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon; Albert, Bombay; Chirensward, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Eldorado, June 21.—From London.—For Colondo.—Mr. J. D. and Mrs. M. C. Henderson and two children, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. F. C. Turner, Dr. Fowler, Mr. Nathaniel Orchard, Mr. J. H. Adden, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. L. Dalton, Mr. C. R. S. Carew, Mr. Edmund Walker, Mr. Black, Mr. J. S. Sealey, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. F. H. Pollock, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Harold Weston, Mr. Hurruck. For Madras.—Major Preston, Mr. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Badham. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. and two Misses Hutchinson, Mrs. C. Man and two children, Mr. J. R. Shiroore, Mr. William Dunn, Messrs. James, William, and John Costley, Mr. John McGown, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. E. McGhee, Mr. J. Mulligan, Mr. James Dove, Mr. R. Dunlop, Mr. M. Graham, Mr. F. G. Webb, Mr. J. H. Littlewood, Mr. L. Malcolmson.

Per str. Maccdonia, June 24.—From Liverpool.—For Bonbay.—Lieut. Baugh, Mr. E. G. Vere Holloway, Mrs. Banner.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Cathay, June 29.—From Southampton.—For Bonbay.—Mrs. Langley, Mr. W. Boyack, Mr. E. F. J. Bennett. For Calcutta.—Dr. Holman, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. F. Peppé, Mr. J. Marsden. For Colonbo.—Capt. Lord Gifford. For Culton.—Mr. Shand, Mr. E. F. J. Bennett. For Cyonham.—Mr. Dixon. For Howe Kong.—Mr. G. B. Collier, Lieut. R. M. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson. For Sirgapore.—Mrs. Byng, Miss Griffio, Mrs. Miller. For Aden.—Lieut. Wiright. For Malta.—Sub lieut. F. G. Preston, Capt. A. C. Mackenzie, Mr. H. Blake, Mrs. Blake and two daughters.

Per str. Ceylon, July 7.—From Beirdist.—For Calcutta.—Dr. Winstone.

Per str. Ceylon, July 7.—From Beirdist.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. H. F. Rampin, Mr. R. Burney, Mr. C. C. Barlow, Mr. J. W. Laing. For Madras.—Major B. Hobart.

PASSENGERS BOOKED BY "Anchor Line" Chilange.

PASSENGERS BOOKED BY "ANCHOR LINE" STEAMERS FOR
FORWARD SAILINGS.

Per str. Trinacria, July 22.—Mrs. H. G. Saunders and child, Mrs. Hallowes, Dr.
and Mrs. Linton. Per str. Utopia, October 7.—Mr. W. and Mrs. Biss and family.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Scindia, for Calcutta, May 25, 7 N., 26 W.
Deutschland, Rangoon to Hamburg, June 2, 27 N., 42 W.
Tythonus, from Calcutta, June 26, 48 N., 7 W.

The following testimonial was presented to Captain Pearson, of the str. Strath-Str. Strathleven, May 31, 1876.

Str. Strathleven, May 31, 1976.

Dear Captain Pearson,—We are desirous, on the conclusion of our voyage from India, to thank you cordially for the kindness and courtesy we have received at your hands. You and your officers have been at all times most obliging in every way, and we congratulate ourselves on having made the voyage from India in so comfortable a steamer. The table kept on board has been excellent, and every care seems to have been taken to ensure the comfort of passengers. We hope you will accept from us a slight memorate of our very pleasant voyage.—Wishing you and your officers every prosperity, we remain, yours faithfully, W. H. Whitlock,



Lieut. col. M.S.C.; M.S. Hayes, Capt. B.S.C.; Chas, W. Hawes, R. M. Hawes, Annie Toulmin, F. Chalmers, Capt. B.S.C.; J. H. Taylor, Miss M. Appleton, L. Cline, J. McAlpine, F. McAlpine, F. St. Clair Williams, Asst. com.; S. Craig, F. R. Craig, S. D. Bhabha, E. A. Sheahadie.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A telegram from Rangoon, dated July 1, states that the Condone (Condore?),
Capt. Spotorno, hence for the channel with rice, has been totally lost on the Krishna
shoal; crew saved.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FASSAUES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Mr. R. Mande, Capt. W. Cicliand, Capt. E. S. Roberts, Licut. Palmer, and Mr. C. Stopford.

Southampton to Bonbax.—Rev. S. Slater, Mrs. Slater, and two children, Mr. E. and Mrs. Harwood and two children, Mrs. S. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhill, Mrs. H. Roberts and child, and Mrs. A. P. Agar.

BRINDING to Bonbax.—Licut. T. Romilly, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Southampton to Malga.—Mr. Ray, and Licut. Prickett.

July 13.

JULY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. G. Duncan and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to HORE KONG.—Mr. Hynes.

SOUTHAMPTON to CENTON.—Mr. Roosmalecooq, and Miss Withers.

BRINDIST to BONEAY.—Capt. Hay, and Mr. F. Kindersley.

JULY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONDAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Riddell.

BRIEDISI to BONDAY.—Col. Schneider, and Mr. James Geddes.

JULY 27.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAE.—Master and Miss Major.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery.

August 3.
Southampton to Malta.—Rev. J. Virtue.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. A. H. R. Ferguson.

August 10.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Chapman.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children.

AUGUST 17. BRINDISI to BONBAY.—Mr. W. Mellor.

August 24.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. G. M. Reilly and child.
Briedes: to Bonbay.—Mr. C. A. Kelly.

August 31. BRIFDIST to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

SEPTEMBER 7.

BRINDISI to BOMEAY.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane, VENICE to BOMEAY.—Col. and Mrs. Maddén.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrne, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Hon. O. Cuffe.

September 14.

Southampton to Bonday.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, and Col. J. B. OX.
VERIOR to BONDAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis.
BRUNDISI to BONDAY.—Major and Mrs. Fraser.
SEPTEMBER 21

SUTTAMPEN 10 BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Fraser.

SUTTAMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. S. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman. Mr. and Mrs. F. Maolean, and Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge.

VENIOR to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bellew.

SOUTHAMPTON to Home Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

VENIOR to Home Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

VENIOR to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. H. Blair.

BEHNDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, and Mr. E. and Mrs. Drummond.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAB.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, and Lieut. Palk.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, and Mrs. J. G. Walker and child.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Ol. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, and Mrs. and Mrs. Shanks.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Buryers, and Mr. A. W. Chapman.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, and Major and Mrs. Stewart.

BRIFFIRS TOWNERS.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Tho-mas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs Fuchs. VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, and Mr. C. J. and

Mrs. Shaw.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALGUTTA.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. E. J. Gayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Kean.

Venice to Madeas.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTIR.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEM.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

SOUTHAMPTON to BHANGMAI.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Ocrosen 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to Bombay.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D.
Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaughten, the
Thakur of Limri, and Mrs. and Mrs. Anderson.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D.
Vanrenen, Mr. Dane, and Mr. Snow.
Beilpuist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr.
E. C. and Mrs. Bernard.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:-

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, On Thursday, July 6. VIA BRINDISI, On Friday, July 7.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Fis Brindisi, under \$ 0s., 8d. | 1 0s., 1s. 4d. | each additional \$ 0s. 8d.

Vie Southampton, under \$ 0s., 6d. | 1 0s., 1s. | each additional \$ 0s. 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Vie Brindisi, under \$ 0s., 2d. | 8 0s., 4d. | 12 0s., 9d. | each additional \$ 0s., 2d.

Vie Southampton, under \$ 0s., 1d. | 8 0s., 2d. | 12 0s., 3d. | each additional

\$ 0s., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under \$ 0s., 3d. | \$ 0s., 6d. | 8 0s., 1s. | 12 0s., 1s. 3d. | each additional

\$ 0s., 3d. | \$ 0s., 3d. | 4 0s., 6d. | 8 0s., 1s. | 12 0s., 1s. 3d. | each additional

\$ 0s., 3d. | 4 0s., 4d. | 8 0s. 8d. | 12 0s., 1s. each additional \$ 0s., 3d. | 4 0s., 4d. | 8 0s. 8d. | 12 0s., 1s. each additional \$ 0s., 4d.

## Indian Gobernment Loans.

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## India Exchanges.

Caloutta   18. 7\$d   Madras   18. 7\$d   Madras   18. 7\$d   Bombay   18. 7\$d   Colombo   18. 8\$d   Singapore   48. 0\$d   Hong Kong   48. 0\$d   Shanghai   48. 6\$d   Se. 6\$d	•	1	30 days' sight. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 9d is. 1d. is. 1d.		1- 013
Bar Silver, per oz., std. Mexican Dollars, per oz. Five Franc Pieces, per oz.			•••	•••	4s. 33d. 4s. 77-16d. 4s. 11d.

### Stocks and Securities.

	wintly and whia	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	~ •
Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	.	
	India 5 per cent	-1	1042 to 1054 1024 to 108
	India & per cent	·l	1024 to 105
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent. India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	1	•••
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879		854 to 86
	ITHUM SWOK Depentures, 1868		
	,, ,, 1859	1	
	,, ,, 1863 1864		
	1864 1864	1	
	India Debentures		1014 to 1014
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	1	40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent		
	RAILWAYS.		
<b>Stock</b>	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5		
	Der cent.)	100	114 to 1151
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gus. 5 per cent	100	
20	_ Do. issued at los. prem	3.8.0	1184
Stock Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100 100	1154
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100	118 to 119
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100-	1154 to 164
20	Ditto (new)	13	2 pm.
20	Ditto	. 6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100 100	1141 to 1151 102 to 104
Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	102 to 104 113 to 114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 42 per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	21 pm.
<b>S</b> tock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent	all	1144 to [154
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a)	100	102 113 to 114
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114 113 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	1 to 14
Stock	Ditto, 41 per cent.	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway	- 1	102 to 104
10	BANKS. Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 81
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	144
25	Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	.31 to 23
25	Deini and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	92 to 94
26	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42 to
10	Eastern Company (Limited)	all	6) to 6)
10	Eastern Extension Australia and Chine Tele-		_
	graph Company	all.	51 to 61.
25 10	graph Company	all	19 to 20 24 to 8
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all all	91 to 91
			-,,
•	MISCELLANEOUS.	1	
<b>2</b> 0 10	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Lower Assam	26. 5s.	2} to 32
10	Upper Assam	10	2 to 3
80	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to #6
10 10	Gastern Assam (Limited)	all	44 to 5
20	Lebong	all	111 4 to 5
	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all all	4 to 5 61 to 71
6	Do. New	4	14 to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
90 Stock		all	13 to 16
10 I	Wadnes Trammen /Timitad)	100	103 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal	all 8s.	31 to 41 1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	ali	38 to 38
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	11 to i dis.
35 20		124	00 4- 01
-~		all	29 to 31
		•	

It is reported at Lahor that preparations are making for an autumn campaign against some of the Hill tribes.

### Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 28th May, 1876.

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## SUPPLEMENT

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

JULY 4, 1876.

#### GRADATION EIST

### THE INDIAN EMPIRE. CHIEFS OF

In 1874-75, we discussed the use of Native Chiefs to the British Government in India. We gave the outlines of a comprehensive scheme for their employment in garrisoning the frontiers of the Empire. We showed that in so employing their forces we should gratify and honour them while disarming them, and should at the same time set free our own forces now employed in watching theirs. Though that scheme was accompanied by some statistics, we have reason to believe that very much fuller details are required to show the importance of the Native Chiefs to our Empire, and the necessity for some such measure as was then proposed. It is, moreover, evident from the recent discussion regarding the Queen's new title of Empress of Hindustan that an accurate knowledge of the real status of the Chiefs will be useful in dispelling absurd exaggerations such as have been gravely put forward by writers and speakers who should have known better. Sir George Campbell certainly ought to be aware that the Nizam of Hyderabad, a Mahomedan ruling a Hindu population; that the Maharaja of Cashmere, a Hindu ruling a Mahomedan population; that the Chiefs of Gwalior and Indore, Mahratta ruling Rajput populations, do not at all answer to the description of "Heads of great clans like the Dukes of Argyll." They are the descendants of conquerors, governing dominions won by the sword.

Similarly, the writer in Vanity Fair, who stated, "There are in the peninsula one hundred and forty-eight States, of which she is neither Empress nor Queen. . . . Hyderabad, . . . Gwalior, or Baroda, or Jaipur cannot, without an insult to the rulers of those independent provinces, be called either part of the Kingdom or part of the Empire of the Queen," must have had some suspicion that he was writing nonsense. He had probably never read a certain "sunnud" granted to the Nizam of Hyderabad and all the other dependent Chiefs in 1862, and prized by each and every one of them as the most precious of their titledeeds. The word "sunnud" means, according to Richardson's Persian Dictionary, "a royal ordinance, mandate, or decree, a patent, grant, document, warrant, any royal deed of appointment under which another acts." This is its technical meaning. Its literal meaning is "a prop, anything upon which another leans, or by which it is supported." This "sunnud" runs as follows (and all those granted to the other Chiefs are couched in the same terms):-

"Sunnud granted to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated 11th March, 1862.

"Her Majesty, being desirous that the Governments of the several princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs any succession to the Government of your State, which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law, will be upheld. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

> (Signed) " CANNING."

The right to grant such royal warrants is inherited by Her Majesty from the Emperors of Dehli, to whose Empire she has succeeded, and whose confirmation was always necessary to the successions of their feudatories, the Nizams of Hyderabad and others. Had it not been medically certified that the health of the ricketty child who is the present Nizam of Hyderabad would have suffered from the journey, that Chief would have attended with the others-

Gwalior, Baroda, Jaipur, &c.—either at Bombay or Calcutta, to pay homage to the Heir-Apparent of the Empire. So much for these States not being part either of the Kingdom or of the Empire. After the exposure of this gross error, we will leave the list itself to demonstrate the fallacy regarding the "one hundred and forty-eight independent States."

There is, moreover, another reason which renders the affording of a complete list of the Chiefs, with statistics showing their wealth and power, very desirable. The Indian Government has lost a great opportunity in not disposing, on the occasion of the Prince's visit, of the vexed question of precedence of the Native Feudatory Princes. Twice during the last five years has the Indian Foreign Office been discredited by a dead lock in State ceremonial arrangements caused by this question remaining in suspense.

At a durbar held in Rájpútana, in 1871, by the late Earl Mayo, the Raja of Jodhpore actually refused to attend, and remained sulking like Achilles in his tent, because he would not accept the place assigned him by the Foreign Office. Again, when the Punjab and Rájpút Chiefs met the late Viceroy at Delhi in 1874, it was found impossible to arrange for them to sit in durbar together, and at the last moment the arrangements had to be altered. At Bombay, and again at Calcutta, where numerous Chiefs with undefined precedence were assembled, much heart-burning arose. The Maharana of Udaipur actually remained standing through a ceremony sooner than sit below Baroda.

These may appear small matters to the British public, but in India very much depends on the tact, foresight, and judgment of the Foreign Office in such matters; and diplomatic arrangements are facilitated to an extent not conceivable in Europe by attention to the susceptible dignity of our feudatories. At the same time there is a limit where concession becomes weakness, and to allow the present state of things to continue is merely to court a repetition of contretemps such as those referred to. Nowhere is the fiat of the paramount Power accepted with such entire acquiescence as in India. It is because all is unsettled, and there is no fiat, that each Chief is insolent in self-assertion. Let the Empress of Hindustan once prescribe the relative places and positions of all by an Imperial warrant, and let it be understood that the arrangement is final, and the decision will be completely and entirely accepted. Each Chief will then be much better satisfied than now, when uneasy with the feeling that perhaps he is conceding too much, and that by more selfassertion he might obtain more.

Below, then, is offered, suggestively, a list of the Chiefs of India as they might be graded by the Foreign Office for such a general meeting of the feudatories as should have been held, say at Agra. to pay homage to the Heir-Apparent of the Empress. Though merely suggestive in this respect, the list will also be useful statistically, in the absence of any other sources of information than the "Treaties and Sunnuds" of the present Foreign Secretary, which is immensely voluminous and now somewhat out of date; or the incomplete compilation therefrom recently published by Colonel Malleson.

Only those Chiefs are given who exercise sovereign powers, and who are entitled to salutes. There are, besides these, certain titular princes, such as the Nawab Nizam of Bengal, or the Maharaja of Benares, who receive salutes, and also a host of petty Chiefs who exercise various degrees of jurisdiction on their estates, but whom it is unnecessary to grade, as they would not be included in a durbar such as that contemplated. The titular princes might receive places among the other Chiefs according to the number of guns to which they are entitled as salutes.

364				A	Ll	LE	n's in	DIAN	MAIL		.87 <b>6.</b>			
	. REMARKS.		This Chief is Racile Princeps—the undisputed Premier Peer of the Indian Empire. The present salute is 21 Guns.	Population and wealth of territory, high and ancient lineage, indicate this Chief for the 2nd rank in the Empire, though doubtless his status is less assured than that of many others. The family had been expelled by Hyder Aly, and this portion of their state was restored to them by the British Government of	free grace, after the defeat and death of Hyder Aly's son, Tippoo. It has been almost continuously, and still is, under British management. The present salute is 21 Guns.		This family is quite modern and of low origin; the present Chief is not a lineal, but an adopted heir. Nevertheless, considerations of population and wealth; of the fact that this was a kingdom which thrice waged war with us on equal terms;—and finally, the signal services of the Chief in 1857, for which he was rewarded by the restoration of territory worth £30,000 formerly ceded by him on account of the	Substituty force, cuttle twantor to the ord rank in the Empire. The present salute is 19 truns. This Chief's present salute is 21 duns. He is not entitled thereto by the size or wealth of his State. Baroda has never held the status that dwallor has, and the Chiefs have never rendered any services of importance. The last chief has just been deposed for misconduct. The family is quite modern, and of low origin. The salute should be reduced to 19 Guns, and the rank of 4th Chief of Empire is amply	adequate to the claims of the State.  This family is quite modern and of low origin. Its founder, like that of the Gwalior and Baroda families, was as soldier of fortune among the Mahrattas. Neither on this score, nor on that of population or wealth, is this Chief entitled to the position assigned. The ground for assigning it is the historical importance of the State, which, like Gwalior, has twice fought the British upon equal terms. It further rendered some service during 1857. As the 3rd of the great Mahratta kingdoms, Indore has fair claims to	rank fifth amongst the Peers of the Empire. The State lapsed in 1844, and was bestowed upon the present Chief of the free grace of the British Government. The present salute is 19 duns. Though inferior in wealth to many of the States randow him, this Chief is the head of all the Rájpúts, and on the score of immensely ancient and noble descent, and of great-consideration enjoyed among the Hindú population on that account, he is well entitled to 6th place in the Empire. The only question is whether he should not rank above Indore. He rendered no services in the mutiny, nor is his government worthy of praise. The salute is at present 17 Guns, and should be increased to 19	This family is of yet more modern origin than those of the Mahratta Chiefs. The State is a creation of our own, out of the debris of the Sikh kingdom, as late as 1846. Nevertheless its extent, wealth, and important position on the Prontice, and the loyal services of the Chief in 1857, entitle him to the position may appear a solute of the contract	This family is of very ancient and honourable descent. It has been our constant ally from the earliest days of our power in Madras, and is fully entitled on this ground, and on the score of population and	weakin, to the our piace in the Amprie. The present saline is 19 tuns.  He important position of this Chief one our Frontiers, and his different status to that of the other. Fondstories (being much less immediately dependent), entitle him to this rank in spite of the weakness and poverty of the State itself. The State was conquered, but restored by us in 1841. The present salute is	19 Guns.  The Chief of this State is the representative of the founder of the Mahratta power, and is consequently titular head of the great Mahratta Chiefs. On this account he is placed higher than considerations of the population and wealth of his State would otherwise entitle him to be. He was faithful in 1857. The present salute is 19 Guns.
Tribute, Subsidy, or	Contingent,		Has assigned territory worth £320,000 for Contingent of 5,500 Infantry, 2,500 Cav-	alry, 24 Guns Subsidy £245,000			£1,965 Subsidy, and has ceded territory worth £150,000 P.A., for Subsidiary Force	3,000 Horsemen Contingent	£11,907 as Subsidy	£25,000 as Tribute and Subsidy		£80,000 as Subsidy		
ES.	Guns and Artillerymen	ည်း	86,890   725 Guns	6 Guns		FS.	48 Guns,	30 Guns	24 Guns, 339 Gunners	538 Guns	96 Guns	6 Guns	:	258 Guns.
MILITARY FORUES.	Infantry.	CHIEFS	86,890	1,000	•	CHIEFS	5,000	11,000	5,256	15,100	all Arms	1,211	ll Arms	1,512
Mit	Cavalry. 1	TWO	8,202	33		NINE	5,986	3,098	3,073	6,240	26,477 of all Arms	<b>0</b> 9.	1,000 of all Arms	158
Revenue	Pounds Sterling.	GUNS.	24 millions	12 millions		GONS.	£1,200,000	£800,000	£500,000	£266,100*	£825,234	£530,000	£50,000	£82,446+
	Population.	I.—SALUTE-21	95,337 104 millions 24 millions	27,000 54 millions 14 millions		II.—SALUTE—19	33,119   24 millions   £1,200,000	4,399 14 millions	635,450	11,614 14 millions	25,000 1,537,000	6,653 14 millions	30,000 1,000,000	802,691
Area	8 . 8	SALU	95,3371	27,000	•	-SALU	33,119		8,075	11,614	25,000		30,000	3,184
	NAME AND BANK.	CLASS I.—	Nizám of Hyderabád. Muhammadan Under the Madras Government.	Mkharájah of Mysore. Hindú Under the Madras Gorernment.		CLASS II	Máharájah of Gwalior. Hindú Under Central India Agency.	Gaikwár of Baroda. Hindú Under the Bombay Government.	Mkharájah of Indore. Hindú Under Central India Agency.	Msharsns of Udaipur. Hindú Under Rajpütana Agency.	Msharsjah of Cashmere. Hindű Under Punjab Government.	Rájah of Travankur. Hindú Under Madras Government.	Khán of Khilst. Muhammadan	Rájah of Kolapur. Hindú Under Bombay (dovernment.
.10	Mumb	<u> </u>	-	<del>-</del>	•		es	*	1G	• Digitized	d by C	<u>, C</u>	ogle	<u> </u>

\* Nors. Besides the income stated, territory worth £120,000 P.A. is enjoyed by his subordinute Chiefs, on tenure of Military Service.

† Nors. Besides the income stated, territory worth £50,000 P.A. is enjoyed by his subordinates on tenure of Military Service.

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CLASS III.-SALUTE 17 GUNS.

TWELVE CHIEFS.

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Namber.	NAME AND RANK.	aquare miles.	Population.	In Pounds Storling.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Guns and Artillerymen	Contingent.	
1 =	Begum of Bhopsl. Muhammadan Under General India Ayency.	8,200	769,200	£268,340	<del>1</del> 69	2,200	23 Guns, 291 Gunners	£20,000 as Subsidy	This Chief rendered eminent services in 1857 (rewarded by the bestowal of a district confiscated from Dhar, No. 32), which consideration, together with that of the population, wealth, and excellent administration of the State, entitle it to the position assigned. The State has been, since 1817, a steadfast ally of the British Government, having then rendered good service in the Pindari war. It was founded in the 17th sentury by a nohleman of the Mochul Court. The present salute is 19 Guns.
	CLASS IIISALUTE-17	3ALU1		GUNS.	TWELVE		CHIEFS.		
31	Máharkish of Jaipur. Hindú Under Rajpútana Agency.	15,000	2 millions	15,000 2 millions £440,000	3,530	8,580 10,500	312 Guns.	£40,000 as Tribute	Ancient and honourable descent—extent and wealth of territory and good government combine to entitle this Chief to head Class III. His salute is now 17 Guns. He rendered good service in 1804 and 1857 (rewarded by the assignment of a district; ) but there are no special grounds, as in the case of Trians. For anymorphic of the collection of the collection of the case of the cas
13	M£larájah of Jodhpur. Hindú Under Rajpútana Aygney.	35,672	35,672 14 millions	€300,000	5,600	4,000	220 Guns	£21,300 as Tribute and Subsidy	Udappur, for entancing is as so provided in the case. This Chief's salute is now only 15 Guns, The remarks made with reference to Jayour apply in this case. This Chief's salute is now only 15 Guns, having been reduced from 17 Guns on account of mis-government and also of mis-behaviour at Lord Mayo's durbar in 1871. The full salute should be restored to his successor.
7.	Máharkjah of Patikla. Hindú Under Punjab Government.	5,412	1,586,000	£454,121	8,830 of	all Arms	100 Guns	100 Horsemen Contingent	This is quite a modern family of obscure origin. Extent and wealth of territory, and eminent services in 1814, 1846, and 1857, entitle the Chief to this high position in Class III. The services in 1814 and 1846 were rewarded with large territorial assignments, and lands worth £20,000 P. A. were granted for
15	Mábaráo of Kotah. Hindů Under Rajpútunu Agency.	5,000	500 <b>,</b> 00c	£300,000	700	4,600	119 Guns	£38,472 as Tribute and Subsidy	services in 1857. The present salute as 17 dams.  Ancient and honourable descent, and good service in 1817, entitle this Chief to a higher place than is warranted by considerations of the population or wealth of his State. He misbehaved in 1857, and lost warranted by considerations of the population or wealth of his State. He misbehaved in 1857, and lost 4 duns of his salute, which were, however, subsequently restored. The family is a branch of that of Bundi (No. 22). The present salute is 17 duns.
16	Máharájah of Rewah. Hindú Under Central Provinces Government.	13,000	2,035,000	£250,000	820	7,291	360 Gunners		This Chief is of honourable descent, and rendered good service in 1857. The position assigned him is that warranted by the above considerations, and by the extent and wealth of the Chief's territory. The present salute is 17 duns.
17	Rao of Cutch. Hindú Under Bombay Government.	6,500	200,000	£150,000*	300	900	38 Guns	£18,694 as Subsidy	This is an ancient and once powerful State. The position assigned is that warranted by this considera- tion and by the present status of the Chief. The present salute is 17 Guns.
18	Rajah of Cochin. Hindú Under Madras Government.	1,131	500,000	£125,458	:	300	8 Guns	£20,000 as Subsidy.	The ancient and honourable descent and former power of this Chief assign him a higher position in Class III. than would otherwise be warranted by his present status. The present salute is 17 Guns.
18	Nawáb of Bahkwalpur. Mubammadan Under Punjab Government.	22,000	<b>500,</b> 000	£200,000	360	2,434	80 Guns and 150 Artil- lerymen		The status of this Chief was one of independence till the annexation of the Panjáb brought him into connection with ourselves, which, though long maintained on the footing of quari-independence, has of late years merged into the ordinary relations of a Feudatory. This consideration, together with his eminent services rendered as an ally in the Panjáb war of 1849, entitle him to rank above wealthier States and Chiefs of more ancient and higher descent. The Chiefs present salute is 17 duns.
8	Maharajah of Bhartpur. Hindu Under Rajpútana Agency.	1,953	600,000	£262,900	1,460	8,500	38 Guns		This great 1st State has twice waged war with us on equal terms. Its status, extent, and revenue fully entitle it to the position assigned, though the family is of modern and obscure origin, having been founded by a freebooter early in the 18th century. The present salute is 17 duns.
Digiti.	Msbarsjab of Bikanir. Hindů Under Rajpútana Agency.	17,680	550,000	£75,000	670	940	53 Guns	•	This is a branch of the Jodhpur family—separated in the 15th century. The chief is, consequently, or very ancient and high lineage. He rendered good service in 1857. These considerations assign him a higher position than the extent and wealth of his State would otherwise entitle him to. The present
zed by GO	Mábarko Bájab of Búndí. Hindú Under Rájpútana Agency.	2,291	250,000	£50,000	200	2,000	68 Guns	£12,000, as Tribute, and on other accounts, of which major portion is transferred by the British Government to the Mánhárajah of Indore	sauth is 17 truns.  This is the parent State to Kotah (No. 15). The Chief's lineage is high and ancient, and his status entitles him to a higher position than would be warranted by the population and wealth of his territories. He rendered eminent service in 1804, which is not cancelled by unfriendly behaviour in 1857. His present salute is 17 guns.
	Msharsjah of Kerowlí. Hindu Under Rájpstána Ayency.	1,878	200,000	£35,000	400	2 00	40 Guns	(No. b)	This is a Rajput State, presumably ancient, but of little note. It was, however, the first to declare allegiance in 1817, and the first and foremost to render assistance in 1857. The Chief's salute was, for the latter service, raised to 17 funs, and it is on these considerations that he is assigned a position so much above what considerations of lineage or wealth would entitle him to.
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\* Norn. -Benides the income stated, territory to the value of £100,000 is enjoyed by his subordinates on tenue of Military Service.

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.Te		Area		Revenue	, Mir.	MILITARY FORCES.	<b>2</b>	Tribute Subside or	
Mamb	NAME AND RANG.	2 6	Population	Pounds Sterling.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Guns and Artillerymen	Contingent.	BEKARKS
		Ť							
	CLASS IV,—SALUTE—15	LOT		GUNS.	FIFTEEN		CHIEFS.		
24	Nawash of Tonk. Muhammadan Under Resputana Agency.	1,864		200,000   £150,000	430	2,288	53 Gans	:	The founder of this State was a note! Pindari leader, who submitted to us in 1817. The family is thus of modern origin. The Chief rendered good service in 1857, which consideration, together with the extent
									and wealth of the State caused him to be included among the Chiefs entitled to a salute of 17 Guns. His salute was, however, reduced to 11 Guns in 1867 for gross misgovernment, on account of which also the Nawáb was deposed. The salute of his successor should be raised to 15 Guns, his status not entitling him
25	Mohendar Rajah of Tehrí. Hindú Under Central Provinces Govern-	2,160	195,000	£70,000	200	4,400	90 Guns 100 Gunners	<u>:</u>	to inclusion in Class III.  The State is head of those in Bundelkund. This consideration, and the very ancient and high lineage of the Chief, and his good service in 1857, entitle him to rank higher than would be warranted by the
97	Maharajah of Kishengarh. Hinda Under Rajputana Agency.	724	100,000	£25,000	150	200	35	: !	wealth and extent of his dominions. The present salute is 15 Guns.  This is a branch of the Jodhpur family (No. 13), and consequently of high and an ient lineage. The position assigned is based upon this consideration, and the population and revenue of the State. The
24	Msharko Rajalı of Ulwar. Hindu Under Rajputana Agency.	8,573	800,000	£250,000	2,280	5,633	351		present salute is 15 Guns.  This State was founded by a nobleman of Jaypur (No. 12). The family is good, but of no status, and the behaviour of the successive Chiefs has always been unsatisfactory. The State has thus been assigned a
28	Msharsj Rana of Iballswur. Hindú Under Rájputána Agency.	2,500	300,000	£180,000	400	3,500	06	£8,000 as Tribute	lower position than would be indicated by its extent and wealth. The present salute is 15 Guns. This is a branch of the family of Búndí (No. 22), and Kotah (No. 15), and consequently of ancient and honourable descent. The Chief rendered good service in 1857. These considerations, and those of extent
58	Bána of Dholpur. Hindú Under Rájputána Agency.	1,626	250,000	£100,000	010	3,650	33		and revenue of the State assign it its position. The present salute is 19 thus.  This is a Jat family of no note, but the Rána rendered service in 1857. This fact, and the extent and revenue of the State assign it its position. The present salute is 15 thus.
30	Máharáwal of Jaisalmir. Hindú Under Rájputána Agency.	12,250	100,000	£10,600	006	200	12		The Chief of this small State is of descent so high and ancient, as to entitle him, notwithstanding his insignificance, to the position assigned. The present salute is 15 Guns.
81	Maharawal of Pertabgarh. Hindú Under Rájputána Agency.	1,457	150,000	£80,000	275	950	12	£5,688 as Tribute	This is a branch of the Udaipur family (No. 6), and consequently of very honourable lineage. which is the ground for the position assigned. The present salute is 15 duns.
82	Bájah of Dhar. Hindú Under Central India Agency.	2,500	150,000	£80,000	276	492	2 Guns 21 Gunners	£1,965 as Subsidy	This is another Raiput family of ancient descent, but the State was subjected by the Mahrattas. More- over, it rebelled in 1857. For these reasons the position assigned to it is comparatively low. The present
8	Rajah of Devas. Senior branch. Hindú Under Central India Agency.	1,378	62,884	£27,788	87	200	10 Guns 12 Gunners	£3,302 as Subsidy	sauted is 1.5 Junes. This is a branch of the Dhar family (No 32). It rendered good service in 1857. The present salute is 15 Junes.
34	Junior branch. Hindu	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	The same remarks apply as in the case of the Senior Branch
S S	Bejar Digitiz	820	150,000	£100,000	i	:	:		This is an offshoot (separated in 18th century) of the Tehrí family (No. 25), but falls very far short of the status of Tehrí, having been subject to the Mahrattas, while Tehrí was always independent of of any authority till it became a Feudatory of the British. The State misbehaved in 1857. The present
<b>%</b>	Mír of Khairpur. Muhammadan Under Bombay Government.	6,109	120,000	£45,350	:	ŀ	:	:::	saure us 10 tuns. These are the possessions of one of the Talpúr Amírs of Sind, spared for good behaviour when the rest of Sind was annexed in 1844. The Talpúr family was of comparatively modern and obscure origin, but the recent independence and high status of the Amírs entitle Khairpur to the position assigned. The
87	Nawsb of Rampur. Muhammadan Under North West Provinces Govern- ment.	1,140	485,000	£120,000	1,700 of all Arms	all Arms	:		present salute is 15 funs.  This was a vassal of Oudh, of no great status. The family itself is of modern and obscure origin, and no note. Neverthless, the size and wealth of the State, and the Nawab's good service in 1857, for which he was rewarded with a grant of territory worth £10,400 P. A. entitle him to be included in this
<b>2</b>	Rajah of Edar and Ahmednugger, Hindú. Under Bombay Gort., Mahikanta Agency.	i	217,382	£45,000*	:	200	:		class. His present salute of 13 duns should accordingly be increased to 15 duns.  This is a junior branch of the Jodhpur family (No. 13), so nearly related that the Rajah of Ahmed- nugger succeeded to the throne of Jodhpur in 1843, when his share of the State was joined on to Edar.  This illustrious descent entitles him to be included in Class IV. The present salute is 15 duns. This State is tributary to Baroda (No 4).

• Norz. -Besides the income stated, territories worth £15,000 P.A. are enjoyed by his subordinate Chiefs on tenure of Military Service.

		Area		Revenue	Ä	MILITARY FORCES.	GRB.		
.10	NAME AND BANK	9	Population.	ä				Tribute, Bubaddy, or	BENABE
Mumb		equare miles.		Pounds Starling.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Guns and Artillerymen	Contingent.	
Ī									
	CLASS V.—SALUTE—13	ALUI	E-13 (	GUNS. 1	FIVE (	CHIEFS	ກໍ		
8	Maharawal of Banswarra. Hindu Under Räputana Agency.	1,440	150,000	£15,000*	09	200	3 Guns	£2,738 as Tribute	This State is an off-shoot of Udaipur (No. 6). The family is consequently very good. The position assigned therefore is higher than that of some wealthier Chiefs of less personal status. At the same time the present salute of 15 Guns is excessive. It would be preposterous to include this petty State
70	Rko of Serohl. Hindů Under Rájputána Agency.	3,080	151,200	£15,000	375	350	4 Guns	£750 as Tribute	in Class IV, and the salute should therefore be reduced to 13 Guns.  Though this State has not the same claims, owing to illustrious descent, that are possessed by the States immediately preceding and following, it has others. It is the only State in Rajputana that maintained its independence prior to British rule. Moreover, its Chief was loyal in 1857. Hence the position assigned. The present salute of 15 Guns should be decreased to 13 Guns for the same reasons as given in the case of
41	Maharawal of Dongurpur. Hindú Under Rájputána Agency.	1,000	120,000	£15,000	29	632	4 Guns	£2,738 as Tribute	Danswarra. The same remarks apply to this State that were made regarding Banswarra.
42	Nawáb of Joura. Muhammadan Under Central India Agency.	872	85,500	£79,930	150	900	10 Guns, 50 Gunners	£15,861 as Subsidy	The founder of this State was brother in law and dependent of the founder of Tonk. Its Chief has thus no claims on the score of descent. Good service in 1857, and the extent and wealth of the State
\$3	Rájah of Cooch Behar. Hindú Under Assám Government.	1,292	532, 565	£92,066	:	:	:	£6,770 as Tribute	entitie it to the position assigned. The present salue is 1.5 ouns.  This is a family of ancient descent, but little note. It must nevertheless, notwithstanding their services, rank before the modern Sikh families that follow. The present salute is 13 Guns.
	CLASS VI.—SALUTE-ELEVEN	-ELF		GUNS. 1	FHIRT	THIRTY-ONE	CHIEFS	σi	
44	Rájah of Jhínd. Hindú Under Punjáb Goternment.	1,286	190,475		2,018 of	£40,428   2,018 of all Arms	12 Guns	50 Horsemen Contingent	This Chief is of the same family as Patisla. He rendered service in 1845, and was the first Chief who declared on our side in 1857 (for which service he was rewarded with a grant of territories worth £11,681 P. A.), and he marched himself to the siege of Delhi in the ranguard of the British Army. Hence his
45	Rájah of Nabbá. Hindú Under Punjáb Government,	863	226,155	£65,000	1,892 of all Arms	all Arms	12 Guns		postuon. The present saute is 1.1 voins.  This Chief is of the same family as Jhind and Patifala. The State was ill-disposed in 1845, for which the Rajah was deposed, and one-fourth of the State was confiscated. In 1857, however, the State's services were second only to those of Jhind and Patifala, and were rewarded by the grant of territory worth £10,600 P. A. The State lapsed in 1871, and was bestowed upon the present Chief of the free
46	Rájah of Kapúrthulla. Hindú Under Punjáb Government.	298	212,721	£170,000+ 1,412 of all Arms	1,412 of	all Arms	12 Guns	£13,100 as Tribute	grace of the British Government. The present salute is 11 Guna.  This family is of very modern and obscure origin. The State was ill-disposed in 1845, on which account about half of it was confiscated—nevertheless excellent service in 1857, which was rewarded by the grant of vast landed estates in Oudh, and the extent and wealth of the State, entitle it to the position assigned.
47	Rájah of Sumptur. Hindú Under Central Provinces Government.	175	108,000	£40,000	300	200	35 Guns, 150 Gunners		The present salute is 11 tuns.  This is a branch of the Duttis family (No. 35), but was never, like that State, subject to the Mahrattas.  This consideration, and the honourable descent of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Land of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot of that of the Chief (the Duttis family being an offshoot offs
8.4	Rájah of Puducottah. Hindú Under Madras Government.	1,880	62,000	£32,000‡	21	126	:	:	This is a very ancient family, and an early and faithful ally, in successive wars, of the rising British power in Madras. Hence this Rájal's position above many more wealthy Chiefs. The Edjah (also called
<b>9</b>	Thakur of Bhownugger. Hindu Under Bombay Gort., Kattywar Agency.	:	403,754	£258,911	:	:	:	£16,291 as Tribute	Tondeman) is nead of the inter caste. The present saute is I wins. This is a Rájpút family of good and ancient descent, but otherwise of no note. The present salute is Il Guns.
2	Nawsb of Jungarh. Muhammadan	:	380,900	£200,000	:	:	:	£7,000 as Tribute	This is a comparatively modern family of obscure origin. The State is tributary to Baroda (No. 4). The present salute is 11 Guns.
12	Jam of Navanagger. Hindu Under Bombay Goet., Kattyu'dr Agency.	:	290,847	£150,000	430	:	į	£12,000 as Tribute	This is a family of high descent. The Chief is head of the Jhareja Rájpúta. He would rank higher, but is tributary to Jungarh (No. 50). The present salute is 11 duns.
25	Rhish of Butlam. Hindu Under Central India Agency, Western Halwa Branch.	778	95,617	£60,000\$	500 of	500 of all Arms	:	£6,615 as Subsidy	This is an offshoot of Jodhpur (No. 13). It is the principal Rájpút State in Western Malwa, and rendered good service in 1857. The present salute is 11 Guns.
	•	Norg.	-Besides the	Norg. — Besides the income stated. territories worth £11.000 P.A.	d. territor	ies worth	11.000 P.A.		are enjoyed by subordinate Chiefs of the State on tenure of Military Service.

• Norz.—Besides the income stated, territories worth £11,000 P.A. are enjoyed by subordinate Chiefs of the State on tenure of Military Service.

† A large proportion of this income is derived from estates held as a private landowner, apart from the Territory ruled by him as Feudatory Prince.

‡ Norz.—Territory of equal value is enjoyed by his subordinate Chiefs on tenure of Military Service.

§ Norz.—Besides the income stated, territory to the value of £50,000 is enjoyed by subordinates of this Chief on tenure of Military Service.

								A	
.T.		Var.		Revenue	Mr	MILITARY FORCES.	RCES.	Tribute, Subaidy, or	
Mumbe	NAME AND RANK.	aquare mile.	Population.	na Pounds Storling.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Guns and Artillerymen		REMARKS.
ಜ	Rajah of Punnah. Hindu	2,565	183,000	£50,000	250	2,440	19 Guns,	£995 as Tribute	This is a Bundela family, of ancient lineage. The State rendered good service in 1857. The present
54	Under Central Fromness Government. Rajah of Chirkari. Hinda	861	121,000	£50,000	221	2,091	50 Gunners 31 Guns,	£858 as Tribute	This is a junior branch of the Punnah family (No. 53). The Chief rendered good service in 1857. The
55	Under Central Provinces Government. Kajah of Bijawar. Hindú	920	100,000	£22,500	100	800	31 Gunners 4 Guns,	:	present salute is 11 guns.  This is an illegitimate branch of the Punnah family (No. 53). The Chief rendered good service in 1857.
Ş	Under Central Provinces Government. Raish of Chutternur. Hindú	1.240	170.000	£25.000	22	486	22 Gunners 32 Guns.		The present salute is 11 Gans. This State was founded by a retainer of the Punnah family (No. 53), being a portion of Punnah territory
22	Under Central Provinces Government. Raish of Mund! Hindu	1,080	135,000	£36.500		all Arma	38 Gunners	£10,000 as Tribute	usurped by him. The present salute is 11 Guns. This is an ancient Ráinút State, subdued by the Sikhs, and ceded by them to us in 1845. The present
2		•		000 053			:	£1 000 se Tribute	
8		: 8	: 1	000,010	: 3	: ;	:	panarit se pootra	is II dune a statut of the Cuarput taunty (100, 0), and some accordance to Cuarput. Inc present said is II dune in the contract of the contrac
3 8	Dewan of Pahlanpur. Muhammadan Under Bombay Gort., Pallanpur Agency. Réich of Péiniele. Hindé	2,700	150 000	£40,000	294	617	:	Foot Contingent	This is a family of modern and obscure origin. The Chief rendered good service in 1857. The State is tributary to Baroda (No. 4). The present salute is 111 duns. This is an encient and honourshle Réiniút family. The State is tributary to Raroda (No. 4). The
3 6	Under Bombay Gort., Reva Kanta Agency.	88	91.579	£50,000	543	362	: :		
62	~ 11	:	87,940	€30,000	:		:	£8,794 as Tribute	s a family of high descent. The Chief is head
63	Under Bombay Gost., Kattyvár Agency. Rána of Porebundar. Hindú	:	•	€30.000			;	£3,620 as Tribute	The Chief is tributary to Junagarh (No. 50)
49	Under Bombay Gort., Kattywar Agency. Rajah of Ajaigarh. Hindu	802	53,000	£22,500	150	100	16 Gans,	£701 as Tribute	The present salute is 11 Guns. This is a branch of the Punnah family (No. 53). The present salute is 11 Guns.
\$	Under Central Provinces Government. Nawab of Gambay. Muhammadan	350	83,494	£40,000	:	:	50 Gunners	£2,700 as Tribute	This is a Muhammadan family of some note, though of comparatively modern and obscure origin. The
99	Under Bombay Government.  Rawat of Rájgarh. Hindú	642	75,742	£35,000	240	340	4 Guns,		present salute is 11 Guns.  This is a Rájpút family, but of little note. The Rawat is tributary to Gwalior (No. 3). The present
	Under Central India Agency, Bhopal						12 Gunners		
67	Dewan of Nursingarh. Hindú	720	87,800	£40,000	86	625	9 Guns, 27 Gunners	•	This is also a family of little note. The Dewan is tributary to Indore (No. 5). The present salute is 11 Guns.
88	Bajah of Jhabha. Hindu Under Central India Agency, Bhowapur	1,500	55,000	£10,000*	20	200	:	£187 as Subsidy	This is a branch of the Jodhpur family (No. 13), which consideration, together with good service in 1857, assign him his present position above wealthier Chiefs. The State is tributary to Indore (No. 5).
8	Bajah of Chumba. Hindú	3,216	140,000	£19,439	161 of	all Arms	:	£500 as Tribute	The present salute is 11 Guns. The remarks made regarding Mundí (No. 57) apply exactly to Chumba. The present salute is 11 guns.
20	Rajab of Sirmur. Hindu	:	000,00	£21,000	655 of a	655 of all Arms	;	::	This is an ancient Rajput family, expelled by the Goorkhas, but restored by us in 1818. The Chief
Z Z	Rajah of Bilaspur. Hindú	:	60,000	£10,000	840 of	840 of all Arms	:	£800 Tribute	rencered good service in 1857. Ine present saute is 11 duns. The remarks made regarding Sirmur (No. 70) apply also to this State. The present salute is 11 guns.
72	Chief of Sawntwari, Hindu	800	190,814	£27,284	463 of s	all Arms	:	:	This is a family of considerable note founded in the 17th century. The Chief was faithful in 1857.
78	Rajah of Paridkote. Hindu Under Punjáb Government.	643	68,000	£30,000	600 of 1	600 of all Arms	5 Gans	:	And procedure and within a found to increased to it came. The Rajah rendered good service in 1846, 1849, and 1857. In 1846 he received a grant of territory worth £3,561 per annum. The present
72	Nawáb of Baoni. Mahummadan Under Central Provinces Government.	127	25,000	£10,000	:	:	:	. !!	salute is 11 Guns. This is a branch of the Hyderabad family (No. 1). Hence the Chief's inclusion in Class VI. This is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkund. The present salute is 11 Guns.
~\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{\dot{	CLASS VII.—SALUTE—9	SALU		GUNS. 1	TWENTY-NINE	TIN-L	CHI	EFS.	
75	Rajah of Sillsna. Hindú Under Central India Agency, Western Malwa Brunch.	200	27,000	£12,140	51	123	2 Guns	£4,200 as Subsidy	This and the succeeding State are both off-shoots of Rutlam (No. 52), and the Chiefs belong therefore to the Jodhpur family (No. 18). Though too petty to be included in Class VI., their ancient and honourable descent entitle these Chiefs to head Class VII. Both States rendered service in 1857. Their present earlite is 9 Guns.

• Norn.—Territory of equal value is enjoyed by his subordinate Chiefs on tenure of Military Service.

1		Area		Revenue	Ř	MILITARY FORCES	sces.	Tribute, Subsidy, or	£
Mumber.	NAME AND RANK.	2 3	Population.	Pounds Sterling.	Cavalry.	Infanty.	Grms and Artillerymen	Contingent.	REMARKS.
18	Righ of Bechaman. Hindth	350	29,400	£9,400	20	200	6 Guns		For remarks see the last unmber. The State is tributary to Gwalior (No. 3).
11	Chief of Gundul. Hindu	:	:	£40,000	:	i	i	£5,800 as Tribute	This is one of the principal Rajput Chiefs of Kattywar. He is tributary to Baroda (No. 4). The
20	Under Bombay Govt., Kattyrefr Agency. Rajah of Wadwan. Hindu	:	:	£30,000	:	:	:	£3,024 as Tribute	The salue as a came.  This is a branch of the Drangdra family (No. 62). The Chief is tributary to Junagarh (No. 50). The
2	Under Bombay Govt., Kattyvofr Agency. Chief of Morervi. Hindú	:	:	£20,000	:	:	:	£4,000 as Tribute	present sainte as youns. This is a branch of the Kutch family (No. 17). The present salute is 9 Guns.
80	Under Bombay Goot, Kattywar Agency. Chief of Sangli. Hindu	:	283,663	£64,300	i	:	:	Has ceded territory worth £13,500 P. A.	This Chief belongs to the Patwardhun family of Brahmins founded under the first Peshwa of the Mahrattas in the 18th century. The Chief behaved well in 1857. The present salute is 9 Guns.
81	Nawsb of Maler Kotla. Muhammadan	165	000,000	£25,375	506 of	all Arms			This is a Muhammadan family of some local note, founded in the 17th century. The present salute is
82	Under Punjáb Gorernment.  Chief of Jamkhundi. Hindu  Under Bombay Government.	:	:	£30,000	:	:	::	gent £2,084 in lieu of fur- nishing Contingent	Forms. This Chief also belongs to the Patwardhun family of Brahmins founded under the first Peshwa of the Mahrattas in the 18th century. In 1857 the conduct of the Chief was suspicious. The present salute is
83	Sidi of Jinjira. Muhammadan Under Bomboy Government,	324	80,000	£32,000	:	:	:		This State was independent till 1834, and for many years maintained an offensive and defensive alliance with us on equal terms. The family is of Abyssinian origin. The Sidf is also Chief of the State
84	Chief of Limni. Hindu	:	:	£20,000	:	;	:	£5,193 as Tribute	Jamenoad, in Arthwar. Revenue, 25,000 per annum. The present saute is 9 guns. This is another of the Rájpút States of Kattywar. The present salute is 9 guns.
85	Under Hombay Gort., Kattywar Agency. Chief of Karundwar. Hindu	:	:	£17,000	:	:	:	£961 in lieu of Con-	This Chief and the next both belong to the Putwardhun family. Both Chiefs behaved well in 1857.
86	Chief of Miraj. Senior Branch. Hindu	:	:	£17,000	:	:	:	£1,255 in lieu of Con-	
87	Jagirdar of Bungun Pulli. Muhamma-	200	40,000	£20,000	:	:	:		This is a petty Muhammadan family, formerly subordinate to Hyderabad (No. 1). The present salute is 9 Guns.
88	Dawn Under Madras Government. Dewan of Kilchipur Hindu Under Central India Acancu. Bhonal	204	30,910	£17,500	40	201	2 Guns		This is a Rajpút family of little note. The State is tributary to Gwalior (No. 3). The Chief at present receives no salute, but should be included in this class.
88	Bajah of Chota Udaipur. Hindu	3,000	:	£11,000	;	÷	:	:	An ancient Easpút family. The State is tributary to Baroda (No. 4). The present salute is 9 guns.
8	Under Bombay Gort., Rewa Kanta Agency. Rajah of Deogarh Baria. Hindu	1,600	:	€3,000	:	:	:	£933 as Tribute	Of the same family as the preceding. The State rendered service in 1803. The present salute is 9
2	Under Bombay Gort., Kewa Kanta Agency. Rijah of Nagod. Hindu	420	80,000	£15,000	:	:	2 Guns		sum.  Bhagels family, of very ancient descent. The State rendered good service in 1857. The present salute is 9 funs.
8	Chief of Akulkot. Hindú	986	81,068	£17,000	:	:.	:	£2,455 in lieu of Con-	This and the following were both founded by officers of the Mahratta Empire. The present salute of
71 <del>91111</del>	The Punt Sucheo. Hindu	200	111,689	£49,277	:	:	:	ditto	
<b>7</b>	The Gorepuray of Mudhol. Hindu	:	:	£12,000	:	i	:	£261 in lieu of Con- tingent	This is a Mahratta family founded in the 17th century. The present salute is 9 duns.
<b>3</b>	. 🗷 💍	400	70,000	£8,000	:	:	:	i	This family was founded by a Fedulatory of Lewall (No. 10). The present source is given.
8	The Punt Priths Nidhs. Hinds  Under Bombay Government.	320	58,980	£12,416	:	:	:		The same remarks apply to this and the succeeding cuter as were made regarding five, or and to breast salute of both is 9 guns.
26	The Duffay. Hindú	700	70,665	£7,985	:	:	:	£1,750 as Tribute and in lieu of Contingent	The Pant Prithi Nichl is tributary to the Fant Suchee (No. 93), and the Dunay is tributary to the Fant Prithi Nicht (No. 96).
<b>8</b> C	Réjah of Alfréjpur. Hindú Under Central India Agency, Blowapur	800	29,000	£10,000	စ္တ	100	2 Guins	:	This is a Rajput family, tributary to Dhar (No. 32). The present sauce is a Guna.
2	Branch.  Bajah of Gurhwal. Hindu	4, 500	200,000	£10,000	:	i	:		25
8	Chief of Miraj. Junior Branch. Hindú Under Bombay Government.	:	:	£9,000	:	i	:	£641 in lieu of Con- tingent	This is another of the Putwardhun family. The Chief behaved well in 1857. The present salute is 9 guns.
								-	

67	0					A	LL	EN	8	11	DÌ	Aľ		M.A	711	سسرا	JUL	Y 4	, 1≀ 	876.							_
	RBMARRS.	This Muhammadan family, though of obscure origin and little note, rules a State which is independent of all the great Maharta State around it	At present the Chief receives no salute.  This is a family of ancient lineace. The present salute is 9 Game.	-=		This is an ancient Bainfit family enhiated by the Goods has be also at a second and	Chief receives no salute at present, but should be included in Class VIII.  The same remarks apply as were made in the case of Bussahir. The Chief rendered aminout savering in	the Goorkha war of 1814-15.  The eams remarks apply as in the case of Bussahir. This Chief rendered some service in 1857.	This is an ancient Rajput State subjected by the Sikhs, and ceded by them in 1845. with Mundi and	Chumba, to ourselves. The Chief receives no salute at present, but should be included in this class.  This is an Affichan family of little note. The Chief rendered good service in the 2nd Sikh War of 1849	He receives no salute at present, but should be included in this class.  This Sikh family is of comparatively modern and obscure origin. The Chief receives no salute but	sent salute	for inclusion in Class VII., so the salute should be reduced.  This is an ancient Raiput State: the present salute is 9 fems. but the selute should be address.	the last case. This is another Reinet State to the main the	This is a Mahratte Chief of Tatter A. T	but should be included in this class.  This is a branch of the Innecest family (No. KO) The present in Constitution of the Innecest family (No. KO) The present in Constitution of the Innecest family (No. KO) The present in Constitution of the Innecest family (No. KO)	A THE PROBLEM IN THE	This is an ancient Cholán family. The present salute is 9 Guns.	This is a family of ancient descent. The present salute is 9 Guns.		This, and the two following States are creations of our own for services in 1803. They remained	faithful in 1857 in the midst of the general revolt of their neighbours. They receive no salute at present, but should be included in Class VIII.	This is a Raiput State, ancient but of little note. The Chief receives no salute but should be included				
Tribute Subsider or			£2,002 in lieu of Con-	tingent		£395 as Tribute	£500 as Tribate	:	£1,100 as Tribute	50 Horsemen	:		£735 as Tribute	£700 se Tribute	fl 900 as Tribute	£1.108 as Tribute	DATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	£1,065 as Tribute	£610 as Tribute	:						£1,199,822 Tribute and Subsidy, and 3,375 Horsemen and 100	Footmen Contingent.
10 ES.	Guns and Artillerymen	:	:	:	CHIEFS	 ! !	: :	:	:	:	:	÷	:			: :		:	:	:	:		:			8,778 Guns and 2,205 Gunners	
MILITARY FORCES.	Infantry.	150	:	:			500 of all Arms	100 of all Arms	all Arms	:	all Arms	:	:		:	:		:	:	 130 of all Arms	235 of all Arms	all Arms	:			186,478	
K	Cavalry.	9	:	:	HALE	100 of	500 of	100 of	560 of	;	261 of	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	180 of	235 of	131 of	:			185,948	
Bevenue fn	Pounds Sterling.	£10,000	£12,017	£8,770	IS.—SEV	£5,000	€9,000	€6,000	£6,775	£10,000	£13,150	€9,000	£7,000	£10,000	€8,000	£5,000	30	000,¢3±	€3,000	€6,000	€6,600	000,83	£8,200			487816 49,535,598 £13,491,568 135,948	
	Population.	16,823	59,536	33,020	-7 GUI	90,000	70,000	20,000	45,358	60,000	62,000	19,000	32,379	68,135	:	:		:	:	27,000	22,000	21,000	87,406			49,535,598	
Area fn	square miles.	162	400	2,000	LUTE	:	:	:	450	250	156	:	:	:	:	400	1 786	3	006	:	:	:	534			487816	
	NAME AND BANK.	Nawkb of Koorwai. Muhammadan Under Central India Agency, Bhopal	The Nimbalkur. Hindú	Rish of Burrani. Hindi Under Central India Agency, Nimár Branck.	CLASS VIII.—SALUTE—7 GUNS,—SEVENTEEN	Bájah of Bussahir, Hindú	Under Fungao Government. Rájah of Hindor. Hindú	Rajah of Keonthul. Hindu Under Punjab Government.	Bajah of Sukeit. Hindú	Nawab of Mumdot. Muhammadan	Sirdar of Kulsia. Hindú	Nawsb of Suchin. Muhammadan.	Rájah of Bansda. Hindú	Bajah of Dhurmpur. Hindu	Under Bombay Government. Chief of Bajkot. Hindu	Under Bombay Gort., Kattywar Agency. Babi of Bulsinore. Muhammadan	Under Bombay Grett, Rena Kanla Agency. Raish of Lunswars. Hindú	Under Bombay Gort., Rewa Kanta Agency.	Rhjah of Soanth. Hindú Under Bombay Gort., Rewa Kanta	Agency. Nawab of Dojana. Muhammadan	Nawab of Loharoo. Muhammadan	Under Funjab Government. Nawab of Patowdi. Muhammadan	Rajah of Jawar. Hindú		97 HINDU CHIBFS 28 MUHAMMADAN CHIBFS	TOTAL, 120 CHIEFS	
.190	SmuN	101	102	103		104	105	306	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	116		116	Pigiti 21	118	9 611	120	-01	31	H	l

LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.-July 4, 1876.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,237.] LONDON, JULY 11, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 16; Agra, Madras, and Allahabad, June 14; Calcutta, June 13.

Dr. Bellew's presence in Simla, when he might have been enjoying himself in other ways at Katmandu, had naturally given rise to some speculation, pointed by the further fact of his recent interviews with the Viceroy. Dr. Bellew is one of the foremost Pashtu scholars in India, and his possible employment in some political field where Pashtu is spoken at once suggested itself to many minds. Even the Pioneer admits that "there is no doubt something in Dr. Bellew's visit to Simla," although it questions the likelihood of any immediate mission to Afghanistan. Lord Lytton, according to our contemporary, "seems the last man in the world to make the mistake of plunging into any new projects on the strength of his prepossessions, without having given himself time to check them by observation and experience." We hope that this estimate of the new Viceroy will prove true, and that the Simla season of 1876 "will not be distinguished by the political activity of the Government." In all likelihood the settlement of the Sind and Punjab frontiers on a new basis, and some revision of our relations with Afghanistan will be subjects of discussion during the next cold weather; but for the present "stand easy" appears to be the order of the day.

A KASHMIR correspondent of the *Pioneer* deprecates the gloomy accounts of cholera that have been forwarded by way of Lahor. The disease, he declares, is subsiding rapidly, and, indeed, has almost disappeared. He ridicules the idea that a tour in the valley is dangerous, and points out that about a hundred and eighty British subjects are just now enjoying themselves there. Intending visitors to the beautiful valley would doubtless be reassured by this information, which comes, we are told, from a trustworthy source.

ACCORDING to the latest mail news from Khelat the Khan of Khelat reached Mastang on the 31st of May, Captain

Shepherd and Dr. Duke going with an escort of Punjab Cavalry to meet him. Everything so far was well. The general belief was that Major Sandeman would soon be able to arrange terms of peace between the Khan and his Sirdars, and that the Bolan Pass will be kept permanently open.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur paid a private farewell visit to the Viceroy at Peterhoff on the afternoon of June 15. His Highness was to leave Simla early the next morning for his own capital, escorted beyond Boileaugunge by the Deputy Commissioner and two Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy.

CAPTAIN WILSON, of the Bengal Army, who was lately appointed tutor to the young Rajah of Mysor, has already taken up his new duties. It is stated in a local paper that Mr. Saunders, the new Chief Commissioner of Mysor, intends to proceed very shortly to the city of that name, in order to consult the Ranis, or Royal ladies, on the expediency of settling the Maharaja at Bangalor until the attainment of his majority. Colonel Malleson was also at Bangalor, having left the Palace Controller to act as the Rajah's guardian.

It is said that Sindiah's visit to Simla is inspired by his wish to get some part of the Jhansi district. The Jhansi fort was given over to his Highness after the mutiny of 1857: it stands on a high rock overlooking and completely commanding our cantonment of Jhansi.

Among the deaths reported by the last mail is that of Colonel Kenneth Macaulay, commanding the 37th Madras N.I. The deceased officer, who died while on leave at Bangalor by his own hand in a fit of insanity, entered the Madras Infantry in 1840, remained a "local" in 1861, and became a full colonel in 1871. On the same day at the same place died Colonel F. B. Campbell, of the 14th Hussars, whose first commission, in the 79th Foot, dates from 1854, and who became lieutenant-colonel last year. His war services include the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, the capture of Lucknow, and other incidents in the mutiny campaigns of 1857.59, during part of which he served with the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

THE Indian Government has also lost a useful and meritorous servant in Mr. W. G. McIvor, Superintendent of the Chinchona Plantations in the Nilgiri Hills.

WE note that Colonel Macintire is appointed to command the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force with Brigadier General's rank from June 21, vice General Blake, whose tour of command would then expire.

DOCTOR BELLEW is to be the new Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab in the room of Surgeon Major A. C. DeRenzy. Colonels H. B. Urmstone and P. Maxwell retire under the commutation scheme. Major E. P. Gurdon and Mr. Wakefield are appointed Deputy Commissioners. It is widely reported in the Punjab that the probable successor to Sir H. Davies will be Mr. R. E. Egerton, c.s.i., the present Financial Commissioner.

THE Indian Daily News hears of changes pending, or contemplated, in some of the Chief Commissionerships. It is said that the separate Government of the Central Provinces is to be abolished—one portion of the territory being allotted to Bom-

bay, another portion to the North-West Provinces, and the remainder to Orissa, which is to be formed into a Chief Commissionership to relieve Bengal. If this be so, the last-named province is fast being shorn of its olden grandeur. Assam was lopped off some time ago; and, if Orissa is taken, the old province will be brought to reasonable dimensions. It is thought—says our contemporary—" that the object of these reductions is to bring the province more nearly into proportion with the capacity of its rulers."

THE Government of Bengal is uneasy in mind on account of the drunken habits of the Santhals, those rude but interesting aborigines to whom Mr. W. Hunter devoted many pages of his "Rural Bengal." In prehistoric days Marang Bare, the god of the Santhals, showed the first couple of the race how to brew themselves strong drink; and the Santhal of the present day has bettered the teaching of his forefathers. When a child is admitted into the tribe, a ceremony is performed, of which a carousal with rice-beer is a leading feature, and about five years afterwards admission into the race is celebrated according to the same pleasant fashion. Twenty gallons of beer atone for small offences. At a marriage, hard-drinking is the rule, and "the vice of intemperance," says Sir Richard Temple, "is in this way being taught to the young," even to the Santhal maidens. Even the rare luxury of a divorce can only be pronounced after the brewing and consumption of much rice-beer; and at last the Santhals have become such drunkards that the Bengal Government has turned its attention to the matter. "The unrestricted consumption of the home-brewed rice-beer," says Sir restricted consumption of the home-brewed rice-beer," says Sir-Richard, "if continued, must affect very injuriously, not only the physique but the character and quality of the race." Whole villages have been found drunk for days together on this home-brewed packacas, which has the two-fold merit of being cheap and easy of manufacture. The missionaries recommend the Government to set up its own breweries, to which the people should be allowed to bring their rice to be turned into beer, to stop private brewing altogether, shut up all the rice-beer shops, and if the people will drink spirits to make them so dear that hardly any one will be able to buy them. Sir R. Temple, however, declares his aversion from compulsory measures, although he considers that the existing evil "is such as a civilised Government, having the responsibilities which we have in regard to the people, cannot tolerate, and must seek to mitigate or prevent, so far as such mitigation or prevention may be possible." He is disposed to rely on the force of example and persuasion. The local officers are to be instructed to send for the various headmen of districts and of villages, and to concert with them measures for restricting the excessive consumption of the rice-beer. These men must, says Sir Richard, know the bad effects of drinking too much rice-beer, and they can induce the villagers to put some restraint on their bad habits. By voluntary agreements of this sort, coupled with the exclusion of any man who is an habitual drunkard from serving as a headman, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the people may become temperate in their habits, and that restrictions may be put in force which shall have the effect of stopping the home brewing of rice-beer which is now so extensively carried on. The missionaries are asked to report any instances of wholesale drunkenness amongst the people, and Sir Richard concludes by advising his subordinates to use their utmost efforts in the suppression of the evil.

The memorial lately forwarded from India by certain officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service prays Lord Salisbury to grant them and their fellows the following boons:—(1.) A reduction of the time of residence in India required to earn a pension. (2.) A graduated scale of pensions allowing a certain increment for each additional year's service. (3.) A relaxation of the limit of age for commencing pensionable service. (4.) The fixing of the maximum limit of all pensions in pounds sterling instead of rupees. With regard to the first point it is urged that, while civil servants in England serving in their native climate have a claim to pension, on failure of health after ten years' service, and covenanted civil servants are entitled to one after five years, an uncovenanted officer cannot claim an invalid pension until after fifteen years. It appears moreover that, while the Covenanted Civil Servant earns a right to his retiring pension after twenty-five years, of which four may be speat on leave, the Uncovenanted cannot claim a pension until thirty years have been cerved in India, exclusive of

all leave. With regard to the second head of complaint, it is pointed out that, while the pension of the Covenanted Civil services in India and Ceylon, and all services in England, increase after each additional year served, no increase is allowed to the memorialists until ten additional years have passed, or twenty-five years in all. Under the third head we find that uncovenanted officers are debarred from counting service for pension before the age of twenty two, whatever posts they may have previously held. Finally the outside limit of their pensions is fixed in rupees, instead of pounds sterling, a serious difference in these days of depreciated rupees,

THE mere facts of the case thus presented speak for themselves. Seeing that most of the English uncovenanted officers "are drawn from the same classes as the Covenanted Civil Service, and that the effect of the Indian climate on them must be the same," why should the former be obliged to serve thrice as long as the latter for an invalid pension, and halt as long again as an English civil servant in his own country? If a covenanted civilian has to serve only twenty-one years in India for his retining pension, on what grounds must the uncovenanted serve nine years longer for his? Is it fair again to leave out of the reekoning towards a pension such time as an officer may have served before the age of twenty-two? Until these and the other inequalities pointed out by the memorialists shall have been greatly lessened or wholly removed, they will have reason to complain of injustice done them for no apparent cause.

According to a Times telegram of July 9 from Calcutta the Legislative Council is at last in full work at Simla, but no very important measures are pending. On Thursday, July 6, Sir W. Muir presented the committee's report on the Opium Bill, which aims at introducing throughout the country a uniform system of laws regarding the manufacture of the drug and the collection of the revenue. The Presidency Magistrates' Bill has been amended, and its passing postponed until the Council meets in Calcutta. This measure, intended to diminish the criminal powers of the High Courts by largely increasing the magistrates' powers, when first published gave much dissatisfaction. Some of the objectionable features have now been removed.

FROM the same source we learn that the pacification of Khelat proceeds favourably. The Khan and the Sarawan Sirdars are now settling their disputes at Mastang under Colonel Sandeman's auspices. No bad result appears to have followed the contretemps mentioned last week. It is stated that Colonel Sandeman returns to the Punjab at the end of July, and it is feared that his departure may be the signal for a renewal of the old feuds. The Khan and his chiefs being little better than savages, small reliance can be placed on their promises; but if the Bolan Pass be kept open for commerce much will be gained.

A STRANGE story comes from Peshawar, purporting that the Commissioner summoned the Afridi Chief and told him that if the Afridis did not submit the Government would send an expedition against them in the winter. The Chief replied that the Afridis wished to try the strength of the Government. The story is hardly probable, but the fact remains that the hillmen still defy us. The Kohat Pass, which is the shortest route between the British districts of Peshawar and Kohat, traverses the country of the Afridis, enabling them to give us constant annoyance. The first collision occurred soon after the annexation of the Punjab. under Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell chastised them in 1850. Since then numerous expeditions have been undertaken against them, each resulting, after a short but sharp struggle, in the submission of the tribes and the infliction of a fine, with quiet for a year or two and then renewed outrages.

It is announced—telegraphs the Times' correspondent—that the Commander-in-Chief will take a four months' tour among the frontier stations, starting from Simla in October. The Viceroy will join him at Lahor, and accompany him part of the way. Possibly some definite course of action regarding the hill tribes may then be determined upon.

LAST Sunday a thunderstorm of unprecedented severity visited. Calcutte, and some damage was done in the suburbs.



WE are glad to see that Lord Salisbury's Bill for bringing the subjects of native Indian princes under the Jurisdiction of British Courts in the matter of the slave-trade has made its way safely through the House of Lords, in spite of Lord Stanley's efforts to save the dignity of the Native States concerned in compliance with what he calls "the law of nations." Persunately the Secretary for India had a powerful ally in Lord Marabbacob, who bore witness from his own experience to "the desire of the Native Princes of India to support any measure for the suppression of the slave-trade." What the lamest nestions has to do with matters which concern, the Racof Chatch, and one or two other vassals of the Empress of India, in their relations with the Indian Government, we are at a loss to see. The common-sense of the Peers was satisfied with the assurance that the Rac of Cutch and his fellow princes had no thought of asserting their fancied rights on behalf of those Biniana who might be charged with carrying on a trade which even the law of nations has virtually proscribed. A becoming regard for the rights of native princes would hardly warrant the rulers, of India, in, asking their express consent to measures which consern the whole Empire, to say nothing of the world at large. There was more reason in Lord Northbrook's complaint that the Bill in question had not been referred to the Indian Government. Lord Salisbury indeed owned that it had not been so referred, but he reminded Lord Northbrook that the main points of the Bill had been suggested by the late Vicerey himself, and he implied that the substance of the measure had been duly considered by the Indian executive.

In a comprehensive and generally well-informed: anticle on the defeats of the Indian Army as now organised, the Pince unfortunately reproduced an old but ill-founded fallacy about the Staff Officers of the old Company's service. Nothing, we believe, could be further from the truth than to say that those gentlemen "actually grumbled at being called from their comfortable places to active service in the field." It is impossible terangues for isolated cases; but as a rule it certainly was not the Staff officers who grumbled at having to join their regiments in time of war. So great, indeed, as the Home Nowe justly asserts, "was their eagerness to serve in the field whenever the opportunity for so doing presented itself, that the Government at length issued an order forbidding them from leaving their civil duties, unless their services in the field were specially reopired. If they ever grumbled, it was not because they had to join their regiments, but because they were not allowed to join them. During the Sikh wars scores of officers on Staff empley hurried up to the scene of action from places many hundred miles off, some of them from the farthest corners of Assam and Tenasserim, all careless of the comforts they had left behind them, and eager only to win new laurels in the coming campaign. On such occasions the grumblers were to be found not in the ranks of these soldier civilians, but among their regimental comrades who, having never left their regi ments, had little pleasure in seeing these others return to fill up their old places and to carry off the prizes which might else have fallen to their own share. The notion to which the Times has thus given fresh currency is just as groundless as that other notion, still current in many quarters, that the Company's Europeans were an ill-disciplined and mutinous body of troops. It is easy to say magna est veritas, &c., but it is very uphill work to fight a falsehood which has once taken root in popular conversation."

Ir is amusing to observe the bewildered guesses of some Indian journalists at the identity of that Sirdar Narain Singh, whose cause was lately pleaded in Parliament by Lord Selberne. The wildest guess of all is that which would identify him with Rám Singh, the leader of the Kuka sect, who was sent to Burmah after the Kuka outbreak in 1872. He, of course, "is not wanted back again in the Punjáb" just now; but what has Ram Singh to do with a Sikh chief who has been expatriated ever since 1849? The fact is that Sirdar Narain Singh is the same person who commanded the Sikh cavalry under Mulraj at the siege of Multan in 1848-49, a brave officer who was made prisoner with the remainder of Mulraj's army in January, 1849, and has not yet been allowed to revisit his native land, although many officers who remember his gallant forward bearing in the field of battle have interceded for him, and many high officials in British Burmah have borne witness to his good. behaviour in recent years. It is hard to see what possible

danger there can be in letting him re urn to the Puniab after twenty-seven years of force cxile, and as many of British rule in that province.

THE following letter which lately appeared in the Times will! explain the reason of Sir John Kaye's silence touching the attacks lately made in various quarters on certain passages in the third volume of his great work. We are happy to hear that he, is slowly recovering from a serious illuess, but his state of health must still for some time preclude him from taking on the challenge thus offered :-

SIR.—The historian who undertakes to narrate military events of a pacent date, when many of the actors therein still live, must, I am aware, be proposed to many in the actors therein still live, must, I am aware, be proposed to many in the possible that the best-meaning historizing, with every disposition to means out and to record the truth, negative occasionally in his and evours. But it is much to be proposited when any of these critics advance their counter statements or opinions with anger

and discountery.

There have been several onelaughts made lately on the third volume.

There have been several onstaughts made lately on the third volume of the "Sepoy Win," by my brother, Sir Jehn W. Kaye, both in pamphleta, and in letters published in newspapers. Among the former ir one written by an officer of the 62nd L. , which has been noticed in the public prints, and largely circulated among members of clube. This pamphlet has been couched in members of clube. This pamphlet has been couched in members of clube. This pamphlet has been couched in members of larguage.

Quing to the cristal state of my brother's health, which preclades him from presently replying to the attacks made on him, I have thought it desirable to wake a few lines on his behalf, and to request that his expense nexts—the Press and the public—will suspend their judgments until he is able again to resume his pen. Sir John Kaye is at present betalewig mecovaring from a severe illness, which, at one crisis, threatened to he found; and for some times caused his friends the greatest slarm: and for some time caused his friends the greatest slarm.

In this pamphlet above mentioned, one of the chief causes of complaint

appears to be grounded on the fact of certain words in a memorandum by. Sergeant Smith, of the Sappera, having been printed in italies and expitate, the writer supposing the emphasis to be the historian's own.

Such, however, was not the case. The original memorandum was fits, wanded to the printer to prevent any mistakes; the italies and expitals were

wanded to the printer to prevent any mistakes; the italies and capitals were those of the sergeant.

Sir John was insteaded by unificatings of animasity towards the segiment; it was impossible that such could have been the case, as the wan never acquainted with an officer in it. He was extremely anxious for information regarding the attack on the Cashmir Gate, and, while revising; for his second edition, wrote to Lieut gen. G. Campbell on the subject; but that officer did not think fit to comply with his request.

There were, however, a few words added by Sir John Kaye in a foot-nets, which might be read as if he adopted the accusation. This was not his intention, and in the second edition he added the word "somewhere" to make the application more general.

make the application more general.

If it be any satisfaction to the 52nd, I may say that I think the said. ments of the sergeant bear absurdity on their face. A delay of tenuminates and a longle-sound repeated fifty-times are prepostations. Single-sound repeated fifty-times are prepostations. Single-sound by the captains, and multiplied minutes and bugle-sounds by ten. I do not have seen, write to take up any argument in the matter, but to beg, Sir, a lithlands-lay with all wheadsaire further to criticise my brother's work, and to ex-plain how matters stand, lest his silence should be misconstrued.—Yeurs. faithfully, E. KATE, Lieutenant General,

Worthing, June, 1876.

missioner of Rajshahi.

Mons. Quinmaux, a traveller for the Paris "Maison Bon. Marché," has, in his zeal for his employers, determined on visiting Kabul and other parts of the Amir's territories, if, he; can find, or make, an opportunity of entering Afghanistan during the present season. His idea is to proceed vid Yurkand and Badakhshan. It seems rather a perilous undertaking:

## Ods and Ends.

THE taluquers of Oudh are about to send an address of congrata-

lation to her Majesty on assuming the title of Empress.

A. Fine Asta Exhibition, under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham, is to be opened at Madras in November next.

CAPTAIN H. B. ABBOTT is specially deputed to Jhahrwar as Assistant Political Agent.

CAPTAIN C. J. GARSTIN acts as Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon during the absence of Mr. J. OB. Beckett.
Mr. J. K. Rocket is appointed a Professor at

Mr. J. K. Resers is appointed a Professor at the Presidency, College, and Mr. A. C. Jackson at the Patna College:

The old style of spelling is to be preserved for two hundred and twelve places in Lower Bengal.

RAIN is still wanted in the Burdwan, Patna, Bhagalpur, Oriena,

and Chutia Nagpur Divisions in Bengal.

The Bengal Government has decided that the grounding of the Makableshoor in January last, when going down the river, was the fault of the River Surveyor, Mr. Laycock.

CAPPAIN WEEEN, of the 39th Regiment, officiates as Buigade Major at Mesar during the absence of Captain Woiseley.

MR. W. G. MULLER is appointed Personal Assistant to the Com-

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CAPTAIN H. J. LAWRENCE officiates as Judicial Assistant at Ambala, and Mr. H. Brown as Assistant Commissioner at Rupar.

Mr. C. HAWKINS officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar during the absence of Colonel Hall.

MR. A. BULMAN acts as Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala in

the place of Major Harrington, going on furlough.

Colonel S. Barrow is gazetted Inspector-General of Police in

Oudh.

In the first quarter of this year 116 books and nine periodicals were published in the North-Western Provinces. ORDERS have been received from England that no more advances

are to be made to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

THE report on the prospects of working the Alpha Gold Mining

Company with an increased capital is favourable.

THE total number of army pensioners residing in India is 837.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. FLETCHER acts as Second in Command of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

MAJOR A. COPLAND acts as Commandant; and Captain C. H.

Bergman as Second in Command, of the 19th Native Infantry

MR. J. D. TREMLETT acts as Deputy Commissioner of Multan, and Mr. D. B. Sinclair as Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh. COLONEL H. ROWLANDS, v.c., c.B., joins the Quartermaster-Gene-

ral's Department at head-quarters.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kumaon writes that several large contracts for this season's green teas have been made with the Central Asian dealers at prices which will yield a fair profit to the planters.

MAJOR E. W. C. WILCOK, Captain J. D. Fordyce, and Lieutenant G. F. Young have obtained certificates of qualification in the Officers'

Survey Class at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

THE state of the Maharajah of Vizianagram's health is reported

not of a critical or dangerous character.

FURTHER reductions are being made in the P. and O. Company's Mazagon establishment. About two-thirds of the Europeans employed have received two months' notice.

It is proposed to found an Association for the Protection of Anglo-

Indian interests in Calcutta.

It is said that the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces is to be abolished, and the territory divided between Bombay and the North-West Provinces.

THE amount subscribed to the Milman Memorial Fund is now Rs. 13,173.

SIR F. Souter has been appointed a Member of the Bombay

Municipal Corporation and Town Council.

TWENTY miles of the Indus Valley State Railway, from Kotri to Onaipur, were opened for the running of material trains on the 29th

THE report of the death of Colonel Purvis, R.A., is untrue. The

Colonel is recovering.

THE Gaikwar will probably visit England when his education is completed.

MB. BRADFORD LESLIE has been appointed Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.

CHOLERA still continues prevalent in many parts of the Central

Provinc 8. MR. J. P. GOODRIDGE, Civil Service, officiates as Superintendent

of Police at Sagar. THERE is no truth in the report that a telegram had been received

annous consiste annexation of Sind to the Punjab. THE rate of speed on the Punjab State Railway has been reduced

to twelve miles an hour.

CAPTAIN J. FINNIE acts as Second in Command of the 3rd Punjab Infantry.
THE Rev. E. K. BARROW officiates temporarily as Chaplain of

Lucknow.

Snow fell at Srinagar on the 17th May, and the Jhilam is in flood. COLONEL THORP, Second in Command of the 15th N.I., has been appointed commandant of the 6th N.I.

THE REV. S. DYER officiates as Chaplain of Landour.

Mr. E. Drummond, Judge of Saran, is going on leave for three

CAPTAIN C. H. GARBETT goes as Assistant Commissioner to Lohardaga.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.—The Gazette of India notifies:—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of "The Transhipment of Goods Act, 1873," the Gov. gen. in Council is persed to direct that the said Act shall extend to the port of Chittagong.

COURTS-MARTIAL—At a European General Court-martial, held at Nee much on May 10, Gunner R. Baker, E Battery 4th Brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Neemuch, on or about April 10, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant P. Halpin, of the 4th Brigade R.A., being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty of the charge. The Court sentenced Gunner Baker to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Confirmed. C. STAVELEY, Lieut. general, C. in C., Bombay.—Mahableshwur, May 19. With the sanction of Government, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the Bombay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.—At a European General

Court-martial, held at Mhow on May 10, Private Arthur Purkins, 8rd King's Own Hussars, was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Mhow, on or about April 1, struck with his clenched fist No. 1,141, Private (Lance Corporal) William Parsons, of H.M.'s 3rd Hussars, at the same time making poral) William Parsons, of H.M.'s 3rd Hussars, at the same time making use of insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "If you are talking to me, Corporal Parsons, you can go and . . . . . yourself; I'm not frightened of you, you are a . . . . Lance Corporal; you can now go and report me, you are afraid to hit me back," the said No. 1,141, Private (Lance Corporal) William Parsons, being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Mhow, May 10.—Confirmed. With the sanction of Government, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under the charge of an except and handed years of the presidency under the charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power, under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding, Bombay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

INDIAN SALT.—The Trans-Indus salt region has recently been explored and mapped out by the Geological Survey of India. The report of the officers engaged in that work shows the existence of enormous accumulations of pure rock salt over an area of about a thousand square miles. In extent and depth of the stratum these accumulations equal, if they do not surpass those in any other part of the known world. The Trans-Indus salt region consists of what is called the Kohat district to the west of the Indus and to the south-west of Peshawar, with which it is connected by the Affridi Pass, kept open by the payment of Rs. 12,000 annually as "black mail" to the Affridis by the British Government. The general aspect of the country is wild, barren, and rocky, almost bare of trees or vegetation; low hills intersect it, twisting and turning in strange confusion, and at times presenting such abrupt outlines that the traveller thinks he sees them crowned with fort and battlement. In this wild country large exposures of the purest rock salt occur. Quarrying has been going on in a desultory way for centuries; yet so vast are the saline deposits that, taking the depth of the rock salt at only 100 feet, there is still provision for the consumption of 1,000 years. The probability is that the thickness of the stratum is very much above 100 feet. In the quarries of Bahadar Khel the thickness of the salt layer cannot be less than 1,000 feet, and may be much more. The appearance of this valley is one not easily forgotten. It seems clothed with salt, and the figure of Lot's wife is only wanted to complete the blank desolation of the scene. The road underneath the wayfarer's foot is of salt, the brook which flows through the valley is of saturated brine, and flows over a bottom of pure rock salt. The of saturated brine, and flows over a bottom of pure rock salt. The hills which hem it in glisten with the same mineral, streaked with bands of greenish clay. What the age of these hoary cliffs and enormous accumulations of salt is no one can tell. Evidence of organic existence is scanty and uncertain; a few traces of grasslike plants, and a few faint impressions of shells have been found in the limestone layers, but none in the saline series. One school of modern geologists inclines to the belief that rock salt has been accumulated by the evaporation of salt-water, or the sea, under favourable circumstances. On this hypothesis it is hard to conceive the vast period which must have elapsed during the formation of the saline deposits of Bahadur Khel. To produce the two square miles of salt found there, with a thickness one fifth of a mile, it has been calculated that a volume of sea water of the same depth and 100 square miles of area would be required. It would be necessary to suppose the former existence in this tract of country of a great inland sea like the Caspian, whose waters gradually dried up, as the Caspian is now said to be doing. But this theory the general geological structure of the country negatives, and the formation of these immense saline beds still remains an unsolved problem.—Pioneer.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES; &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Bertier Forces in India.—Lient. col. Payne, at Rownham, near Southampton, July 5. Capt. J. M. Heath, 20th Hussars, at Chagford, Devon, July 4. Capt. W. Lyster Kaye, h.p. R.A., at Bath, July 6. Surg. E. T. Downes, late surg. major of the Bengal army and Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta, at St. Leonards. July 2. Capt. W. J. Banbury, Inte 90th L.I., June 29. Surg. S. E. A. Eyre, formerly 13th L.I (Prince Albert's Own), at the College, Epsom, July 1, aged 81.

MADRAS.—Col. Macaulay, Mastras Army, at Bangalore, June 14. Major W. Ranson, Madras Retred, July 4. W. G. McIvor, Esq., supt. Govt. Chinchona Plantations in the Nilgherries, at Utakamund. Mr. Vencatasawmy Nsidu, Municipal Comr., at Medras, lately. Asst. Apoth. W. A. Harrison, at Utakamund, June 6.

Mr. F. J. Potter, supervisor D. P.W., at Bangalore, June 4.

BOMBAY.—C. H. Johnson, Ecq., Bombay Army, Capt. H.E.I.C.S., at Central Potting India.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. Per str. Australia, July 17.—From Bombar.—Col. and Mrs. Rainey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. Drysdale, Capt. and Mrs. Gater, Major Rennie, Lieut J. Reid, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Llewelin, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mr. Rolland, Lieut. Daniell, Mr. J. Ormiston. From ADEN.—

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Geelong, July 7.—From Bonnay.—Capt. Baird, Col. Boddam. From ALLE.—Capt. Blannan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Geelong, July 10.—From Bonear.—Mr. Gilkinson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Baltharar, Mr. Mackensie, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort. From Alexandella.—Hon. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. Pupikofer, Mr. E. Thomas.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinious that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 11, 1876.

#### THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

How much lower is the exchange value of the rupee to go down? Last week the Indian Council drew bills on India to the amount of half a million at the rate of 1s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. the rupee. The 51 per cent. rupee paper has fallen to 79. The market value of private bills on India has fallen to 1s. 61d. the rupee. In Bombay and Calcutta the markets are "quite disorganised," and the exchange for bank bills on London at six months' sight has fallen to 1s. 65d. the rupee. How cruelly this state of things presses on those who invested their money in Indian rupee paper at a time when its selling value was much above par, and who now find that value reduced by more than 30 per cent., while their incomes are diminished by about 20 per cent. it needs no special insight to comprehend. It is easy to say that the Government agreed to pay its creditors in rupees, not in pounds sterling, and that if the rupee has fallen in value from two shillings to one and sixpence halfpenny the Government is in no way bound to make up the difference. But it ought at any rate to refrain, as far as possible, from measures tending to aggravate the existing evil, even if it did not rather interfere to keep up the current value of the rupee. Has the Government so refrained? It appears from the Times that the advertisements which are usually published once a fortnight by the Indian Council, inviting tenders for their bills and telegraphic transfers, have been the means of enriching others at the expense of the Council itself. "The Indian Council, in a word, by showing its hand a fortnight before the time, has encouraged the Indian banks to depress the market for their own purposes, and the new system of telegraphic transfers has materially aided them in so doing." If this be true, one can understand the outcry raised in Calcutta when the Council for a time reduced the number and amounts of its drawings on India. It is a pleasant game for the exchange brokers; but the unfortunate holders of rupee paper, and the bulk of persons engaged in the Indian trade, are not likely to enjoy the spectacle of Government playing into the brokers' hands. If no other course would serve to help at once the sufferers and the India Office, could nothing be made out of the remedy suggested by the Times; namely, "to make no further advertisements for tender, but to place the selling of the bills either in the hands of the Bank of England or of some leading London firm, to be disposed of according to circumstances, just as other remittances are?" Or is there any sound objection to the raising of a loan in this country, in order to defray the whole or some part of the yearly charges incurred by the India Office? That would, at i

any rate, be better policy than raising loans in India to meet the heavy bills drawn at stated periods by the Indian Council on Bombay and Calcutta; a process to our thinking about as profitable as the proverbial sending of owls to Athens, or coals to Newcastle. If the Home Government has to spend eleven, twelve, or more millions a year at home, what earthly advantage can there be in drawing the amount from India at a time when the rupee has lost about one-fourth of its proper value, and the Government is losing more than two millions yearly on its Indian bills? For the present, at any rate, the Secretary for India would do well to issue no more drafts on the Indian Treasury. Let him borrow at home for a twelvemonth, and by the end of that time the present crisis may have passed

The causes of the present fall in the value of silver are thus clearly stated by the writer of a letter to the Times :- " First the increase in Indian Council drafts in 1875 as compared with former average years—say, £16,000,000 against £9,000,000; secondly, the depreciation of articles of import from Asia, notably cotton, jute, silk, and indigo; and thirdly, the demonetisation policy of Germany, which during the past two months has filled men's minds with intense alarm as regards the future of silver." Not a word is said about the increased production of silver; and it is pretty certain, in view of the trifling effect produced by the gold discoveries of former years, that this alone would never have caused the present crisis. But for Germany's recent dealings with her silver currency, the rupee might still be quoted at something like its nominal value. How to arrest the falling tendency is the question of the moment for civilised States. this point the writer above quoted makes some hopeful remarks. We are told that China is seriously considering the propriety of setting up a Mint for the introduction of national silver coins, her only currency being debased copper "cash," extremely inconvenient and bulky, and large lumps of silver, called shoes. It would be difficult—he adds—"to form any estimate of the probable absorption of silver by China should a national Mint be introduced; but the Anglo-Chinese press compute the probable circulation of token coins at £100,000,000 in course of ten to fifteen years. . . . . Supposing China required but half that amount, would this not tend to arrest the depreciation of silver, and probably re-establish its former value?" Large quantities of silver might also be absorbed, if Russia, Italy, and Austria would only substitute silver money for their small notes. The resumption of specie payments in America will more than make up for the increased production of the American mines. But Germany, which is mainly answerable for the present glut of silver, and England, which has to consider the interests of her Indian Empire, might do much between them, if they chose, to hasten the return of better days for all who suffer by the present state of things. It has been proposed in some quarters to make the rupee current in England at the value of the florin, just as the Australian sovereign now does duty for the English pound. Such a measure would be only fair to India, but it may be doubted whether it would do much to ease the present strain. Of measures of a more thorough nature, a double currency both for England and India, and indeed for Europe at large, would, to our thinking, have the best and most lasting effect. In a series of articles republished from the Siecle,\* this mode of solving the silver difficulty is ably advocated by M. Henri Cernuschi, who sees in "Bimetallism," or the concurrent use of gold and silver money, the only safeguard against the depreciation of either metal, consequent on the adoption of a single standard of value. If his views are not those of orthodox financiers, his arguments appeal strongly to the common sense of all unprejudiced readers, founded as they are on the results of French legislation in 1803, and agreeing as they do with the opinions held by such thinkers as Aristotle, Locke, and Newton, and with the princi-

ples applied by Sir Robert Peel to the Bank Charter Act of

M. Michel Chevallier et le Bimé: allisme, Par Henri Cernuschi. Paris, Guillaumin et Cie.

The inquiring reader will do well to consult the book It is enough here to indicate the main drift of the writer's argument. He holds in effect that the relative value of gold and silver in the world's markets has mainly depended on legal sanctions, not on the natural course of trade. Gold and silver are precious, because and while they are employed as money. Their value is determined not by the cost of production, but by the extent to which each is employed as current coin. For ages past the relative value of silver to gold has stood, with slight oscillations, at fifteen and a half ounces of silver to one of gold. In countries where gold alone is the standard of value silver tends to become cheap, while the opposite result arises from the maintenance of a silver standard alone. In France, where the law of 1803 sanctioned the double currency at a fixed rate of fifteen and a half to one, the relative value of the two metals has on the whole been steadily maintained. Under a bimetallic system, based on a careful adjustment of averages, the two metals will circulate as one, so many pieces of silver being always worth the same proportion of gold. Silver and gold will balance each other; if the one threatened to become too plentiful, more of the other would be called into monetary use. But to ensure future permanence in their relative values, it will be necessary to extend the bimetallic system to other countries besides France. For this purpose M. Cernuschi would call a congress of European Powers to meet in Liondon, the chief seat of the monometallic heresy, from which India as well as Europe is now suffering. If the English and Indian Governments are fully alive to their duties in this matter, they will lose no time in urging the adoption of such a process, even if they cannot yet see their way to any temporary expedient for India's benefit.

## Correspondence.

SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The standard of value has depreciated 23 per cent.; the import trade of the country is brought nearly to a standstill; the salaries and savings of employés in India are reduced one-fourth in value, and rupes securities are at 20 per cent. discount in the London market. These, coupled with the prospect of a huge deficit in its finances looming in the future, are reasons of sufficient importance to justify the Government in departing from its usual policy of non-interference.—Letter in the Money Market Article of the Times of to-day.

SIR,—The India Office is now giving one rupee in India for every 1s. 6½d. received in London, and the consequence is that Manchester goods cannot be sent to India at a profit, and that Englishmen and Scotchmen sending money home from India are heavily taxed by the brokers.

Why should Government threw itself into the arms of those who are making their temporary command of the silver market the means of influencing the Indian exchanges? Why should it give them 16 per cent profit when it can borrow at 4 percent per annum? Nobody has yet ventured to assert that the present low price of silver is likely to continue for four years, so why give four years' interest for the use of money? But even if the price of silver were to fall lower the rate of exchange does not depend upon the price of silver, but on the demand for Indian produce; the latter is in demand all over the world, and the present rate of exchange will in a year or two eause an enormous increase in quantity and improvement in quality. I beg my countrymen to recollect how the high price of cotton during the American war stimulated the growth of cotton in India. At the present rate of exchange an enormous demand will arise for Indian tea, coffee, sugar, wheat, indigo, saltpetre, oil seeds, cotton, jute, &c., &c.

The idea of a gold currency as a remedy for the extravagant requirements of the Indian Office can be refuted in a few words if necessary.

I beg to suggest that the India Office should for the present meet its expenses by borrowing, and should authorise the Indian Government to lend to the Banks on good security any excess in its cash balances. This would enable the Banks to discount the bills of merchants buying Indian products. The Indian Council at home, by unexpectedly locking

up cash in Indian treasuries, is partly responsible for the high rates of discount exacted in India at the beginning of this year, which mischievously checked the Indian export trade. January, February, and March are the months during which the latter is most active.—Lour obedient servant,

July 6.

## SIR CHARLES NAPIER ON THE INDIAN ARMY. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As the question of the reorganisation of the Indian Army is under consideration, particularly that part of the subject relating to the proportions of British officers that should be attached to each native regiment, the following opinion, expressed in a letter to Lord Ellenborough by Sir Charles Napier the day after the battle of Mecanec, where the native regiments were officered on what is known as the regular system, will be of acknowledged value, and may act as a warning to those who would rely upon the irregular system :- " I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period endangered the success of The Sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but, like all soldiers, he expects to be led on in certain moments, and as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him the greatest danger arises. Three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them, they at once followed him boldly. This, my Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure in observing a defect in the formation of the company's troops, the effect of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent."-Yours, faith-C. R. Low. fully,

Chelses, July 10, 1876.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The Pieneer holds that the numerous questions which arise on the north-west frontier can be best decided by the consideration of general and abstract principles, rather than by slow deduction from known facts, and it has no reason to doubt that Sir Lewis Pelly, whose ability it is quite willing to take for granted, would soon be master of the situation. We require at the most vulnerable points our best and most clear-sighted officers; and with Lord Augustus Loftus at St. Petersburg, Sir Henry Elliot at Constantinople, Sir Lewis Pelly at Peshawur, and Sir Bartle Frere at the Indis-office, it would be difficult for the most determined enemy of he British Empire to find a weak point in our diplomatic cuire But quite independently of the selection of an officer for the pest, we do not believe that either the Home or Indian Governments has any such scheme as would take the difficult and troublesome charge of the Punjab Frontier under their immediate control. They would, we imagine, very soon have cause to regret the transfer. It would be to substitute weakness for strength; and we doubt whether any single officer of experience in North India, who is acquainted with the frontier, would recommend it. Nor would it be an advantage to place the whole Sind and Punjab frontier under a single officer. The length of country is so great; the absence of good roads, the number of fierce hill torrents, and the curious character of the soil which after rain becomes as slippage as in character of the soil, which after rain becomes as slippery as ice, make travelling at all times difficult and tedious, and, in the rainy season, almost impossible. The character of the people is a still strongar reason against putting the length of the frentier under one officer. There is little in common between the Biluches of the Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur and Shikarpur border, and the Waziris of Dera Ismail, and the Afridis of Kohat and Peshawur, Their language is altogether different; their customs and traditions are unlike: the form of Characterists of the one made is altogether are unlike; the form of Government of the one race is oligarchical and aristocratic; of the other democratic. To apply the same rules to both would result in confusion and disaster. There is no doubt that the policy of the British Government to all the frontier tribes should be one and the same. To repress violence; to guard our borders against attack; to lead the people slowly to appreciate the blessings of ordered Government and peaceful pursuits, these are our duties, which each year has made more easy and more fruitful in good results. But unity of policy and continuity in its enforcement are now attained by placing the frontier under different Commissioners, under the Government of the Punjah, which applies the general principles and rulings of the Government of India with only such variation and modification as local knowledge shows to be necessary in each case. The Commissioner of Peshawur has charge of the Hagara, Peshawur, and Kohat border, and the Commissioner of the Derajat controls Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan; while one of Lord Northbrook's last measures was to add to his charge, as an experiment, which so far seems fairly successful, that portion of the Sind frontier hitherto administered from Jacobabad.

### THE EMPRESS PROCLAMATION.

The Madras Athenaum holds that if the assumption of a new title indicates a reformation in respect of English sentiment, and expresses a vivid recognition of the importance of India and England's duty towards it, we may congratulate ourselves and her Majesty on the step that has been taken. The designation which marks her relation to it she may bear both with pride and with humility. But as soon as we come to the actual title and the applications of it, distinctions are necessary. If India could be dissociated from the rest of our Queen's dominions and the name be confined strictly to it, we think that the title has much to be said in its favour. There can be no question that some declaration was required to express the real relation in which the British Government stands to India as a whole and the subordinate princes who still bear a semi-independent rule in it. Great evils have undoubtedly arisen from not setting forth and clearly maintaining the supreme position which our Government holds in this land. trigues have been encouraged, groundless claims have been encouraged, oppression has been protected, and insolence has been fostered even towards the power to which the pretenders owe their very existence. It would be only ridiculous, if it were not in many respects pernicious, that the ruler of the Nizam's dominions should presume to claim the honours of an independent sovereign, and dare to address her Majesty as an equal. But by condescendour Government invites the insolence, and lets its honour be be dragged into the mire. No notion can be more false or misleading than is implied in giving the name of independent to princes who cannot lift a sword without our consent, and against whom not a sword can be lifted because of our protection? The only independence they are allowed is independence to oppress their own subjects, from whom we have taken the natural remedy of liberty to revolt, and to gather around them troops of armed scoundrels, who may be ready on some evil day to let loose against ourselves. If the adoption of the title of Empress helps to put the subordinate rulers in their right place, and to intimate to the people of every province and principality in the land that they need not appeal in vain for justice and aid against the oppression even of their own prisess, it will be a step of vast progress and the beginning et a semedy for not a few crying evils. But while the new title, if it bears within it the promise of such blessings, may be welcomed by the natives of India, it naturally bears a different complexion to England and Englishmen. Unfortunately in this matter India cannot be dissociated from England, and the use of the title here be made the exception. The Proclamation has too plainly confirmed the fears of those who predicted that the omission of the title would henceforth be the exception and the use of it the rule, and the new title, like Pharaoh's lean kine would swallow up the loyal sentiments is to be devoured by a designation, which in comparison is less and empty and ill-favoured. It is like cutting off the rich and Mistrous locks of natural growth that decorate a fair and august brow to replace them by a tawdry artificial chignen. And the suspicion that the lofty lady herself desired the Brunemagen adernment! These are the aspects of the matter which make the title a bitter pill for Englishmen to swallow.

## ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Englishman remarks that we have now full means of knowing the deliberate and permanent line of action which the Government of England, whoever may be at its head, is prepared to pursue. In the fine place, it fully recognises that the question is one of the gravest import alike to our interests here and to the prestige and position of England in Europe. It is a question which it acknowledges. Looke worth fighting for if occasion should arise. But it distinctly refuses to see in the bare fact of Russian aggression, or of Russian americation in Central Asia, a legitimate casus belli. It has no belief in an "intermediary zone." It knows of no geographical point is, such a zone, with regard to which it is prepared to say to Russia—hitherto shalt thou come, and no further. But, in the second place, it keeps distinctly before its eyes that circumstances may, at no distant period, render it expedient to fix such a point, and to face the consequences. To those among us who really believe that the Russian horizon is not placed at any more westerly point than our Punjab frontier, these views must be intensely unsatisfactory. And even in England there is a large class of thinkers who hold that a policy of restrained activity with reference to Russia amounts to a policy of inaction and retrogression on our park. Generally speaking, it may be said that this party is always strong among the Parliamentary Opposition, and always weak among the political body for the time being in power at home. The

irresponsible critic sees very strongly the necessity for action, while those who would be answerable for the action feel very heavily the evils and perils which would attend it. For, it is clear that if we are to set limits to the Russian advance, or to interfere in the dealings of Russia with Asiatic States, Russia will have an equal right to insist on her advice being taken with regard to our own relations with the native Powers of India. be quite sufficiently awkward to us, even with reference to our outer line of geographical frontier. We should find it an unpleasant complication in our efforts to establish order in Khelat, or in our endeavours to make the King of Burmah listen to reason, if Russian negotiators appeared on the scene in the capacity of candid critics and plain-spoken friends. We know perfectly well what the result would be. The dexterous Asiatic would do his best to balance the two European Powers one against the other, and to secure the Russian verdict against any line of repression or chastisement which we might deem it right to adopt. But this would only be the beginning of our sorrows. For it should never be forgotten that our outer geographical frontier is not our only one. Onethird of the Continent of India is still native territory, and each native State, within our dominions, has a certain autonomy of its own. Our relations with these native States are in a constant process of flux and change. At one time we find it necessary to enforce our authority, at another time we allow that authority to remain, if not in abeyance, at least out of sight. Our only rule of conduct is our own sense of equity and good conscience. But that rule can only be maintained on the assumption that our own sense of right is the only one that can be brought to bear upon the questions which arise. Now, the first result of our claiming to be heard with reference to Russia's dealings with the native States of Central Asia would be a claim on her part to be heard with reference to our dealings with the native States of India. Are we prepared to admit such a claim? This is a question which the party of action in England and among ourselves have never faced. We believe that it would be both impolitic and unsafe to place ourselves in a position towards Russia in Central Asia which would enable Russia to place herself in such a position towards us in India.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Robberies are getting so frequent in Bengal that a special police force is being called for in various parter of the prevince. The Calcutta Gazette of the 31st ult. announces that in consequence of cases of highway robbery having occurred on the Grand Trunk Road from Dehri to Muthania, and of a mail robbery attended with murder, which recently took place on the same road, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the employment for one year of a special police force, consisting of two head constables and twenty constables, at a cost of Rs. 2,058 per annum, and has directed that the force be quartered on forty-one villages bordering the above-mentioned road.

MR. INGLIS AND THE MAHOUT.—The following letter appears in the Calcutta Statesman in reference to the late affair at a tiger hunt near Dacca :- "I have read in your impression of yesterday an editorial relating to a recent occurrence here, in which it is stated that Mr. Inglis, of Cherapoonjee, while out tiger shooting a few days ago, first of all severely assaulted his manout and finally speared him. As what actually occurred has been so entirely misrepresented and so grossly exaggerated in the local papers, from which, it is presumed, your information is derived, I think it only right that you should be put in possession of the real facts. As you have stated, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis were both thrown out of their howdah by the unsteadiness of the elephant they were riding, and Mr. Inglis therefore determined to have his howdah put upon one of his own elephants. While the pad and howdah were being adjusted on its back, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis were standing on the ground, when the mahout brought up the elephant that had been carrying the hewdah. Mr. Inglis, believing the animal to be danearrying the hewden. Mr. Inglis, believing the animal to be dan-gerous, ordered the mahout not to come any nearer. The man, however, either did not hear, or, if he heard, did not attend to Mr. Inglis's order, who thereupon caught up a stick that was lying on the ground by his side and flung it at him. Unfortunately the stick had at the end of it an iron goad, of the kind commonly used by the mahouts, a fact of which Mr. Inglis was entirely unaware, until just as the stick was leaving his hand, when its weight told him it was something more than a mere stick, as he had supposed. Fortunately it was not thrown violently, and consequently only a slight wound was inflicted. The man neither is, nor ever has been, in the slightest danger, and the statement that he is lying in the Lall Bagh in a precarious state is absolutely without foundation. No. one regrets what has happened more than Mr. Inglis himself, who has taken care to provide all the slight medical treatment the woundhas required, and to compensate the mahout. There has been no attempt to husb up the matter or to stifle inquiry. The man has never complained, and the case was certainly not one that a magistrate would take up suo motu. Had a charge been brought, it would of course have been tried in the usual way. As one of the parties, I was an eye-witness of all that occurred. You may therefore he assumed of the entire correctness of the secount 1 therefore, be assured of the entire correctness of the account 1 have now given you.—J. WEMYSS, Dacca, May 31.

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## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### "HICKY'S GAZETTE."

I well remember Hicky's Gazette. It began in January, 1780, and came to grief about the end of 1781. Mr. James Augustus Hicky was the most objectionable rowdy that ever landed in Calcutta. His Gazette was always either dull or libellous. He began very mildly. He was the most obedient, humble servant of every one in Bengal who would subscribe four rupees a month for a weekly newspaper—an ugly sheet of dirty foolscap—a miserable four pages, with three narrow columns of smeared letterpress on every page. There was foreign news; for Great Britain was at war with America, France, and Spain. There was Indian news; for the English were engaged in the first Mahratta war; Colonel Goddard had marched overland from Calcutta to Bombay; and Hyder Ali was preparing to invade the Carnatic. There was a sprinkling of gossip about the Calcutta Theatre, races, balls, and masquerades. No gentleman was to bring a servant to a ball except his hookahbearer. There were advertisements of autitions, tavorns, raffes, shops, circulating libraries, and lost property. There was also a Poet's Corner; lines by a lovesick shepherdess; verses on helping a young lady off with her gloves. Mr. Hicky was requested to leave out the advertisements, and insert p etry and puns in their room:—

Confusion to the wight that crams
The hallowed page with tongues and hams!
Shall Donald come with butts and tons,
And knock down epigrams and puns;
With chairs, old cots, and buggies trick ye?
Forbid it Phœbus, and forbid it Hicky!

All this was innocent enough; but Mr. Hicky began to pander to other tastes. Captain H. was married last night to Miss P., or else he was going to marry her on some future, day. Sir Thomas Rumbold has shaken half a million sterling out of the pagoda tree. Native princes were buying uniforms, breeches, and periwigs. Thirteen ladies had come out to India in one ship; but having had some differences of opinion during the voyage, not one of them had a cap to land in. Balls and entertainments were described; so were the dresses and characters of every individual present; so were the hopes and disappointments of laties and their lovers. Even the young ladies of Calcutts, especially the once celebrated Miss Wrangham, were praised or ridiculed in poetry and prose. One young lady was charged with having lain full length upon a sofa, and then and there smoked the hookah of a gentleman who was sitting by her side. Worst of all, the amours of judges, members of council, secretaries, and other high officials, were freely ventilated. The morals of that period will scarcely bear inspection after the lapse of a century. To blazon them forth in the columns of a weekly newspaper was not likely to promote the peace of the community. Gentlemen had fallen into the cheerful habit of mistaking one another's wives for their own. Those who had left their wives in Eugland adopted the genial philo sophy of Thomas Moore:—

How pleasant to think, that where'er we rove, We still can find something that's blissful and dear; And when we are far from the lips we love, We've but to make love to the lips we are near.

Meantime Calcutta society was degenerating into a Zoological Garden, with all the animals loose. There were fierce quarrels and bitter heart-burnings every Saturday. At evening time gentlemen were to be seen oftener than ever moving towards Kidderpore with swords and pistols in their palanquins. Hastings would have hunted a native to death, just as he hunted Nundcomar; but he had a constitutional dread of his own countrymen. He pondered long and auxiously. He did not deport Mr. Hicky; he did not even stop the Gazette. He prohibited the Post-office from distributing the newspaper; and he started a Gazette of India, which was to shut up the Bengal Gazette of Mr. Hickey. This was the Gazette of India that developed the transcendent talents of Sciona-Karr and Hugh Sandeman.

For the moment Mr. Hicky was prestrate. He whined over his losses like an afflicted greyhound. He was advised to propitiate the fair Marian. He was assured that the exalted and accomplished lady of the Governor General was an admirer of his Gazette—a fact which brings out a new trait in Marian's character. Mr. Hicky tells all this in his Gazette, and confesses that he was afraid of intruding upon such an illustrious personage. He soon began to recover heart. He complained that his family was ribbed by Government. Week after week he denounced or worried Hastings under the name of the Great Moghul. He asserted that any favour might be obtained from the Governor General by delicate attentions to the interesting Marian. He published the strictly private transaction under which the wife of the portrait painter changed her name from Imhoft to Hastings. At last Sir Elijah Impey interfered—the famous judge who hanged Nundcomar. Mr. James Augustus Hicky was arrested by four European officers and two hundred peons, and brought before the terribe Supreme Court. He was required to furnish bail to the amount of twenty thousand rupees. Meantime the Calcutta public,

always remarkable for its sagacity, began to cry out for the rights of Englishmen and liberties of the Press. Mr. Hicky was hailed as the Wilkes of Calcutta. He escaped from the talons of the Supreme Court, flourished a little longer, and then disappeared from the scene.

—Pioneer Correspondent.

#### STATION TALK.

LAHOR, May 29.—The Lahor Medical School since its establishment, some seventeen years since, has taken a high place among kindred institutions, and has educated fifty-seven assistant-surgeons, and two hundred and forty hospital assistants. Figures of the kind, however, want thinking over before their meaning is fully realised. When one sees, as we did on Thursday morning last, the whole school assembled, its English speaking class, bright and alert, in the front rows, the Hindustani class, and the hakins practising in Lahor, who are encouraged to sip at the fountain of knowledge, filling up the background in front, a decorative setting of the native raises and conscript fathers of the city, and interested Europeans, and hears Dr. E. Burton Brown's account of the progress of his school, it is easier to grasp the full significance of the work. The way in which such a school grows was well put by the Chairman, Mr. Macnabb, the Officiating Commissioner, who, while incidentally noticing the fact that Drs Rahim Khan and Mahamed Hosain Khan, now officiating as professors in the school, came from his old district, Shahpur, said: - "There was at that time a first-rate school at Shahpur, and we were able to induce a number of the boys most distinguished for ability and diligence to come to Lahor to study medicine, and I have watched their career ever since, and have with pleasure seen and heard of their steadily rising from the condition of unmarked residents of obscure country towns to positions which secured for them ample incomes, an honourable status in society, and what is still more valuable, the conscious less of having employed their lives and talents for the welfare of their fellow creatures by their successful labours to mitigate the miseries of suffering humanity." All this time, however, I am dawdling with generalisations. Are you interested in the facts that there are altogether 193 students in the school, of whom fortyfive are the English class? I heard incidentally the other day that the English of native medical students is better than that of purely literary colleges and schools. There is not so much of Milton, Shakispeare, and E'Scatt in it, burit is more flexible, idiomatic, and better understood than the latter. The reason of this is plain enough. There is a class peculiar I believe to this school, of twenty-five hakims already in practice in Luhor. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, is the lecturer, and after a prescribed course and examination, a certificate and the title of "linkim Hayak" is given. Medical science in England is somewhat ferocious in its dealings with unlicensed practitioners, and, as a rule, would rather haug or transport than teach them. Here the case, of course, is different in some essential points; but still the Lahor School is alone in its generous to devote the whole of their time to the school course. A little knowledge is not necessarily a dangerous thing in medicine or surgery. It may, on the contrary be the saving of many a life, and it certainly helps to link a great educational enterprise with the outside world in a useful and popular way. Then there are students from the North-West Provinces, in whom you ought to feel some interest, and more are coming next year. During the greater part of the year Dr. A Neil officiated as Principal, and to him is ascribed the credit of having produced results on which the school is to be congratulated. On the whole, then, the Lahor Medical School is doing a most important work in a very admirable way, giving freely to the people the most precious boon it is in our power to bestow. It will be long, of course, before the gift can be accepted in all its fulness. Our surgery commands their respect, but it is no wonder that the mystic fancifulness of the native mind shies at our doctrines of medicine. Prejudices peculiar to the country interfere sadly with progress, especially in mid sifery, which must long remain in a backward state, seeing that most native women of any position would prefer death to the assistance of an accoucheur. The law professorship in the Punjab University College, now vacated by the resignation of Mr. Ulick Burke, has been temporarily taken up by Dr. G. W. Leitner. The local paper comments on the subject, and expresses a hope that the arrangement may not become permanent. Dr. Leitner writes, sharply taking the paper to task for hoping that his own avowed intentions may be carried out, and demonstrates that though he would not take the post permanently, he would make the best possible professor of law. The faith of the natives in him is so great that he is able to inform the outside public that fifteen of the flower of legal youth have applied for admission to the law classes, making the curiously cool condition that Dr. Leitner, the Professor of their choice, may be permanently retained.

## Miscellaneous.

It is rumoured at Simla that the Commander-in-Chief has been asked what number of troops he could spare for an Egyptian Contingent, if required.



THE MONEY MARKET .- Calcutta was in a state of semi-panic yesterday, from the news that silver was quoted in London at 4s. 3d. per ounce, and that 40 to 50 lakhs of Council Bills were sold on Wednesday at 1s. 8d. Would it not be as well for the Chamber to call a meeting of the merchants upon this subject? A Committee of the ablest of our mercantile men ought surely to be sitting en permanence on the subject.—Englishman, June 10.

HALE ROCKETS.—The Secretary of State has notified that the necessary machinery and appliances for the manufacture of 9-pounder Hale rockets, at the rate of 300 per month, will be supplied to India. The machinery, when received, is to be fitted up in the existing factory at Dum-Dum, where it is thought there is sufficient space available for the purpose, with the exception of the rocket and pellet machines, which, from the nature of the work carried on, will necessitate a separate building for each.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of Thursday last a gentleman named Williams, whilst riding along the Strand, met with a fall from his horse, which ran away with him. When close to Fort Point the animal stumbled, and three its rider with considerable violence against the palisades, causing a fracture of the right forearm and right ankle, together with some very ugly and severe bruises about the face and body. The unfortunate gentleman was removed in a state of unconsciousness by his syce and some of the bystanders.—

Englishman, June 10.

DEATH OF MR. POTHECARY.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Pothecary, C.E., lately attached to the P.W. Department of the Bengal Secretariat. Mr. Pothecary, much prostrated by exposure and hard-work during the famine, took short furlough to Europe, at the expiration of which he returned to this country. The change, however, had not re-established his health, and he was again compelled to apply for leave. His friends were sanguine that a long rest was all that was needed, but it was willed otherwise. He died in Paris a month ago. He had many friends in Calcutta who will mourn his loss.—Indian Daily News, June 12.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—The Mirror says :- " While the Governors of Bombay and Madras have been created Grand Commanders of the Star of India for the trouble they took during the Prince of Wales's visit to India, the claims of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to some distinction which, we at first thought, had been over-looked, have been recognised at last. Sir Richard Temple has been created a Baronet, thus confounding perhaps the "Black Pamphleteer," who told us the other day that his honour has been courting this distinction long. We congratulate his Honour on his reing this distinction long. We congratulate his Honour on his receiving this mark of the Royal favour, though some people will perhaps say that not until Lord Northbrook arrived in England was the honour conferred on him. It now remains to be seen how Sir John Strachey and Sir Henry Davies are dealt with."

THE NATIVE REGIMENTS AT PESHAWAR.—A correspondent at Peshawar writes to the Pioneer: -How one of such vast experience in Indian affairs as the late Commander-in-Chief could entertain the epinion that the Native Army had never been in such an efficient state as at present is hard to understand. Take the regiments at Peshawar alone, an important frontier station, where only lately the chances of being called out was so imminent—what with officers on sick certificate, furlough, and leave for the season or two mouths nearly every native regiment at the station has but three officers to carry on the work, and in one of the cavalry corps there will shortly remain present only two captains to perform the work of the regiment. And yet it is publicly stated in the House of Commons that the Native Army is now in a better condition than it ever has been.

THE PIDDINGTON FUND.—The following appears in the last halfpearly report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the Piddington Fund:—"Early in 1870 the Chamber ventured to enlist the sympathy and aid of the mercantile and general community in favour of Mrs. Piddington, the aged widow of Mr. Henry Piddington, author of the "Law of Storms" and for some years the Commercial Country of the Commercial Country of the Marine Country of Libert. roner for Calcutta and President of the Marine Court A liberal subscription was raised, which enabled the Chamber to improve the widow's slender circumstances by adding Rs. 100 a month to her income; and that provision was continued up to the time of Mrs. Piedington's death, which took place last September. After payment of funeral expenses and cost of a monument in the cemetery of Chandernagore, the Chamber held a surplus which admitted tery of Chandernagore, the Chamber held a surplus which admitted of a refund of a moiety of subscriptions; and the committee have therefore closed the fund by returning 50 per cent. of the contribu-

DISSATISFACTION AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYES.—We learn that the gency of the E.I.R. Company has addressed Government asking its help, with reference to the anticipated strike among the drivers and guards throughout the line, in regard to the demands made for certain privileges which the employés think themselves entitled to; and which the company refused to concede. We are informed that the grievances complained of are participated in by men in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway. Our readers are aware of the society established for protecting the rights and interests of the subordinate railway employée—particularly as regards those who have left nate railway employés—particularly as regards those who have left "hearth and home," and hoped to save a little money for their families at home. We learn that the Government has been asked families at home. We learn that the Government has been asked to send a Deputy Consulting Engineer to each important station to

inquire into the causes of dissatisfaction existing. We are informed further that there is to be a secret meeting held among the employes of the E.I.R., with reference to the action they intend to take if their rightful claims (as they take them to be) are not granted.

CALCUTTA GAIRTIES.—The Simla exodus has sadly thinned the ranks of the acknowledged favourities, and the competition therefore, though brisk, is not so keen. An untried stranger consequently has a chance of securing an eligible partner for a round dance, and if he only makes the most of his opportunity and swims favourite is assured. The ordeal is, of course, a trying one, but the price well worthy the attempt; and I am told there was no lack of new aspirants last Friday. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the result is, on the whole, favourable to the new comers, and I hasten to mention the circumstance as an interesting piece of news to the Simla contingent of Calcutta society now enjoying itself after its own fashion in the hills. Encouraged by the success of the last ball, there has been some small attempt made to repeat the experiment; but although the locality and time have been hinted at, the matter has not been discussed above a whisper. Chaperones have hardly had time enough to recover from the heat and late hours of the last ball, and could not therefore be expected to look upon an

the last ball, and could not therefore be expected to look upon an immediate repetition of Friday's gaieties with any degree of favour.

—Calcutta Correspondent of Pioneer.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.—In January last the ship Mahableshwar, when going down the Hooghly, in charge of Mr. Pilot Wells, grounded in the Rangafalla Channel, causing a loss of Rs. 25,000 to her owners. The Calcutta agents of the ship, Messrs. Lyall, Rennie, and Co., forwarded a complaint to the Bengal Government, as an alteration in the absured had been computated to the Mesters. Attending tion in the channel had been communicated to the Master-Attendant on the day before the vessel grounded, but was not made known to the pilots. The resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter is published in the Calcutta Gazette, and his Honour considers that it is clearly established that the pilot and the Master-Attendant's Office were in no way in fault, and that the entire blame attaches to the River Surveyor. The River Surveyor seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to have committed a grave neglect of duty in omitting to report, in the usual manner, a material change in one of the navigating channels; and it is to this neglect that the disaster to the ship is to be attributed. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, directs that Mr. Laycock be informed that his neglect of duty in this instance is regarded by the Government with serious dis-pleasure, and that he be warned that inattention and oversight cannot be excused in an officer who holds so responsible a post as that

of River Surveyor.

## Shipping.

June 4. Str. Penguin, Hong, Kong and Straits; Oxford, London, &c.—5. Str. Satars, Carnorts, &c.; Baron Blastyre, Liverpool; str. Arratoon Apoar, dong Kong and Straits; str. Abyssinia, Mealmein, Rangoon and Akyab: str. Mahratta, Banguon.—6. Stratbblane, Glaegew; Gitens, Liverpool; Lady Melville, Moulmein; Glenroy, Madrae; Jeanie Donghas, London; Haddon Hall, Liverpool; Glenesk, London; St. Jean Baptiste, Mauritius.—7. Duke of Argyll, Melbourne: Woodburn, Liverpool; Botanist, Liverpool; Prince Victor, Negapatam.—9. Glongarry, Liverpool; str. Africa, Bombay, via Coasts; Glendarnel, Cardiff; Champion, Madrae; India, Mauritius.—10. Str. Hydaspes, London, &c., via Suez Canal.—11. Str. Queen Anne, London, via Suez Oanal; Canara, Kurrachee; Silhet, Glasgow; Arandel, — PASSENGERS ARRIVED

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Satura.—Mr. L. H. Arquenti, Mrs. Brookes and two children, Mr. J. H. Faran, and Mr. Bellan Pilot.

Per Abyssinia.—Mrs. Hyde, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. MacLallen.

Per Arratoon Apoar.—Mr. C. M. Jones, Miss K. Byjohn, Mr. J. C. Welleume, Mr. Leveroy, Mr. Ashton, and Master Hewett.

Per Glenroy.—Mrs. Crocker and two children.

Per Duke of Argyll.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Biunie.

Per Glengarry.—Mrs. Millard and two children.

Per Glengarry.—Mrs. Millard and two children.

Per Africa.—Mr. A. G. Morgan, Mr. H. Stratenburg, Mr. A. Rickie, and Mr. Jray.

For AITICA.—MI. A. V.
Gray.
Per Hydaspes.—Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Hossek, Rev.
A. Clifford, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mr. L. Gelhard, Mr. Harseltine, Mr. Freyberger, Mr.
Bridgewan, and Dr. Watts.
Per Burmah.—Mr. Creighton, Mr. Von Limburg, Mr. James, Mr. Determes, Mr.
Reuss, and Mrs. DeScuss.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Jule 4. Ploermel, Mauritine.—6. Saint Kilda, Port Natal; str. City of Poonah, London, via Saes Canal.—6. Reganniet, New York; City of Bunbay, London.—7. Mysore, London; str. Scootea, Bunbay, via Coasts.—10. Str. Abysina, Akyab and Rangoon; str. Arabia, Rangoon and Moulmenn.—11. Str. Pleiades, London and Liverpool.

Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Massellles.—Mr. and Mrs. Delauncy
and three children, Mr. H. G. Leicester, Mr. R. Leigher, Mr. G. Buhmeyer, Mr. J.

R. Baillie, Mr. E. M. Lapouyaba, Mrs. L. Scott, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. Langworthy, Mr.

P. Comte, Mr. J. G. Purdon, Mr. F. Dorchet, and Mr. Morris. For Madras.—Mr.

Nevill. Por Pordiorerent.—Mrs. Cullen, Mr. Eysette, and Mrs. Poisot. For Galles.

—Mr. R. J. Hughes.

Per str. Arabia.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoom.—Mr. F. Bailey, and Mr. T.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From Calourra.—For Axxas.—Mrs. Webster and four children.

## Commercial.

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## Itladras.

DEATH OF MR McIvor .--We regret much to record the death of Mr. W. G. McIvor, of Chinchona plantation renown, who has been ailing for some time, from an illness which terminated fatally at three o'clock on the morning of the 8th June.

COLONEL MALLESON.—It is rumoured that Colonel Malleson, the guardian to H.H. the young Rajah of Mysor, has given over charge of his guardianship to Mr. Rungacharlu, and that the successor of the former gentleman is now on his way to Mysor.

A THOUGHTFUL MOVE .- The Traffic Manager of the S.I. Railway Company has just ordered that water-sheds be erected and a plentiful supply of good drinking water be kept, in charge of Brahmin waiters, at every station on that line, for the use of third-class pas-

BANGALOR.—A contemporary hears from Bangalor that the monsoon has fairly set in there. On the 24th May the rain came down in torrents, sadly interfering with the success of the birthday ball given by Mr. Dalyell. People are returning from the hills, and the place, long empty to an unusual extent, will soon be fall again.

DEATH OF COLONEL K. MACAULAY.—A special telegram to hand just as we are going to press announces the death at Bangalore of Colonel K. Macaulay, of the 37th Grenadiers, now etationed at Pepery, Madras. The deceased was run over by the mail train of this morning a mile from the Bangalore Station, and his presence on the line cannot be accounted for.—Athenorum, June 14.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—In a very large palmyra tope bordering on the Madras Railway South-West line, between the Vaniembay and Amboor stations, no less than forty-seven trees were struck by Tightning during a thunderstorm the week before last. Several were split open from top to bottom so evenly that one would have fancied they had been sawn in halves.

DEATH OF MR. C. SYLK — The death of Mr. C. Sylk, of the Union Hotel, has been aunounced, at the age of fifty-four years. The deceased gentleman will be remembered by many old zetired Anglo-Indians who have visited Ooty. He was much respected by all classes of society, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of residents. Mr. McIvor's, as well as Mr. Sylk's, demise, has cast a sad gloom all over the station, so that the many festive gathering: for which it is noted have not been as numerousl attended as usual.

DEATH OF A NATIVE GENTLEMAN.—We have to notify the death of Mr. Vencatamwmy Naidu, a gentleman of affluence and influence. Mr. Vencatasawmy Naidu commenced life at an early age as a broker to one of our leading mercantile firms, and by his own perseverance and industry he became a wealthy man. He was a Municipal Commissioner, and in this capacity took part in all the movements affecting the rights of the native community. A few years ago Mr. Vencatasa wmy Naidu visited England, where he was known as the " Naider."— Athenœum, June 14.

THE GODAVARI DISTRICT.—The merchants of the Godavari district are now carrying produce on the Godavari Canals to the value of £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 a year, at the rate of one pie per ton per mile, that is, less than one-eighth of a penny. The whole cost of this canal carriage on the goods carried last year, 1874-75, for an average distance of thirty miles, was a little over £20,000; while by ordinary land carriage it would have been £315,000. The land reverue of the whole Godavari district is but £420,000; and the saving alone by these canals enable the people to pay the smount twice over. Five-and-twenty or thirty years ago the whole export and import trade of the district was not £120,000 a year. It has since risen to £1,200,000.—Madras Standard.

THE WYNAD.—We read in a Madras paper that a deputation of S.E. Wynad planters had a most satisfactory interview with his Grace the Governor on the 23rd ult., at Ootacamund. The Duke informed the gentlemen that the cause of the delay in answering their petition for the annexation of their district to the Neilgherries was mainly attributable to the change of Governors that took place last year, but that the matter, together with the question of the Neilgherry Commissionership, had been, and still was, before the Council; the one could hardly be decided without the other, but that an answer to both might be looked for in a fortnight's time. Should Government accede to the annexation there will not be any reduction made in the executive establishment of Octacamund. The members of the deputation are of opinion that the annexation question is being discussed in a wider point of view than the limits of the S.E. as proscribed in the petition, and that, if any, the whole of Wynad will be annexed to the Nilgiris.

THE ZAMINDARI OF PALACONDA.—The Madras Mail draws attention to the case of Viziaramarazu Rao Bahadur, now residing at Mellor, who claims the title and estates of the last Zamindar of Palaconda. For forty years was that unfortunate man imprisoned in Vellor, by the British Government, for no other conceivable fault than being the son of his father, and it was not until 1869 that he was released by Lord Napier. He is now friendless, montyless, and prematurely aged; but he has plucked up a little courage, and has memorialised the Duke of Buckingham to restore him to the Zemindari that was conferred on his ancestors three centuries since, and that was torn from his possession without rhyme or reason. He asks for no compensation for his forty years' imprisonment; he asks not for a penny of the half-million sterling that the Government has derived from the estate since he was dispossessed; but he confines himself to saying that "he owes it to the historic fame of his family, and to its future representative, his son, to press for an early restoration to his undoubted rights.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 5. Str. Oriental, Rangoon and N. Ports.—S. Str. Hydnopen, Souther atr. James O. Stevenson, Loudon.—7. Str. Mecos, Calcutta; str. Meleann, G. Ports; str. Duke of Devonships, O-loute Himalaya, Loudou.—10. Queen Bee, Vizagapatam.—11. Str. Orangorth, E.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—From Rargoon.—Lieut. C. E. Harmane, Mr. H. E. Rich, Mr.

B. A. Hansen, Mr. Dawson, Mr. W. Chapman.

Per P. and O. S. N. S. Co. S. str. Hydsspes.—From Soyrnamens.—For Dancense.

Per P. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Montrions. Mrs. Millet, Mrs.

Levinges, and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. L. Gilhard, and Mr. Hazittes.—From Bourges.—ACP.

A. Olifford, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mr. L. Gilhard, and Mr. Hazittes.—From Bourges.—Rev. E. H. Bolleau.

Per str. James C. Stevenson.—From Lowder.—For Madras.—Mrs. Riches, and Mrs. F. S.

Burnird, Sergt. major P. and Mrs. O'Niell.—For Colombo.—Mrs. S. Mixton, Mr.

Gest. Mrs. Geogt. major P. and Mrs. O'Niell.—For Colombo.—Mrs. S. Mixton, Mr.

Gest. Mocca.—From Calcutta.—Rev. G. H. Rouse.

## DEPARTURES.

Fune 5. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay and S. Ports.—6. Michaelita, Bangéon, Coast.—7. Hydaspee, Calcutta.—8. Str. Meinam, Fondicherry and Galla.—9. S Mocca, Bombay and S. Ports.—10. Str. Gos, Calcutta and N. Ports.—10. Str. Doke Devenshire, Loudon; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta 3. Str. Elements and N. Ports.—11. Str. Ociental, Rangeon and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rthiopis.—For Colombo.—Mr. E. J. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Strands...

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From Madras,—For Oacquesa.—

Per Str. Monoga.—For Pownicknews.—Mr. J.: Ranks. For Concess.—Liout. W. H. Toung.

H. Young.

Per str. Goa.—For Cocomada.—Mr. W. Redford, Mrs. Marshall and Walld, Mrs. W. Redford, Mrs. Marshall and Walld, Mrs. Massill, and Mr. L. A. Bowden. For Gopaulpown.—Mr. F. D. und Mrs. Handband.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORSHIP IN BERAR.—A Book paper states that the Resident at Hydrabad has recommended the Shriram Bhicajee Jatar to the Government of India for the vacant Inspectorship in Berar. We hope the Resident's recommendation will take effect, for if no outsider is to be imported in Berar, Mr. Jatar, if made an Inspector of Schools, will be the right man in the right

## Bombay.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The House of Commons would do more good to India if it thus concerned itself with the affairs of the only people in India whom it can understand, than if as at present it made a clumsy shot now and then at protecting the native population from the supposed mistakes of the Government out here. Its next feat in this direction may not improbably be the indirect annihilation of a more sensible measure than most which the House itself passes,—the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act. I hear that people who mis-understand this Bill in India are putting up others who have no means of understanding it at home to ask questions about it in Parliament, and take away its good name, to the end that the Secre-tary of State may be constrained to disallow it. There is an imbecile theory prevalent in Bombay to the effect that this measure is designed to invest an arrogant executive government with some new and unrusual powers of oppressing the people in connection with settlement matters, and of taking away from them the beneficent protection afforded generally by courts of law. The fact is, that the new Act is merely an assimilation of the law in Bombay to that which already exists in every other part of India. In Madras an Act of long-standing declares that no court of civil judicature shall have authority to take into consideration or decide any question as to land revenue payable to Government. In Lower Bengal the permanent settlement throws the whole subject into the background, but in the N.W.P. the law courts have been effectually barred from interfering in revenue matters by the Act of 1873. In the Punjab the Act of 1871 gave legal form to a similar painciple already in force practically. And on the surface it is manifest that courts of And on the surface it is manifest that courts of law swayed this way or that by skilled advocates proceeding on wilfully short-sighted principles,—on technicalities, that is, to the exclusion of natural justice, must necessarily be untit tribunals to revise the action of the Executive in the exercise of its most essential prerogative, the collection of the public revenue. But the court of law is a sort of fetish for some English people, and plain facts are ignored with what seems absolute argumentative dishonesty in many cases, in order that the new Act may be denounced, and treated as an outbreak of high-handed despotism. No doubt there was a rough era in the history of Anglo-Indian Goverament when authority was harshly exercised, and the check of English opinion inoperative, and Mountstuart Elphinstone was a man to whom such harshness would naturally be very repugnant. Snatching at any remedies that might be available, he worked out his revised code of 1827, which reduced the executive government to the subjection of the courts. But even then the arrangement was felt to be dangerous of application in the newer provinces, and was limited in its scope. Now it is simply out of date; an anachronism of the most glaring kind, which has come to work in quite an opposite direction from that originally intended, by reason of its raison d'être having melted away. The action of the Executive Government is as careful in the interests of the people as that of any judge can be, and not impeded, as the action of the judge must often be, by the tangled fetters of badly-written law, or the fogs of conflicting precedents. They have played their part in the world's history—law courts generally—as protectors of the people, as priests in a still ruder phase of civilisation did the same. Sanctuary would not be regarded as a good institution on the whole, and the interests of society at large would not be held to be served by an arrangement which enabled thieves and murderers to escape punishment by bolting into a church; but still sanctuary was once a blessed privilege of the oppressed victim of cruel power. So with courts of law. Before the sense of justice became a highly developed instinct with educated men, and before the generalltone of public morality was raised to a high level, the system on which courts of law proceed—blind white law—was a rude and clumsy, but still for the middles ages a good system to follow, and I do not say that even yet society is far-enough advanced to abolish law, and proceed entirely by the light of reason. I only affirm that it has advanced far enough to make the courtered and the system to reason. make the constant conflict between the results of legal processes and the distants of pure reason most painfully apparent. It has advanced far enough to make our great necessity of the future the gradual reference of legal procedure, on the basic of a more intelligent feeling about the preper etatus of law courts than has hitherto prevailed. The Bombay Revenue Bill may be welcomed as a microscopic step in that direction, and if it is upset at home, Indian statesmen will have the more grudge against the European branch of the Government. -Pioneer Correspondent,

## Itliscellaneous.

ELECTION OF Mr. GEARY.—We are glad to see that Mr. Geary, editor of the Times of India, has been elected for the Fort Ward, a member of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Geary will find full scope for his abilities in our Municipal deliberations.—Native Opinion, June 11.

THE ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, arrived from Mahableswur on Wednesday last at Government House, Gunnesh Khind; the usual salute was fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee on Thursday morning at sunrise.—Poonah Observer, June 10.

Puna.—The public meeting at Puna, to pass an address of congratulation to her Majesty on assuming the title of Empress, have passed an address which occupies more than two columns of small type in the Decoun Herald, and principally alludes to all the grievances under which the natives imagine themselves to be suffering, the congratulations occupying very few lines. In congratulatory addresses it is not usual to allude to political matters, so the address should be rejected.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—Not a bad story is told in connection with the recent fine inflicted upon the P. and O. Company for importing munitions of war into Bombay. Some time ago the company brought a number of empty shells for transhipment to China. The customs officer, after a powerful mental conflict, decided that the shells could not be seized, as, being without fuzes, they could not be called munitions of war. It is no wonder that the company feel rather hurt now for importing gun carriage wheels, when they were let off with,

Mr. Pedder.—Says the Indu Prakash:—"It is with great regret that we hear of the intention of Mr. Pedder to resign his Commissionership immediately. He had no doubt long ago expressed his intention to that effect, but it was believed that he would resign at the end of the year. We must express our regret for the loss of his able services. his able services. He was always believed to be an industrious Commissioner, and, what is very rare in these days of official despotism, open to conviction, and at the same time willing to yield where he was convinced to be wrong." We believe the resignation in question may possibly take the mitigated form of three months' leave.

An Insolvent sent to Jail.—At a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Tuesday last the case of Goolabchund Amichund, an insolvent, was called on for hearing and final discharge, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, who, after hearing evidence and examining the insolvent, sentenced Goolabchund to two years' imprisonment on the criminal side of the County Jail, on the ground of concealment of a diamond worth Rs. 3,000, which has been the subject of litigation between an opposing creditor and the insolvent in this case. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter, appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, Merwanjee Bazonjee Dubash. The insolvent appeared in person.—Times of India, June 16.

RELIEF FOR THE GOLWOOD SUFFERERS.—We have received many kind notes with respect to the poor Golwood sufferers, and the money which has been handed to us on their behalf will be forwarded to the Collector of Tanna, in whose charge Golwood lies. One correspondent makes what appears to us to be a very good suggestion; he proposes that a part of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund, which has not been entirely disbursed, should be applied to the relief of the cholera-stricken fugitives. There have been many more deaths at Golwood than there were at Ahmedabad, and the homeless survivors are quite as deserving of sharing in the surplus charity of Bombay as the people of Ahmedabad. The Assistant Collector of Tanna is now in Golwood endeavouring to prevent the cholera from spreading to other villages on the sea coast.—Bombay Gazette, June 16.

BARODA.—The 27th May being the first anniversary of the installation of the Gaikwar, was observed as a general holiday. In the evening there was a grand procession of elephants and soldiers. Afterwards the officers of the garrison and others were entertained at dinner on invitation. After the usual loyal toasts, the healths of the Gaikwar and her Highness Jumnabai were drunk. Sir T. Madhava Rao, in responding on their behalf, referred to what he could call the momentous event in the life of the Maharajah, which, was also a momentous event in the history of the State itself. He said that during the past year the Raj had not been idle; it had made. steady progress in every branch, with careful regard to existing, conditions and sound principles, so that what had been done would, stand the test of time. They had diminished extravagance and pro-moted security of life and property. They would still continue that moted security of life and property. They would still continue that policy. He spoke in high terms of the assistance received from Sir, R. Meade and Mr. Melville, and said that the Imperial Government in sending such able and select agents showed its wisdom and discretion. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Melville.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 9. Str. Unitedia, Bussorah.—10. Str. Bertha, London.—11. Str. Vingorla, Kurraches.—13. Str. Dacca, Calcutta; str. Tebe, Trieste; Royal Family, Moulmein; str. Bangalore, Australia; str. Australia, Calcutta.—14. Str. Venetia, Venice; Cortair, Calcutta.—15. Str. Childwall Hall, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Ther P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Southampron.—For Boulday.—

Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Leman, Mr. Sherman, Lieut. G. Keigwie, R.N., and Mr. Edgiaton.

From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Fenning, Capt. McTier, Major Wood, Mr. J. Scroggie, and Mr. E. Johnson. From Aden.—Mr. J. Winckler.



DEPARTURES.

June 9. Str. Geelong, Suez. &c.; Curtvale, Falmouth; Europa, Hull.—10. Fathe Salem, Mauritius. Persia. Liverpo. \*\*r. Akola. Kurrachee: str. European, Liverpool, via the Canal.—12. Serra Morena, Liverpool; Alpine, Calcutta, via Tuticorin; str. Peanawur, China &c. of dospodur, Liverpool. Bulwack, Calcutta.—14. Ellen Bates, Liverpool; str. Unoballa, Persia Gulf, via Kurrachee.—16. Str. Patna, Coaste and Calcutta; British Army. Liverpool; Britannia, Liverpool.—16. Str. Australian, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTMENT.

r. Australian, Bues.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Greening.—From Bombay.—For Baimdist.—Mr.

Davies.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australian.—From Boweay.—For Southamprow.—

Capt. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mr. T. Drysdale, Mr. J.

Spry, Ccl. and Mrs. Rainey and child, Mrs. Fairball and five children, Mr. and

Mrs. W. R. Millar, Major C. E Reunie, Mr. W. A. Thomson, Mr. E. Henry, Mr.

Presswell, Mr. J. J. Ross, Mr. Mongster, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mrs.

Herbert and child, Lieut. J. H. B. Reid, Mr. F. R. F. Brown, Mrs. Liewellin, and

Mr. W. Almon. For Brimbis.—Capt. A. W. Baird, R. E. For Venice.—Col. W. C.

and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. D. S. Gekison, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. George Ormiston,

Mr. S. Huuter, and Mr. W. Ball. For —Sure.—Mr. Balthasar and Mr. H. Mac
kensie.

## Commercial.

#### Bombay, June 16, 1876.

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5 ditto ditto	***	***	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

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Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,0	00) pa	id-up	•••	•••	1400
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Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)		•••	•••	•••	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company	v (Ra	E 000)			Rs. 1120
DOMON'S Shinning and Ageard Comban	, ,	. •,,,,,,,	***	•••	
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Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	•••	•••	***	***	
Occade Gainning Company (Pa & 100)					Rs. 875
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	•••	***	•••	***	200.010
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:					
(A) Ghana (Da & MO)					Rs. 700 per she

ks. 700 per share 1100 per share old Rs. 1860 680 per share 90 Rs. 1230

267 Rs. 2000 per share 1200 990 309 735 725

48J 750 Re. 1075 1175 PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

each Rs. 11-12-6 ... per 100 200 326 per 100 pieces Bycee Bilver ... FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

THE MOROTUWAY RAILWAY.—His Excellency the Governor, in company with the Colonial Secretary and Captain Thackwell, proceeded down the Morotuway line on Thursday, June 8, in a first-class carriage, accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, one of the contractors, who explained the various features in the works, especially in reference to the stations, at each of which the Governor alighted for the purches of examination expressing himself wall placed with the management of examination expressing himself wall placed with the management. ose of examination, expressing himself well pleased with the manner in which they had been constructed.

LEGISLATIVE.—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. R. B. Downall, Planting member, and the Hon. J. Van Langenberg, Burgher member, took the oath and their seats as un-official members of the Council.—The Hon. Mr. Wilson moved that the Secretary of State should be asked to favourably consider, with a view to increased pension, the case of Major Skinner, who rendered eminent services to the development of the resources of this colony during forty-eight years' uninterrupted work as the head of the Public Works Department. The answer was that a dangerous precedent would be established were the Council to consider such a service as this wine were attentions. case as this, nine years after the official's retirement. Attention was then drawn to the filthy and over-crowded condition of Colombo, and a motion was made calling on Government to take up the matter. Government replied that the conservation of the town was the business of the Municipality, who would doubtless attend to the complaints. Colombo was in a much better state than it used to be; and Government could not do more than it had done.—Ceylon Times, June 10.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gasette of India, June 10.)

BADEN.POWELL—STENHOUSE—DEYSDALE—MANN.—Mr. B. H. BadeaPowell having returned from furl., and resumed charge of the office
of consvr. of forests in the Punjab on April 21 last, Lieut. col. W.
Stenhouse reverted from that date to his substantive appt. of dep.
consvr. of forests, but will continue to be employed in the Punjab.
Messrs. A. T. Drysdale and G. Mann, officg. dep. consvrs. of forests, of
the 3rd grade, in the Berars and Assam, respectively, are confd. in
their appts.

their appts.

BARCLAY, P. D., asst. traffic supt., Rajputana State Railway, is apptd. officg. traffic supt., Rajputana State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Callaghan on leave.

Bell, H., exec. engr., 1st grade, supt. of way and works, took over charge of the Rajputana State Railway from Capt. K. C. Pye, R.E., manager

of the line, on the 29th idem.

CARNEGY, P. T., dep. comr., 4th grade, in Assam, to be polit. officer in charge of the Naga Hills, v. Capt. Butler, dec.

GOMPERIZ, R., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge div., Indus Valley State Railway, is transfid. to the Upper Sind dist., and posted to the

office of the suptg. engr.

Johnston, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transfd. to the Rajputana State Railway.

Korthight, J. S. J., is apptd. a 1st class officer in the Indian Govt. marine, and attached to the Indian Govt. ship Czarewitch, from Nov. 23,

LODWICK, B. W., resumed charge of the offices of acct. gen. and comr. of the dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras, on June 5. LYNCH, T., acct., 4th grade, on prob., mily. works branch, is perm. to re-

sign his appt.

Quinlan, F. P., dep. examiner of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, having reported his arrival at Dinapore, assumed charge of the accounts

of the Tirhoot State Railway.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., M.A., has been app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab.

STAPLETON.—The services of Mr. C. W. Stapleton, proby. over.ser, 2nd

grade, mily. works branch, are dispensed with.

RAJPOOTANA COMMISSION.

RAJFOOTANA COMMISSION.

The Officiating Agent, Gov. gen., and Chief Comr., is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, from the date on which Capt. H. Y. Murray availed himself of sixteen months' furlough:—
Capt. Nuthall, from 2nd to 1st grade exec. engr.
Mr. W. W. Culcheth, from 3rd to 2nd grade exec. engr.
Mr. D. Joscelyne, from 4th to 3rd grade exec. engr.
Mr. J. Rollo, from 1st grade asst. engr. to 4th grade exec. engr.

### BERAR COMMISSION.

The notification granting privilege leave for one month to Major R. H. Hudleston, offis. dep. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from the 18th inst

Lieut. col. J. T. Bushby, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st

Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd

Major D. W. Laughton, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.
Mr. T. Hussain, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. T. L. Tanner, asst. engr., 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on May 8.

Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R.E., temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the vernacular,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The G.G. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the mily. orks branch of the P.W. dept.:—
Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr.,

Major G. E. S. Sankitt, J. S. Sankitt, Standard Response of the Standar 1875, temporarily.

Mr. W. B. Harington, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr. 1st grade, from Sept. 15, 1875, tempy., v. Col. Beyly, on furl.

Capt. G. T. Maitland, S.C., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, from Sept. 15, tempy

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Lieut. W. L. Greenstrect, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr. 3rd grade, from Sept. 15, tempy.

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. 4th grade, from Sept. 15, tempy.

Capt. T. O. Wingate, S.C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st

grade, from Sept. 15, tempy.

Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, tempy. engr., 1st grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, from Nov. 1, permanent, v. Arnott, resigned.

Lieut. M. Laugharne, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr. 1st

grade, from Nov. 1, tempy., v. Ashhurst, promoted.
Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. 4th
grade, from Nov. 1, tempy., v. Mr. Dodsworth, on furl.
Lieut. W. Peacocke, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st

grade, from Nov. 1, tempy.

Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr. 2nd grade, from Nov. 17, tempy., v. Capt. Crawford on mily. duty.

Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr. 3rd grade, Nov. 17, tempy.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr. 4th grade,

Nov. 17, tempy.

Mr. W. R. Barker, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, from Nov. 17, tempy.

The following officers attached to the military works branch reverted

Major E. T. Thackeray, R.E., from furlough:

Mr. W. B. Harington, to exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E., to exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. W. R. Barker to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

THE DEATH OF DR. MILMAN.

With reference to Home Dept. Notific. No. 130, dated March 16 last, the following despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated May 4, 1876, is published:—

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated March 17, No. 3 of 1876, announcing the death, on the 15th of the same month, of the Right Rev. R. Milman, D.D., Lord Biahop of Calcutta. 2. I have received this melancholy intelligence with the deepest regret, and heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by your Lordship in Council in the Notific of March 16.—I have, &c.,

SALISBURY.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 20 [d] of the Civil Leave Code:—20 [d]. If the officer under Section 27 have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment, as for example, if a covenanted officer has been absent on extraordinary leave, in extension of furlough, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, subsistence allowance; and in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, no allowance

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 6 [a] under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code:—6 [a]. So long as an officer retains a lien under this section, or if he is exempted under Rule 6 from loss of appointment, absence after the end of his leave, though not counting a continuous service, does not operate as a break of continuous

service or continuous active service as defined in Section 7 [c].

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 1 under Section 14 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code:— Rule 1. Leave without allowances cannot be converted retrospectively into leave on medical certificate; but leave on medical certificate may be given in continuation of leave without allowances.

The following resolution by the Government of India in the Financial

Department is published for general information:—
Fort William, April 26.—Read Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Marine Department, No. 37 (Leave of Absence), dated Jan. 10, and enclosures, relating to a question which has arisen whether officers, whose service is treated as inferior under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code, can be allowed leave under the rules in Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, apart from the rules in the exceptions to Sec-

tion 1 [b] of the said Supplement.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council considers that Section 1 [b] of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code authorises the grant of leave upon the conditions therein stated, not only to a superior officer whose pay is less than a hundred rupees a month, but to an officer whose service is treated as inferior under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code, upon the condition that the grant of the leave shall not impose any cost upon the

State.

## BENGAL

(Calcutta Gasette, June 7.)

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, offictg. joint mag. and dep. coll, in charge of the Bettiah div. of the Champarun dist., is transfd. to Chupra.

Mr. Nugent, offictg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Sectamur-hee div. of the Mozufferpore dist., is app. to have charge of the Bettiah div. of the Chumparun dist.

Mr. F. L. Norman is app. to act as asst. supt. of police, and is posted to

Burg. C. J. Warden, offictg. civil surg. Bhagulpore, is app. to have tempy. charge of the med. duties of the Bhagulpore Central Jail.

Mr. A. C. Bryson, asst. sub dep. opium agent, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. sub dep. opium agents, v. Mr. R. A. H. Russell, dec.

Mr. J. S. R. Innes, offictg. asst. sub dep.-opium agent, is app. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Bryson, prom.

Mr. H. Matthews, asst. sub dep. opium agent, 1st grade, is prom. to the 5th grade of sub dep. opium agents, v. Mr. J. D. Sayce, dec.

Mr. G. DeC. Hobson, asst. sub dep. opium agent, 2nd grade, is prom. to Mr. J. Dec. Hosson, asst. sub dep. opium agents, v. Mr. Matthews, prom. to the 1st grade of asst. sub dep. opium agent, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. sub dep. opium agents, v. Mr. Hobson, prom. Mr. H. G. C. Clarke, sub dep. opium agent, is app. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Fawcus, prom.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 3.)
Mr. C. W. Mellor, C.S., has been perm. to return to duty from April 9. Mr. G. C. Smyth, asst. dist. superint. of police, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bijnor, during the absence on priv. leave of Major A. H. Bramley.
Capt. A. C. Toker, Bengal staff corps, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India in the mily. dept., to offic. as cantonment mag., Jhansi, v. Major O. I. Chalmers, from April 11. The Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, whose services have been placed at the disseal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to offic as chaplain of Landour,

with effect from the date of taking charge.

Capt. C. J. Garetin, asst. comr., Naini Tal, to offic. as senior asst. comr.,

Kumaon, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. O'B. Beckett.

Mr. S. Sharman to offic. as headmaster of the Shahjehanpur zillah school during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. O. Budden.

Inspector J. F. Charde to hold charge of the current duties of the dist. superint. of police, Azamgarh, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. B. Waddington.

Mr. W. R. Barry, offic. asst. comr., Jhansi, offic. as cantonment mag.,

Jhansi, from Jan. 8 to April 18. Mr. T. F. O'Meara, offic. resident engr., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bareilly, to be a special mag.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 10.)
COOKE-COLLIS.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :- Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, of the 92nd foot, wing subaltern, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) Punjab-frontier force, from April 20, 1875.

Bowen.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Eng-

land:—Capt. C. Bowen, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D.

GAHAN.—The services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, on
the establishment under the director of State railways, are placed
tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. for employment in the
Dholepore State.

GIBBONS.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. app. in the administrative med. staff of H.M.'s British forces: - Surg. major J. Gibbons, attached to the 13th brig. R.A., to offic. with tempy. rank as dep. surg. gen., Lahore Circle, during the absence of Dep. surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., on sick leave, from

May 6.

GRIFFITH, R. G., acting hony. surg., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be hon. surg., v. Hon. surg. M. Kirkham, resigned.

MORLRY—HOLLAND.—The following temp. proms. are made in the warrant grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept.:—Sub condr. B.

Morley, officg. conductor, from March 21, v. Conductor Z. Holland, on leave on m.c. in India. Magazine Sergt. J. Riddle, officg. sub condr., from March 21, v. Morley, officg. as condr.

MACINTYRE.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col. A. W. Macintire, c.B., of the R.A., to command the Hyderabad subsidiary force, with the rank of briedly. gen.

mand the Hyderabad subsidiary ferce, with the rank of brigdr. gen., from June 21, v. Major H. W. Blake.

NAPIER. - The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from the data specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India: - Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, of

the general list, infantry, from June 8.

Vousden, Capt. W. J., of the Bengal staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt., is perm. to retain the spp. of 1st squad. subalt. 5th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, from Jan. 8.

(Head Quarters, Simla, May 31.)

BATTYE, Lieut. M. W., having passed by the higher standard, to be interp. to 59th N.I., v. Irwin.

BURNETT — Porti BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

BURNETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 30, app. Lieut. W. A. Burnett to offic. as acting instructor in musketry to 2-19th foot.

to offic. as acting instructor in musketry to 2-19th foot.

CLAY—HILL—STORY—Young.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furl. of Lieut. col. E. B. Clay, 2nd in com. 1st Goorkhas, and the departure, on furl., of Col. J. S. Rawlins, comdt.:—Lieut. col. E. B. Clay, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, reapp. offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. col. P. Story, reapp. wing officer; and Capt. G. Young to revert to his substantive appt. of 2nd wing subalt, and to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

Grant. Lieut. H. F., to be interp. to 4th hussars, v. Tuthill, who vacated.

GRANT, Lieut. H. F., to be interp. to 4th hussars, v. Tuthill, who vacated

GRANT, Lieut. H. F., to be interp. to 4th hussars, v. Tuthill, who vacated on proceeding on leave to England.

HANDCOCK.—Regtl. order contd., dated May 10, directing Capt. A. G. Handcock (relieved from his appt. as officg. brig. major, Lucknow) to resume his appt. as officg. wing officer to 6th N.I.

MAINWARING, Lieut. F. G. L., 63rd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. to 30th N.I., on prob.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. E. H., 1st batt. 14th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. to 13th N.I., on prob.

NUGENT.—Corps order contd., dated May 17, appt. Lieut. C. Nugent, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer with the sappers and miners, with effect from April 15, v. Lieut. J. Hare, granted leave on m.c. for three months. months.



RAVENSHAW, Licat. H. E., 63rd regt., a candi late for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on prob., 7th Bengal cav.

STEWART, Capt. W. J., staff corps, to be office. 2nd wing sub. to 37th N.I., v. Lient. H. M. Temple, whose services have been placed at the

disposal of the Foreign dept. VON BEVERHOUDT.—Regil. order confd., dated May 25, appt. Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, relieved from appt. of officg. brig. major, Gwa. lior dist., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his duties as 1st wing sub.,

17th NI., v. Capt. G. Brebon, at garrison instruction, Agra.
VIOE—THERWALL.—Lieut. O. F. Vice, staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 3rd N.I.,
to be qrmr. 41st N.I. The general leave granted to Col. J. B. Thelwall, c.s., comdt. 21st N.I., in G.O.C.C. April 4, p. 148, is extended to Sept. 30.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

1.11th Foot.—Regtl. order could., dated May 4, reconstituting as below the Committee of Paymastership, constituted by G.O.C.C. of March 16, and that dated Feb. 29:-

Capt. D. Halliday, President. H. M. Toller and G. V. Meredith, Members. Capt. H. M. Toller to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the Committee.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on May 22 :-

Lient. J. Browne, 1.11th regt.

#### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers: Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. G. Stone to be capt. from March 22. 109th Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Hutton to be capt. from Aug. 4, 1875.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MIAN MIR.

A General Order says: —H.E. the C. in C. has much pleasure in publishing to the Bengal army the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition o bition, held at Mian Mir in January, 1876.

Although the number of batteries and regiments exhibiting was some what less than the year preceding, being fity-four against sixty, his Excellency considers the result very satisfactory.

The C. in C. is glad to notice that the 1-11th regiment again held the foremost place in the Exhibition, and exhibited very largely in each

As in preceding years, the articles were divided into twenty classes; and his Excellency has much pleasure in observing that in each class

the contributions were good and useful. Some articles, however, were exhibited this year, which, it is believed, rere exhibited previously. As this is against the spirit of the Exhibi-

tion, his Excellency desires that the practice be discontinued. Some regiments also sent articles which were either not for sale, or had been sold before leaving the regiment; and, as it is unfair that the transit charges for these articles should be paid from the funds of the lighthiotion, the C. in C. directs that such expense shall be borne in

future by regiments. It affords his Excellency much matisfaction to learn that the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men, who attended as representatives of the various batteries and regiments, was excellent; and among these, Bombardier W. Skinner, B-19th brigade R A., who was in charge of the workmen, and to who e untiring energy the success attending the decoration of the building was due, and Gunner Brooks, A-19th

B.A., and Private Coldston, 1 3rd foot, are especially brought to notice. H.E. the C. in C. begs to express his best thanks to Lieut. gen. Sir C. Beid, R.C.B., then commanding the Lahore division, and to the committee, for the efficient manner in which they carried out the arrangements connected with this Exhibition, which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to declare a great success.

The admirable manner in which Lieut. col. G. B. Fisher, the hon.

secretary, performed the onerous drities which from the commencement devolved upon him, merits high commendation.

Commanding officers are recommended to purchase copies of the

report, for distribution among their men.

The next Exhibition, confined to the Bengal Presidency, will be held at Umballa, in the first week of November, 1876.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS. -The undermentiousd officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regalations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. H. Glark, 1.2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. E. Jerome, 62nd 1.2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. B. Jerome, 62nd foot, v.c., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service. Capt. A. Harden, reneral list, infantry, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. G. G. Anderson, Bengal infantry, from June 7 to Oct. 15, to India, on private affairs. Surg. major J. W. B. Amesbury, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on urgent private affairs. Surg. W. E. Griffishs, to the hills north of Dehra, for six months, from May 13.

OVILL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained teach

(in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. O. Denovan, assistant magistrate and collector, Agra, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from July 7. Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, schior assistant commissioner, Kumaon, has obtained privilege leave for six weeks, from July 1. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from June 6. Mr. W. R. Burkitt, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Saharanpur, has obtained

privilege leave for one month and eight days, from Ang. 2. The leave for six months on private affairs, granted to Mr. W. Lambe, sesistant magistrate and collector, Pilibhit, is hereby cancelled. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt. A. Cunliffe. An extension of leave for four months and one week has been granted by the Scoretary of State for India to Mr. A. A. Wace, C.S., assistant and collector. Mr. P. Niblett, deputy collector, Benares, furlough for one year from Jaly 1. Mr. J. C. Williams, assistant magistrate and collector, Saharunpur, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., engineer in chief, light railways, and ex officio asst. sec. to Government in the Public Works Department, railway branch, from July 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. E. A. Carswell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted three months' special leave, to enable him to study the native language. Mr. P. H. Brown, assistant engineer, Bhougaon division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty-four days. Special leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, to enable him to study the native language. Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., assistant commissioner, Bhandara, one month's priv. leave from July 7 Lieut. col. F. M. Birch, deputy commissioner, Mooltan, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 2. Mr. H. W. Steel, judicial assistant, Sialkot, privilege leave for two months and seventy days, with effect from June 1. Lieut. C. F. Massy, judicial assistant, Rawalpindi, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 22. Mr. F. D. Harington, officiating deputy commissioner, Gujranwala, for four months and twelve days in India, on the English furlough pay of his rank, with effect from June 5. Mr. C. Boulnois, judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from June 1. Mr. J. H. Ogden, accountant, 2nd grade, office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, privilege leave for fitteen days, with effect from May 17. The Officiating Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant two mouths' privilege leave to Major J. M. McNeile, superintendent of works, Ajmere and Mhairwara, from June 1. Mr. W. C. Hennessy, executive engineer, 4th grade, Panjab Northern State Sailway, for six months. Mr. A. Grant, assistant eng., 2nd grade, attached to the Ferosepore division, military works, privilege leave for two months, from June 5.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Fort St. George Genette, June 6.)

JOHNSTON, J. C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to act as dist. engr., during the abscence of Mr. Goodchap on privilege leave from date of assauning

Bawson.—Winton.—The following transfers are ordered:—Liset. C. C. Rawson, B.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, from Kistna to Nellore. Mr. W. B. de Winton, asst. eugr., 2nd grade, from Gedavery to Kistna.

## MILITARY.

STAFF Coars.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Madras S.C. :

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from May 25.

Capt. C. C. Sargeant, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from May 31.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Bramination in the Hindustani language:-

Lieut. col. H. Strover, R.A. Lieut. J. DeC. D. Meade, H.M.'s 89th foot; Sub Heut. C. E. Harring,

H.M.'s 89th foot; and Lieut. E. G. Barrow, H.M.'s 89th toot.

Capt. C. W. Bereton, R.A. Lieut. E. Morrell, H.M.'s 44th foot, and Sub-lieut. F. Ventris, H.M.'s 4th foot

Serg. M. McNatty, 2-16th foot.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ostacomund, May 26.)
Babington, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., attained the rank of senior chap. on the

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., attained the rank of senior duap. On the Madras eccleriastical estab. on May 24.

Griffith.—Order confd., dated March 27, by the officer coming. Nagpore force, apptg. Major R. Griffith, 35th regt. N.I. to offic. as judge advocate to a gen. court martial directed to assemble on March 20.

Hunter.—Order confd., dated May 28, by the comdt. 30th regt. N.I., apptg. Capt. R. Hunter, lst wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his other duties, from May 27, v. Capt. and adjt. F. S. Fitz. patrick, relieved.

PALMER-PAYNE-BANDALL.-Order confd., dated May 1, by the condit 20th regt. N.I., making the following appa., consequent on the strival of Lieut. gen. W. A. G. Palmer, 2nd in com. and wing officer:—Lieut. col. W. H. G. Palmer, 2nd in com. a comdt.; Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, wing officer; to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. G. Randall, let wing a help to office as 2nd in com.; Capt. G. Randall, let wing subalt, to office as wing officer, without prejudice to his officer duties.

KEITH.—Order could., duted May 20, by the officer comdg., 21st regt. N.I., app. Capt. G. S. Keith to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his duties as lat wing subalt., v. Capt. F. B. Middleton, prom.

SWANSTON .- Order could, dated May 23, by the officer coundy. Major N. Swanston, office. brigade major, to take over charge of the prisoners and family certificate helders, from the 23rd inst., v. Capt. G. S. Keith,

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. C. P. T. Triscott (Eur.) from comdt. 20th N.I. to comdt. 27th grandiers, v. Macaulay, who vacates on proc. on furl.

Ool. L. W. Buck, from 2nd in com. 31st L.I. to comdt. 20th N.I., v. Triscott, and Wallace, removed from office, command.

Lieute col. A. Jenkins, from Snd in com. 2nd N.I. to 2nd in com. 31st L.I.
Lieut. col. G. Kallendar, from wing officer 81st L.L., office. 2nd in
com. 2nd N.I. to 2nd in com. 2nd N.I.
Major G. N. Stephens, from officer wing officer 81st L.I. to wing officer

and offic. 2nd in bom. 31st L.I.

Major J. N. Wilson, from general duty, Madras, to offic. wing officer 31st L.I.

Lieut. col. W. Rose (Eur.) from wing officer 10th N.I. to 2nd in com. 6th N I., v. Wallace, removed.

Lieut. col. C S. B. Walton, office. 2nd in com., 9th N.I., from wing officer, 9th N I, to wing officer, 10th N.I.

Lieut. col. F. Gadeden, from office, wing officer, 9th N.I., to wing

officer, 9th N.I.

Col. W. Serres, 2rd in com., 41st N.I., to office, comdt., 2nd N.I., from

date of departure on furl. of Col. Marsack.

Lient. od. F. T. Pollock, from gen. duty, Madras, to office. and in com., 41st N.I.

nt. col. E. G. Dixon, wing officer, 8th N.I., to office. 2nd in com., Sth N I., from date of departure on furl. of Col. Hailes.

Major W. M. Diokinson, from gen. duty, Secunderabad, to officg. wing officer, 8th N.I.

Lieut. G. S. Baugh, from 2nd wing sub., 4th N.I., to adjt., 21st N.I.,

v. Middleton, prom.

Lieut J. E. Porteous, officg. qrmr., 4th N.I., from offitg. 1st wing sub.,
4th N.I., to 2nd wing sub., 4th N.I., v. Baugh.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Beatty, executive engineer, lat grade, Gadavery district, privilege leave for three months, from May 30. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. T. D. Harris, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is hereby cancelled. Lieut. col. W. Merrich, B.A., officiating superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, for sisty days, from June 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:-Major J. B. Richardson, 5th lations of 1868 unless otherwise specified:—Major J. B. Richardson, 5th brig. R.A., from April 3 to Oct. 2, on the recommendation of a medical board. Major Knowles, 67th regt., from April 30, until required to embark in the first troopship of next season. Col. E. F. Waterman, S.C., commandant, 17th N.I., from May 13, or date of departure, till Aug. 31, Madras. Capt. J. Wards, S.C., adjutant, 24th N.I., from May 24, or date of departure, Trichinopoly and Madras. Surg. P. Connolly, British Medical Service, from March 28, to Sept. 27, for the recovery of his health. Surg. major B. Hinde, British Medical Service, in medical charge depot, Poonamalee, for four months, from May 26, or date of departure, Neilgherries. Capt. J. Ward, S.C., adjutant 24th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs for two years. The six munched leave of absence, on private affairs for two years. The six munths leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to Capt. H. H. Murray, No. 7 battery 6th brigade R.A., is cancelled, and leave of absence for six months is granted to that officer from March 19, in extension, Landour, N.W.P.

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jane 8.)

BAKER, Lieut. col. W. A., R.E., to be chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, v. Major gen. Ballard, R.E., c.s., resigned.
COGLAN, J. A., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Jacobabad div., from Mr. J. Tate on May 16.

GAMBIES, Major E. P., B.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Aden, from Capt. A. R. Seton, R.E., on May 12.

SETOR, Capt. A. R., R.E., received charge of the exec. engr., Poona dists., from Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B., R.E., on May 29.

TATE, J., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Jacobabad div.,

from Capt. W. Osborn, R.E., on May 5.

WELLS, E. R., chief officer of the Indian Govt. steamer Namesis, was

mpy. actached as supernum. to the Indian Govt. steamer Tenasserim from April 18.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 15.)

Damell, Capt. H. S., dist, supt. of police, Abmedauggur, is invested with all the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, in the dists. of Ahmed. nuggur, Poons, Tanna, and Nassick.

HAMILTON.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. T. S.

Hamilton, may, of the 1st class in the dist, of Ahmednuggar, with
power to hear appeals from convictions by mags, of the 2nd and 3rd chasses in tue Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge.

MOCKLER.-H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Capt. E. Mockler in the app. of asst. polit. agent, Mekran Coast, from June 13,

-The Sheriff of Bombay has app. Mr. E. Van der AN DER STRATTEN.-Stratten to be dep. sheriff of Bombay from the 16th inst., v. Mr. G. W. R. Malins, who retires from that date.

## REVERSIONS.

The following reversions will take place, with effect from May 13, in consequence of the return of Major E. P. Gambier, B.E., to duty :-Major A. T. Mander, R.E., to revert to exec. engr., 2nd grade. Capt. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., to revert to exec. engr., 3rd grade. Mr. F. W. Stevens to revert to exec. engr., 4th grade. Mr. J. G. Single to revert to asst. engr., 1st grade. Lieut. H. Clarke, R.E., to revert to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gasette, June 16.)
Andreson.—The services of Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment on the personal staff of H.E. the Govr. Lieut. Anderson to be an acting A.D.C. on H.E.'s staff, v. Capt. R. K. B. Wodehouse, on sick leave to Europe, date of appt., June 15.

BARNES—ABBOT.—Sub conductor H. E. Barnes to be acting conductor, and Sergt. R. Y. Abbot to be acting sub conductor in the barrack dept., from May 7, in succession to Conductor Bennet, proceeded on

FULLER, Lieut. H. S. A., H.M.,s 12th regt. N.I., is app. to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from April 24, the date on which he joined

the comy. dept.

AMBRES.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by perm. of the Secy. of State for India, on May 10:—Major E. P. Gambier, R.E. GAMRIER .exec. engr., P.W.D.

THOMAS, Capt. H. E. P., 2nd batt. 15th foot, will join the Poons class for garrison instruction on the 15th inst.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—
Royal Engrs.—Lients. S. A. E. Hickson, E. A. Waller, G. H. W. Sullivan, and E. C. Spilsbury.

2nd Batt. 15th foot.—Sub lieut. W. S. L. Chase.
66th Foot.—Sub lieut. M. E. Rayner.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered: Sub conductor J. Kerr, supernum. (overseer, gun carriage factory), to e conductor, from Nov. 15 last; his name to stand on the list of conductors next above that of Conductor Harwood.

Sub conductor G. Ives to be acting conductor, and Magazine sergt. J. Stirton to be acting sub conductor, from April 11, in succession to Kelly, proceeded on furl. to Europe.

Sub conductor T. Macken, supernum. (overseer, gunpowder factory), and Sub conductor (acting conductor) J. Wood to be conductors; Magazine sergts. W. Wace, supernum. (storekeeper, gun carriage factory), O. Lacey, supernum. (storekeeper, small arms ammunition factory), and Magazine sergt. (ucting sub conductor) G. Brew to be sub conductors,

from April 28, in succession to Cr nolly, pensioned.
Sub conductor J. Toombs to be acting conductor, and Magazine sergt.
C. Fletcher to be acting sub conductor, from April 28, in succession to

Wood and Brew, prom.

Sub conductor S. Sparrow to be acting conductor, and Magasine sergt.

J. Allen to be acting sub conductor, from May 1, in succession to Sub conductor (acting conductor) Merriman, app. head clerk in the grand arsenal office.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Jane 14.) CAMPBELL, Capt. A., 4th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar, to do duty with F batty. 9th brig. R.A., at that station, until further orders; to travel at the public expense.

MCCLINTOCK, Capt. W. H., on the superny. list, has been posted to No.

6 baty. 6th brig. R.A.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (i June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R.E., asst. engr., Baroda, for two years. Major A. Schmid, 109th foet, asst. adjt. gen., Bengal, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Col. W. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps, comdt. 29th regt. N.I., in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Capt. W. H. Yates, staff corps, qrmr. 7th regt. N.I., for two years. Capt. S. S. Dalmahoy, gen. list, lst wing subaltern 6th regt. N.I., for one year. Surg. major F. G. Joynt, surgeon in charge, European general hospital, privilege leave for three months, from July 1. Capt. G. H. Candy, commandant No. 1 Mountain battery R.A., from April 1 to 9, to Bombey, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. col. T. E. Hughes, supernumerary 9th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from June 15, to Combay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Major A. H. Tucker, 68th foot, to remain at Naini Tal, from May 29 to July 15, in extension. Col. E. F. Waterman, staff corps, commandant 17th N.I., private affairs for two years. Capt. and brevet major A. E. Arbathnot, cadre 8th L.C., attached 4th L.C., private affairs for two years. Major W. Robertson, staff corps, assistant inspector general of police, on argent private affairs, from Sept. 28, 1875, for three months.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BEST-At Mangalore, June 8, wife of J. W. Best, C.S., son.
BULL-At Rawal Pindi, Puojab, June 20, wife of Charles A. Bull,

CHALKE—At Calcutta, June 8, wife of J. C. Chalke, Govt. telegraph, son. CROSTHWAITE—At Octacamund, May 2, wife of Charles J. Crosthwaite, M.C.S., son.

FERGUSON-At Umritsur, June 5, wife of Surg. major R. P. Ferguson, danwhter.

FORBES - At Cachar, June 1, wife of J. L. Forbes, daughter.

HALLOWES-At Landour, June 6, wife of Major Hallowes, daughter.

HARDWELL—At Bangalore, June 5, wife of E. Hardwell, son.
HORSPORD—At Lucknow, June 6, wife of Capt. M. Horsford, Bengal

S.C., daughter.

JACOB—At Quilon, May 31, wife of A. H. Jacob, son.
NISEL-JONES—At Rawal Pindee, June 7, wife of W. C. Nigel-Jones, son.
NORDMANN—At Vizianagram, June 2, wife of K. F. Nordmann, office. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, son.
Noves—At Allyghur, June 8, wife of D. E. H. Noyes, son.

OLDHAM-At Juliundur, June 1, wife of Capt. A. Oldham, son PAYNE—At Surat, June 9, wife of G. Payne, senior insp, Coastguard Service, N.D., daughter.

PEPIN-At Calcutta, June 9, wife of F. A. Pepin, builder, daughter.

POSNER—At Calcutta, June 8, wife of John Posner, daughter. SHAW—At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, wife of C. E. Martin Shaw,

Surg. R.A., 8 m.
HORTT—At Madras, June 9, wife of Surg. major J. Shortt, M.D., daughter.

Six-At Kussowlie, N.W.P., June 30, wife of George H. Sim, B.E.,

daughter. Thomson—At Madras, June 7, wife of J. M. M. Thomson, daughter.

Vanderzee.—At Palamcottah, South India, June 2, wife of Capt. Francis Vanderzee, M.S.C., daughter.

VINCENT.—At Mhow, Central Provinces, June 9, wife of Major Vincent,

3rd (King's Own) hussars, son.
WHITEBEAD—At Travancore, May 31, wife of J. Whitbread, P.W.D., son. WINDRAM-At Calcutta, June 10, Mrs. Windram, son.

### MARRIAGES.

GORE-BRUCE.—At Mussoorie, June 3, St. G. C. Gore, Lieut. R.E., to Elizabeth J. M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. A. H. B. Bruce,

JOHNSON - DUNN. -At Calcutta, May 31, G. E. Johnson to Annie E.,

daughter of D. Dunn, of Aberdeen MILLS—JAMES.—At Debra Dan, June 3, F. T. Mills to Emma R., daughter of W. R. N. James.

Samuell - Pessey .- At Rangoon, May 31, J. Samuell to Adeline M., daughter of J. Pessey.

#### DEATHS

ARNETT—At Madras, June 10, Ellen, wife of T. Arnett, coachman to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, aged 28.

BLOWERS—At Bundelkhund, May 31, Capt. G. F. Blowers, Bombay S.C., and boundary settlement officer, Bundelkhund.

DENING—At Dalhousie, May 26, wife of L. Dening, Lieut., Bengal S.C. Godwin—At Secunderabad, July 21, Major Cecil Godwin, 16th regt., aged 38.

GUINNESS-At Kussowlie, June 7, Elizabeth, wife of C. T. Guinness, aged 23.

HARRISON-At Octacemund, June 6, Asst. apoth. W. A. Harrison, aged 34.

McIvor-At Octacamund, June 8, W. G. McIvor, supt. of Govt. chin. chona plantations, aged 54.

MONTGOMERY-At Saharunpore, June 4, Lieut. col. L. L. Montgomery, paymr., 10th royal hussars.

MORGAN—At Koonoor, June 5, Walter, infant son of W. Morgan. NIXON—At Jullundur, June 3, Martha S., relict of the late B. Nixon, of

Delhi.

-At Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, June 10, Sarah, OSBORNEchild of F. Osborne, basaar sergt., aged 4 years 8 months and 15 days. Peake—At Madras, June 3, Samuel J., son of W. and Harriett Peake. POTTER -At Bangalors, June 4, Frederick J. Potter, supervisor, D.P.W., aged 38.

PROBERT—At Delhi, June 4, wife of Major J. Probert, aged 32.
PULFORD—At Mussourie, June 7, Janet J., wife of Russell R. Pulford,

Ross-At Mussoorie, June 5, R. C. B. Ross, son of A. B. Ross, aged 16. Sconce—At Calcutta, June 5, Esther M., the wife of Gideon C. Sconce, barrister, and one of the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small

Canass. WALTER-At Almora, May 31, Odiarne St. G., child of Capt. Walter, aged 2 months.

WHITEHEAD—At Poons, June 5, Mary Whitehead, aged 57.
WINBUSH—At Calcutta, April 28, Robert M., son of the late Robert Wimbush, of Calcutta and Kensington, aged 80.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE INDIA MUSEUM .- Her Majesty the Queen, with the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Duchess of Athole, General Ponsonby, and Colonel Gardiner, visited the Loan Collection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the India Museum on Friday. Her Majesty was received by the Prince of Wales, and was conducted through the Museum by Dr. George Birdwood, the Curator.

## Mome.

## BANQUET TO LORD NAPIER.

Yesterday evening a complimentary dinner was given to General Lord Napier of Magdala, c.c.B., and g.c.S.I., by officers who have served with, and personal friends of, his lordship, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who presided, arrived at eight o'clock, accompanied by General Lord William Paulet, g.c.B., and shortly afterwards his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived. They were received on their arrival by General Lord Strathnairn, g.c.B., the president, and following members of the dinner committee; General J. H. Gascoigne, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Reid, Rear-Admiral Sir Leo-Gascoigne, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Reid, Rear-Admiral Sir Leo-Gascoigne, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Reid, Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold Heath, Major-General Sir David Wood, Major-General H. D. Harness, Major-General Sir Edwin Johnson, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Major-General Sir D. Probyn, Captain Sir John Commerell, Colonel Hon. F. Thesiger, Colonel Charles Fraser, Colonel Lothian Nicholson, Colonel Wilbraham Lennox, Colonel Gerald Graham, and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmon, Bart.

Covers were laid for about 200, and among the other noblemen, officers, and gentlemen present were:—The Earl of Northbrook, Earl of Longford, Earl of Powis, Lord St. Lawrence, General Sir Richard Airey, Lieut.-General Sir Alfred H. Horsford, the Rev. Lord Dynevor, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Bartle Frere. General Sir Patrick Grant, General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, General Eyre, General Malcolm, c.s., General M'Cleverty, General Abbott, Lieut.-General Sir Francis Wheler, Lieut.-General Travers, Lieut.-General Sir Linton Simmons, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Bates, C.B., Lieut.-General Sir George Malcolm, Lieut.-General R. Strachey, Lieut.-General Sir D. Russell, Sir Edward Russell, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B., Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, K.C.B., Major-General Boileau, Major-General Hutchinson, C.B., Major-General Turner, Major-General Dick, Major-General Lawrence, c.B., Major-General Smyth, Major-General De Salis, Major-General

The Royal Engineers' band performed selections during the entertainment.

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1874, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the Final Examination :-Order of Presidency or Division of Presi-

Merit	. Name.			dency to which assigned.
1	Symonds, W. P.	•••	•••	Bombay
2	Rustomjee, C		•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
8	Thompson, A	•••	•••	Madras
4	Donie, J. M'C	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
5	Porter, L. A. S.	•••	***	North-West Provinces, &c.
6	Anderson, R. H.	•••	•••	Bengal (Lewer Provinces)
7	Chetti, P. R	•••	•••	Madras
8	Dane, L. W	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
9	Geidt, B. G	•••	•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
10	Alcock, J. B	•••	•••	Bombay
11	Cameron, D		•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
12	Bridges, J. E	•••	•••	North-West Provinces
13	Welch, W. H	•••		Madras
14	M'Cabe, R. B	•••	•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
15	Imrie, C. W	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
16	Jones-Bateman, H. B.	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
17	Snow, P. C. H	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
18	Evans, L. G	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
19	Horsfall, T. M	•••	•••	Madras
20	Tucker, F. St. G. de l	Ĺ.	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
21	Roche, E. F	•••		North-West Provinces, &c.
22	Faulder, C. J. S.	•••		Bengal (Lower Provinces)
23	Steel, C. D	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
24	Slack, F. A	•••	•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
25	Muir-Mackenzie, J. W	'. P.	•••	Bombay
26	Robertson, F. A.		•••	North-West Provinces, &c.,
27	Punnett, H. B	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
28	Ferguson, D	•••	•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
29	Higgens, A. W. B.	•••	•••	Madras
30	Moscardi, E. H.	•••	•••	Bombay
31	Grimwood, F. St. C.	•••	•••	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
<b>32</b>	Laffan, E. S	•••	•••	Madras
38	Irwin, A. M. B.	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
34	Galbraith, E	•••	•••	North-West Provinces, &c.
	•			

## EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association was held on July 5, at 20, Great George-street, under the presidency of General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B.

Colonel A. B. Rathbone read a Paper on the "True Line of Defence for India," of which the following is a summarised report:— "The question how India is to be defended against foreign aggression and preserved for ever to the Crown of England is one of the largest and most complex that can occupy the nation's mind, and in this paper attention will be called to some of the most salient points of the problem. The first essential to the preservation of India of the problem.

against the attacks of foreign enemies is one which is too often lost sight of. It is that the Government of India should be so conducted as to make it a matter of moral certainty that in the event of any other European Power attempting to oust us from it there shall be no internal uprising to paralyse the military movements which the authorities may consider, on strategic grounds, the best calculated for its defence. On the sagacity, therefore, of the successive civil rulers, as much or more than on that of the successive military commanders to whom the defence of India may be entrusted, must we rely for the preservation of that magnificent de pendency of the British Crown. If we desire peace we should prepare for war, and there is no way so effective as by dealing justly with the natives of India, so as to secure their real affection and goodwill. The next point to be considered is that for the retention of India we must always be able to maintain the undisputed mastery of the sea. Without this we could not hold India for a moment in the present state of things. The Suez Canal will not afford a safe and complete sea route in case of war, and the only road to India would be the old route round the Cape. It may be safely predicted that if engaged in a war with France or Russia—the only Powers at all likely to attempt to attack our possessions in India—the Suez Canal will prove not only useless to us, but that it will impose on us new difficulties if it be kept open, which is doubtful. Our great object in such an event will have to be to get it closed, so that the position of the contending parties shall be reversed; and that, instead of our vessels having to run the gauntlet of the Mediterranean, their vessels of all kinds shall have no means of getting to India but by following, in the face of the innumerable men-of-war we should then have affoat, the old and well-known long sea route. The conclusion to be drawn, then, is that we must lay aside altogether the illusion of having obtained a quicker and more secure road to India in time of war by our purchase of the Suez Canal shares."

General Sir George Le Grand Jacob could not agree with Colonel

Rathbone's opinion with regard to the Suez Canal

General Cavanagh thought they might dismiss from their minds all thoughts of the Suez Canal being closed, for rather than allow such a thing to happen England would take possession of Egypt.

General Alexander did not think the countrylying between Russia and British India was impassable by an army. Large armies had entered Europe from the East before now, and what had been done in past times could be done again.

Mr. R. Uddin Ahmed said that with regard to British rule in India, justice had never yet been accorded to the natives, and the only way to be just to the natives was to place them on the same

footing of equality with the Europeans.

## Miscellaneous.

Indian Barristers.—Framjee Rustamjee Vicajee, Esq., of the University of Bombay, B.A., LL.D., was called to the degree of the Outer Bar of the Middle Temple on June 28.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Lord Napier of Magdala, R.E., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended March 31, 1876, of 2s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 17th inst.

THE STATUE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES .- We understand that Sir Albert Sassoon, who intends to present an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, has transferred the commission for this work to Mr. Boehm, in consequence of the death of Mr. Noble, to whom it was originally entrusted. The statue will cost £5,000.

Mr. Simpson's Indian Sketches. -- Mr. William Simpson's sketches and drawings made during the Royal visit to India, having been sent for inspection to Windsor, four of them were purchased by her Majesty the Queen. These, with fifteen others bought by the Prince of Wales, will be on view in the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly, until Tuesday (this day), when the exhibition must close.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts alloted were:—To Calcutta £374,000, to Bombay £160,000, and to Madras £2,000. Tenders on all the Presidencies at 1s. 6½d. will receive in full. No allotment under that price. This is a decline of about 1d. per rupee from the previous allotments, and as a natural consequence silver has been almost unsaleable. minsl price, however is now 4s. per ounce. The no-

THE SILVER DEPRECIATION COMMITTEE.—The report of the Select Committee on the depreciation of silver has been laid before Parliament. It is a very voluminous document, prepared by Mr. Goschen. As the committee were simply appointed to report on the causes which have led to the recent depreciation they have not made any recommendations. They report that the cause of depreciation is threefold—(1) the fluctuations of Indian trade; (2) the change of the standard of currency in Germany; (3) the enormous increase in the production of the silver mines of America.

ROYAL WARRANT.—A Royal warrant has been issued to revise the regulations with respect to the retired full pay and half-pay of combatant officers. The warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, is so modified that officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers of not less than forty years' service will be eligible for retirement on the full-pay list. Authority is also given to the Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to specially recommend applica-tions from officers holding the regimental rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the regiments of foot guards for temporary retirement on half-pay after five years' tenure of such rank.

An Indian Tent.—A very beautiful tent, brought over from India, it is understood, by the Prince of Wales, has just been erected upon the lawn at the top of the Long Walk in the private erected upon the lawn at the top of the Long Walk in the private grounds of Windsor Castle, for the inspection of her Majesty the Queen. The marquee was supported by four silver-gilt poles and cords of scarlet silk, and the four sides were composed of scarlet and blue drapery richly embroidered in arabesque patterns. After the marquee had been placed in position the Queen paid a visit to the grounds to see the tent, which presented a very beautiful appearance. The marquee, after the Royal inspection, was removed

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—SINCLAIR V. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. In this case, Mr. Sinclair, who had held an appointment in India, had brought an action against Sir Henry Toombe for false imprison-ment, and obtained damages for Rs. 25,000, which were afterwards reduced to £3,000. He complained of the treatment he had met with, and asked for special leave to appeal and to conduct his case in forma pauperis.—Mr. Cowie, Q.C., appeared on the part of the Administrator General and the India Government. Sir James Colvile, after conferring with the other judges, gave the opinion of their lordships. They would allow the petitioner to appeal in forma pauperis, and would hear him on the reduction of damages, but without hearing additional evidence.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) for the six months ending March 31 last has been issued. The total revenue in that period was £178,603. 14s. 7d., and, after deducting ordinary and special expenses, an available balance is left of £122,122. 8s. 8d., from which £6,960 is payable as interest on debentures. A final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making with the previous payments 5 per cent. for the year, is recommended, and the sum of £22,178. 11s. 9d. is carried to reserve, raising it to £185,765. 6s. The manufacture of the duplicate Red Sea cable is being rapidly proceeded with, over 1,000 miles having been already made, and it is expected that both sections of the line will be laid within the date specified in the contract with the Telegraph Construction Company.

ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE.—When the Zanzibar slave market was shut up it was said that the first effect of our policy would be to make the slavers transfer their operations to the land routes. The Foreign-office have published a correspondence which only too truly confirms this suspicion. From this document it appears that in April last Dr. Kirk, the British Consul, drew the attention of the Sultan of Zanzibar to the fact that the slave trade still went on by land from Kilwa to Pemba. He pointed out that the traffic was in the hands of low-class Arabs, and the Sultan not only admitted the force of our consul's arguments, but at once took steps to stop the trade by means of formal proclamations and threats of forcible interference. The despatches indicate that his Highness is not only desirous but even eager to suppress this nefarious traffic, and to meet our views in every possible way with reference to the matter. Dr. Kirk, however, says the Sultan stands alone in his hostility to slave-dealing. His people to a man are against his anti-slavery policy. "His governors, ill-paid, are often open to other influences, and have for the most part been themselves too often engaged in the traffic to look on it as a crime."

ROTAL VISIT TO THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their children, together with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and suites, honoured the Polytechnic Institution with a visit. The Royal party were received at the private tution with a visit. The Royal party were received at the private entrance in Cavendish-square by Mr. E. A. Owen, the chairman, the members of the board of directors, and Professor E. V. Gardner. A special programme had been prepared, including Mr. J. L. King's lecture on the "Royal Tour in India," which was listened to with much interest by the distinguished visitore. The diver and diving-bell were next exhibited, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the chairman, himself undertaking a journey to the bottom of the tank, to the great delight of the young Princes and Princesses, one of the directors at this same time explaining the principle of the diving-bell to the Princess of Wales, by means of a small glass model, which conveyed living mice to the bottom of a miniature tank. A portion of Mr. Buckland's entertainment, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and an experimental chemical lecture by Professor Gardner, were likewise given, while several new inventions were produced for inspection. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with a fine display of

palms, ferns, and flowering plants, and their Royal Highnesses on leaving expressed their gratification at the entertainment that had been provided for them.

DIVORCE CASE.—MEREWETHER V. MEREWETHER AND LEACOOK.—This was the petition of Major George Lane Cockburn Merewether, of the Bombay Staff Corps, for a dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife (née Eveleen Wilmot Malcolmson) with the co-respondent, Captain Frederick Schuler Leacock, an officer in the Royal Marines. Damages were originally claimed against Captain Leacock, but withdrawn, in consequence of which an order was granted to discharge the jury, and the suit now came before the Court itself as undefended. The parties were married on July 23, 1860, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, Scinde, and there were two children born. They lived together down to October, 1867, upon affectionate terms, when the respondent came to this country for the benefit of her health, bringing with her the two children. She returned to India in 1872, but a year afterwards again came to England and resided at Nelson Lodge, Park-road, Hythe, with Captain Leacock, by whom she had a child. Helen Baily Ponder deposed that she was present at the marriage of Major Merewether, and acted as bridesmaid to the respondent. At that time the petitioner was a lieutentant in the Royal Engineers. They appeared to live comfortably together. Had not seen Major Merewether, but thought he was now at Bombay. Mrs. Spilstead stated that in 1874 she was staying at Nelson Lodge, Hythe. The respondent and Captain Leacock were in the occupation of the house. While witness was there the respondent was confined, and she told her that Captain Leacook was the father. Dr. Hackney said that he was a medical man, and practised at Hythe. He attended the respondent in her confinement of May 10, 1874. She was very ill, and Captain Leacock was much alarmed, and told witness that the respondent was not his wife, but that he was the father of the child. Sir James Hannen thought he was justified in acting upon this evidence, and consequently pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

LANDSEER'S INDIAN PICTURES AND TROPHIES.—One of the most remarkable of the Indian Fine Art Exhibitions several of which, as, previously noticed, have been recently opened, apropos of the recent "Royal Progress" in India—is Mr. George Landseer's collection of Indian Scenery and Life exhibited at 148, New Bond-street. Although Mr. Landseer (nephew of the famous Edwin Landseer) did not accompany the Prince, the publicity the artist has given to his collection occurs at an opportune time. The patronage of the Prince of Wales has been accorded, and many distinguished officers have visited the gallery, some of them being glad to renew their acquaintance with scenery and objects that originally attracted their attention in India. Mr. Landseer exhibits about eighty drawings, sketches, and por-Traits, being "studies" made by him in the course of his travels. The trophies, which form a setting to the pictures, are uniquely Indian. "The Golden Temple of Benares" is one of the most striking objects. The heads and skins which adorn the walls were collected from the artist's shooting excursions in India, and represent the game of India and Kashmir. The antecedents of Mr. Landseer as a traveller peculiarly qualified him to become an illustrator of the grand scenery of Kashmir. Mr. Landseer went to India in 1859. Arriving in Bombay during the governorship of Lord Elphinstone, he resided there until 1860, when he left to proceed with Lord and Lady Canning on their Central Indian journey. The portraits of Earl and Countess Canning are hanging upon the walls in this gallery. These were painted during Mr. Landseer's residence in Calcutta. He received a commission from his lordship residence in Calcutta. He received a commission from his fordship to paint a series of over twenty pictures of Indian subject; also the portraits of most of the native chiefs, amongst whom may be mentioned the Maharajaha Scindia, Indore, Kashmir, Benares, Puttiala, Jheend, Ulwa, Fureekhot, Shir Ali Khan, the ruler of Kabul, the Nawab of Malakotala, &c. Mr. Landseer remained with Lord and Lady Camping until the death of healedwhip and the Vicence. and Lady Canning until the death of her ladyship and the Viceroy's departure for England. Afterwards, during his engagements and sketching tours, he spent the summers of eight years in Kashmir, wintering in the various native States of India, and returned to England in 1874.

Sir Salar Jung.—In response to an address from the East India Association, in London, Sir Salar Jung has just sent the following reply:—"To Sir Lawrence Peel, President of the East India Association. Sir,—I have had the honour to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association, of which you are President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope, that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long existed between the British authorities and his Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you, that, while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet, that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as a minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Government, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which

strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Governments during the Indian Mutiny, or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times. I hope that many, whether from the dominions of his Highness the Nizam or from other native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration, is I feel due to the leading of Providence, and not to any farsighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expression and good wishes—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours sincerely, Salar June."—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury entertained Sir Salar Jung at dinner on July 4 at their family residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. There were present to meet him—his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Ernest Cecil, Lady and Maud Cecil, Miss Alderson, Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir W. and Lady Emily Dyke, Colonel Stuart, Captain Napier, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Whyte, Mr. Francis Knollys, &c. Lady Salisbury afterwards had an evening party.— On Saturday, Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. John Bright, M.P., &c., visited the china works of Messrs. Minton and the Campbell Brick and Tile Company at Stoke on Trent. The party afterwards visited the Stafford Coal and Iron Company's Works at Fenton, and in the evening witnessed some experiments with gun-cotton at Trentham.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, July 4.—SLAVE TRADE BILL.—On the third reading of this Bill, the Marquis of Salisbury said that when the Bill was in Committee there appeared to be a strange misconception in the mind of the noble earl who had lately been Viceroy of India. The noble earl thought the Bill had not been referred to the Government of India, in which he was perfectly correct, but he also appeared to be under the impression that the substance of it had not been referred. The truth was that in its essential parts the Bill was suggested by the noble earl himself. He (Lord Salisbury) was so puzzled that he thought he had better read the papers again before saying so. Having done so he proposed to lay on the table papers that would show the fact.—The Bill was then read a third time.

House of Commons, Thursday, July 6.—Mr. Grosvenor's Mission.—Mr. Bourke announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Richard, that Mr. Grosvenor had been directed to report to Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin. Sir Thomas Wade had gone to Shanghai to receive Mr. Grosvenor, and the Government had heard by telegraph that Mr. Grosvenor reached Shanghai two or three days ago. He had no doubt that the report would be sent home by the next mail.

THE BEHAR FAMINE.—Lord G. Hamilton stated to Dr. WARD that he had no information beyond that derived from a newspaper advertisement as to the requisition presented to the Sheriff of Calcutta for a public meeting to condemn the recent action of the Government in treating the motion for a commission of inquiry into the alleged famine in Behar as a party question. He believed that the sheriff had offered the requisitionists an interview, but that they had asked for its postponement sine die.

SURGEONS-MAJOR.—Mr. HARDY assured Dr. O'LEARY that senior surgeons-major of the army should not be superseded in their well-earned advancement when their seniority claim was accompanied by the other necessary qualifications.

House of Commons, Friday, July 7.—Slave Trade in the Red Sea.—Mr. Bourke informed Sir Henry Wolff that some of the statements in a narrative in the Anti-Slavery Reporter of July 1, with regard to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, were well founded, and some were totally untrue. The Government had no reason to suppose there was any dereliction of duty on the part of the British Consul at Jeddah; on the contrary, it was owing to his representation that the slave market at that place had been shut up. At the same time there was no doubt that a considerable amount of slave-trading was carried on in private establishments at Jeddah still, and also a considerable slave traffic at other ports in the Red Sea. On several occasions during the last year and a half communications had been made on the subject to the Egyptian Government, and the matter would not be lost sight of. Communications had also been made to the Austrian Government with regard to the conveyance of slaves in the Red Sea by steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's, and if the Government thought they could do any good by making further representations they would certainly continue to make them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. WHALLEY gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Under Secretary for India, with reference to the recent provision of about £9,000 ayear for Roman Catholic priests in the Indian army against the protest of some of the members of the Council, whether such priests were permitted without restriction to enforce the doctrines of the Papel Syllabus; and whether they were still recognised by the Goverament as not being the servants of the Queen, not being allowed by their Church to be placed under the same regulations as the Presbyterian and Anglican chaplains.

House of Commons, Monday, July 10.—Regimental Exchanges.

-Mr. Hardy stated to Colonel Beresford that officers exchanging from a purchase into a non-purchase regiment could not exercise their purchase rights unless they returned into a purchase regiment.

## India Office.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. O'Toole (Uncov.), C. H. Reynolds (Uncov.), H. L. Dampier, P. Robinson 'Uncov.), C. F. Sutton (Uncov.), G. W. Dodsworth (Uncov.), R. M. King, D. Wallace (Uncov.), C. Nuttall (Uncov.), F. J. Rowe (Uncov.), and J. A. Collins (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. C. Hannaford (Uncov.), and A. F. Ingle

(Uncov.).

MILITARY. MILITARY.

Bongal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. Woreley, Inf.; Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R.E.;

Surg. major J. B. Johnson; Capt. M. P. Moriarty, Staff Corps; Surg.

major J. Ewart; Col. H. A. Dwyer, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Howlett, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Qol. H. Shewell, Staff Corps; Major E. W. Trevor,

Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mesers. C. F. Anderson (Uncov.), 4 mo., s.c.; L. R. Roberts (Uncov.), 5 weeks, furl.; J. W. Rawlins, 1 mo., furl.; R. C. McKennie (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c.; M. L. Ferrar, 2 mo., furl.; and E. F. T. Atkinson, 41 mo., furl.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. E. Candy, 1 mo., furl.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., 3mo. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E., 9 days.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal, Estab.—Mesers. J. Burke (Uncov.), C. Miller (Uncov.), L. R. Roberts (Uncov.), S. C. Bayley, J. W. Barwise (Uncov.), A. Dozey (Uncov.), and T. J. Ryves (Uncov.). Bombay Estab .- Mr. R. E. Candy.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. L. Durand, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. N. Wroughton, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. B. Crispin, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. B. Alexander, Staff Corps.

## PERMISSION TO RETURN CANCELLED.

Bengal Estab.-Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Amquacements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

EVERETT-The wife of Lieut. col. John F. Everett, of a son, at Greenhill,

Warminster, June 29. DED—The wife of R. G. Lord, M.D., Deputy Surgeon Gen., Indian Me-

dical Dept., of a son, at Armagh, July 3.

Miller. The wife of Major Jamer Miller, B.S.C., Second in Command Malwa Bheel Corps, of a son, still-born, at Brighton, Jane 29.

Nonin—The wife of Major Evelyn M. Norie, M.S.C., of a daughter, at

Edinburgh, July 5.

WAY-The wife of Lieut, Wilfred F. A. Way, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Charlton, July 1.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARKHAUES.

COTTON.—HARE.—Francis M. Cotton to Sally J., daughter of the late William J. Hare, Capt. in the 41st Regt. M.N.I., comdt. of the 1st Regt., Hyderabad Contingent, at South Kensington, June 28.

DAWES—DAWES.—Capt. Thomas Dawes, B.S.C., to Hester, daughter of George Dawes, at St. James's, Kidbrooke, July 5.

Fame—Spencer.—Henry G., son of the late Col. Fane, and late Capt.

SEND L.I., to Blanche L., daughter of Col. the Hos. Robert and Lady

T. Shancar at Chamba Geographica Laby 5.

L. Spencer, at Combs, Ozfordshire, July 5.

GOLDNEY-DONALD.—Thomas H. Goldney, Lieut. 38th Regt. Bengal Infantry, to Jessie A., daughter of John Donald, of Raleigh House, South Penge-park, at South Norwood, July 5.

ORCE-COWELL.-Jas. E. Morce to Alice M., daughter of James Cowell,

formerly of Calcutta, at St. John's-wood, July 4.

rURROCK — Shaw.—David Bamsay Sturrock, M.D., late Madras Cavalry,
to Charlotte Stewart Shaw, daughter of the late Alexander Shaw, of the Bombay C.S., July 8.

#### DEATHS.

Barlow-Robert H., formerly Capt. 65th Light Inf., son of the late Robt.

Barlow—Mobert H., formerly Capt. 65th Light Int., son of the late Root.
Barlow, of the Bengal C.S., at Halifax, June 29, aged 61.
Coyle—Lewis Coyle, late of the P. and O. S. N. Company's str., Mazayon, Bombay, at Woolston, near Southampton, June 30, aged 36.
Downes—Ezra T. Downes, late Surg. major of the Bengal Army, and Assay Master at the Mint, Caloutta, at St. Leonard's, July 2.
ELLIOTT—Charles P. Elliott, of the B.C.S., at Buxton, Derbyshire, July

1, aged 42.

FRASER—Lieut. col. Robert Fraser, late Bengal Army, at Merchiston, Edinburgh, June 30, aged 70.
GRIPPITH—Thomas W. Griffith, F.R.C.S., at Wrexham, July 6, aged 81.

HEATH-J. M. Heath, late Capt. 20th Hussars, at Rushford Barton, Devon, July 4.

Huskisson—John W. Huskisson, late of the Ceylon C.S., at Weston.

super-Mare, June 27, aged 73.

MAUDE-Constance, the wife of Lient. col. E. Maude, late 109th Foot, at York-street, July 2.

IOFE-Street, July 2.

OLDFIELD—Sarah A., the wife of Lieut. col. C. J. Oldfield, late Bengal Army, at Bourne, Lincolnshire, July 5, aged 30.

PAUL—Charles C. Paul, Capt., B.S.C., June 27, aged 40.

PIEHEY.—John F. Pinhey, late Captain 51st Light Infantry, July 3, aged 33.

RANSON-William S. Ranson, Major, Indian Army, Madras Presidency,

at Greenwich, July 4, aged 74.

ROBERTION—Mabel, the youngest child of A. D. Robertson, late B.C.S., at 53, Queen's gate, South Kensington, July 5, aged 11 years.

RODELE—Mary E. G., widow of the late William Rodgie, of the Bank of

Bombay, at Hawick, June 26.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALE.

July 2. Fifeshire, Penang; British Empire, Calcutta; Avona, Colombo; Granville, Bangoon; str. Gwalior, Bombey.—3. Str. Historian, Calcutta.—4. Str. Tenedos, Bombay; Hoghton Tower, Calcutta.—5. Cassiope, Rangoon; Edmund Phinney, Akyab; India, Akyab; Felixtowa, Cochin.—6. Blairgowne, Calcutta; str. Victoria, Galle; Robert Kerr, Calcutta.—7. City of London, Calcutta; City Camp, Bombay; British Empire, Calcutta; Windermere, Calcutta: str. Victoria, Manila; str. Hankow, Penang; Frederick, Colombo; Daranda, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

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## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Chyebassa, July 6.—From Lordon.—For Colondo.—Mrs. H. Finlay, Mrs. Bell and child, Mr. C. N. Freeling, Mr. Soovell, Mr. G. St. George, Mr. C. Edmonds, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Thomson, Mr. O. Bansome, Mr. Baker, Mr. S. J. Ryan, Mr. Wilson, and Mrs. M. Jones. For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Finlay, Miss Mathias, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Mullen and five children, Miss A. Madden, and Miss Mullen. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Kelso and Mrs. Allen and child.

Per Overland Bonta.

Per Overland Routs.

Per Str. Surat, July 6.—From Southampton.—For Bonday.—Rev. and Mrs. Slater and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood and two children, Mrs. S. Harwood, Mrs. H. Roberts and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall, and Mrs. and Mrs. Ager. For Malta.—Mr. T. Ray, Lieut. G. Prickett, Mr. T. Wilson, and Mr. D. Shaw.

Per str. Geelong, July 14.—From Verice.—For Bonday.—Mr. B. Chisholm and Mr. T. W. Lang. For Alexandella.—Mr. Dove.

Per str. Geelong, July 17.—From Beindels.—For Bonday.—Lieut. F. Romilly Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. Dr. H. Johnson, Mr. H. Sparks, Mr. F. Thorowgood, Mr. W. Cunningham, and Mr. T. Benson.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Granville, from Rangoon, June 20, off Ushant.

King Cenric, for Bombay, June 24, 49 N., 13 W.

Mary, from Rangoon, May 21, off Achin Head.

Thorwaldsen, from Rangoon, May 14, 25 S., 8 B.

Copenhagen, for Negapatam, May 24, 3 N., 26 W.

Whitshall, for Bombay, June 26, 46 N., 10 W.

Artist, for Calcutta, April 24, 20 S., 26 W.

Malta, from Calcutta, May 2, 28 S., 50 B.

Albert Victor, Calcutta to Demerara, May 16, 35 S., 31 E.

Paulo Piedmont, from Akyab, May 9, 31 S., 32 E.

Tiber, for Kurrachee, April 29, 19 S., 29 W.

Asiana, from Calcutta, May 2, 33 S., 31 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Abyssinia (British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer) has put be to Calcutta; cause unknown.

Enterprise, for Bombay, in leaving dock at Liverpool, fouled Raven and Betha (fitts), both of which sustained damage; former was put aground at Egrement, a sinking state.

The following is a copy of a testimonial, selected from several others, from the assengers by the Rubattino steamer Australia, from Bombay to Genoa:—

Str. Australia, April &

Thave much pleasure in recording, on the part of myself and daughter, our case of the care and comfort which we have experienced on our present voyage



from Bombay to Genoa. Being a great invalid myself I have met with the greatest kindness and attention from Captain Bozzoni and the other officers of the ship. We have made a rapid voyage under the captain's skilful navigation, and all the arrangements on board have been made so as to ensure as much as possible the health and comfort of the passengers.

(Sigued)

MEADOWS TAYLOR, Col., c.s.i.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADEAS.—Mrs. G. Duncan and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to Howe Kong.—Mr. Hynes.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Roosmalecooq, and Mi
BRINDIN to BOMBAY — 1800. SOUTHAMPTON to CHILOH.—Mr. Roosmalecocq, and Miss Withers. Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. Hay, and Mr. F. Kindersley.

JULY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Riddell.

BRIEDISI to HOMBAY.—Col. Schneider, and Mr. James Geddes.

JULY 27.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIEBALTAR.—Master and Miss Major.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery.

August 3.
Southampton to Malta.—Rev. J. Virtue.
Southampton to Gibraltan.—Capt. A. H. R. Ferguson.

AUGUST 10.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Chapman.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGRAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children.

Beiedisi to Bonbay.—Mr. W. Mellor.

AUSUST 24. SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. M. Reilly and child. BRIEDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. A. Kelly.

AVGUST 31.
BRIEFISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

BRINDIN DORBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

BRINDIN to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. King. Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane.

VERICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Maddén.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUITA.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.

Bythe, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

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By order of the Board, GEORGE DRAPER, Secretary. London, July 3rd, 1876.

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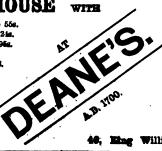
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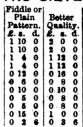
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Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,238.]

LONDON, JULY 17, 1876.

[PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 23; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, June 21; Calcutta, June 20.

Religious bigotry-strange to say-seems hardly less rampart in India than at home. It appears that the Roman Catholics of Allahabad promised to give 500 free seats, in a new Cathedral they propose to build there, to the Roman Catholic soldiers in the Indian Army, if the Lieutenant-Governor would contribute Rs. 12,000 to the building fund. Sir John Strachey asked the Supreme Government to make the grant, but that being considered contrary to rule, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Viceroy's approval, made the grant out of his Provincial Funds. On the matter being duly reported to Simla Mr. E. C. Bayley, as representing the Home and Public Works Departments, was greatly incensed at public money being given to forward the completion of a Roman Catholic Cathedral. Lord Lytton, however, when this outburst of Protestant zeal came to his notice, wrote a scathing minute, censuring Mr. Bayley and his supporters for their impertinence in interfering with the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor; and he refused to sanction the issue of the letter which had been prepared to the Lieutenant-Governor, and submitted for his Lordship's approval.

ANOTHER suicide is reported by the last mail. A telegram of June 22, published in the *Times of India*, states that Major Godwin, of the 16th Foot, shot himself at Sikandarabad the night before. He had just returned from the hills, still suffering from fever. As no reason is assigned for such a deed, it may have occurred while the delirium of fever was upon him. The Lahor paper also announces the death, by his own act, of a young assistant engineer, Mr. C. Flemming, lately posted to the Inundation. Canals, Lower Sutlej Division.

ANOTHER death reported by the Indian papers is that of Captain Boydell, Adjutant of the 39th Foot, who, whilst out tiger shooting, was severely bitten on the shoulder and knee by a wounded tiger. He was brought as far as Dagshai, in the Himalayas, where his regiment was quartered; but he died the following day.

LAHOR advices to the latest date report that Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner of Hazara, fell from his horse on the 16th of June, and was badly hurt in the head.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILSON, formerly tutor to the Nawab of Jaura, has succeeded Colonel Malleson in charge of the Mysor Rajah. There is no truth in the story that Colonel Malleson had been dismissed. A Simla telegram to a Bombay paper says that the new arrangement carries out his own recommendations made before his departure at his own request from Mysor. The new tutor reached his post on the 15th June.

THE cholera outbreak in Kashmir seems to have nearly raged itselfout. We hear nothing very new from Golwood, or, as it should be written, "Gholwad," except that twelve more had died out of thirty-seven attacked. Meanwhile the Collector had sent brandy, arrowroot, &c., for the poor patients who were dying for want of nourishment. The Assistant Surgeon had greatly improved the sanitary arrangements of the village. Rain, too, had been falling heavily for some days, and the cholera was fast abating.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Simla on June 22, Mr. Hope presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in the Presidency towns. He also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law concerning the transfer of Bombay Municipal debentures. Mr. Hobhouse also got leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1871. The Bill purposes to make thirteen amendments in this Act which the past five years' experience has shown to be desirable.

THERE is sickness among the 10th Hussars at Mattra, several deaths having occurred during the week before the mail left. Some cases of dengue fever are reported from Allahabad and other places.

It is everywhere complained in India that no instructions have yet been received by the Indian Government about the new title conferred on her Majesty, nor has any official intimation of the assumption of the title been yet received in India.

THE Indian papers are speculating on the official changes looming in the early future. The additional year given to Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will expire in March next, and his probable successor is to be found, it seems, either in Sir Lewis Pelly or Mr. Aitchison. To Sir Philip Wodehouse no successor is named as yet. Sir William Muir goes in November next, and if the appointment be given to an Indian civilian, probably Mr. R. B. Chapman has the best chance. Sir John Strachey goes home immediately, as he is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which makes him dependent upon the secretaries for his work. It is even rumoured that Sir Richard Temple retires in March next, but the doubt remains whether he will leave India until he has settled the Rent Question, which he has so zealously taken up.

STORIES of cattle-poisoning crop up from time to time in the Indian papers, and the crime in some parts of India is probably but too common. In one of the districts of the Lucknow Division it has just been discovered that a wholesale system of cattle-poisoning has apparently existed for some time.

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The people mixed up in these cases were chamars, or leatherdressers; and the resident chamars and the poisoners shared the skins, which, however imperfectly prepared, find a ready sale in Cawnpore. That this practice was not detected before in that part of the country may be explained by the fact that it was supposed to be ordinary cattle-plague. Cows and buffaloes went out one day as usual to graze, and returning sickened and died. The poison was given, it seems, by inoculation. A number of men have been arrested, and further inquiries are being vigorously made to find out all the offenders.

THE Warora Colliery in the Central Provinces continues to be successfully worked. During the month of May last over 1,000 tons of coal were raised, 700 tons of which were sent to the G.I.P. Railway for locomotive use. The line of railway connecting the mines with the G.I.P. Railway is not completed, two bridges remaining still to construct; so that during the monsoon the work at the colliery will be interfered with. These mines, the area of which is proved to be large, can be worked by native labour, and the coal will serve very well indeed for locomotive engines. Careful analysis has shown that the evaporative power of the coal compared with ordinary English coal is as six to seven.

Now that the Queen's title as ruler of India has been settled by law both in English and Latin, it is time, perhaps, to consider how the Empress of India is to be called in the country for which her new title was expressly adopted. We have already had plenty of suggestions on this point from European scholars, but it might be as well to hear what the natives of India think about it. One of them, in a letter to the Indian Statesman, objects, as we thought he would, to Mr. Eastwick's suggestion of the word Kaan, as a mere Arabic equivalent for the Persian Khan, a word which in common use has fallen from its original meaning of "Emperor" to something very much lower. The writer in question prefers Sultán, or Sultan-ul-Salatin, and has no objection to Shah in Shah. But while this translation would do well enough for Persian or Urdu documents, he maintains that a separate translation would be required for Hindi, Bengáli, Marathi, and other vernaculars. In Hindi the correct title would, he thinks, be Chakravartin, or Mandaleshwara Rájni. But a better word, he tells us, "has been now adopted by the Bengal papers which clearly gives the meaning of the word "Empress." The Queen is now written as the *Bharateshwari* or the "Empress of India." This translation may be adopted by the Hindi, Mahratti, and other vernaculars that borrow words from the Sanscrit stock. The word *Maharani*, as usual, is to be prefixed to this translation as signifying "her Majesty the Queen."

THE Bombay Gazette finds serious fault with the Bombay Government for its selection of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker to fill the post of Chairman for the Port Trust. Instead of appointing "a good practical man, with no cobwebs hanging across the portals of his judgment," it has chosen "one of the most notorious monomaniacs it happened to possess in its service." Our contemporary has notice. vice." Our contemporary has nothing to say against poor Colonel Baker's personal character. He is "very conscientious," and all that sort of thing; but "an eccentric speculative enthusiast" is not the man for such a post.

He might very well have been left in the calm obscurity of his appointment in the Public Works Department to speculate upon the Number of the Beast, the coming of ten thousand virgins to regenerate the earth, the approaching end of the world, and to make mathematical demonstrations that Napoleon was the real Anti-Christ; but a man who has wasted the best part of his intellect in writing books upon these and cognate subjects is about as much in his right place at the head of a serious, practical, corporation of men of business as Hudibras would have been if he had been made Prime Minister of England.

We know nothing ourselves of Colonel Baker; but it is possible that the Bombay Government may know more about him than the Bombay Gazette. Granted that he is an "eccentric ideologist," with a very big bee in his bonnet; it does not therefore follow that a man who has queer views on religious and metaphysical subjects should not be able to discharge his professional duties to the satisfaction of his employers. Experience at any rate shows that a high degree of practical ability often goes along with a good deal of speculative weakness, and that much shrewdness in worldly affairs is not inbusiness is to be tested by his shortcomings or excesses in other directions, neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli would ever have risen to the post of Prime Minister in such a country as

What the Pioneer calls one of the stupidest of "the idiotic abolitions accomplished by the destructive legislation of the last fifteen or twenty years," the abolition of the Indian Navy, is beginning to bear its natural fruit. The plan of lending the Indian Government half-a-dozen English men-of-war for £70,000 a year works no better than ought to have been expected; and the Indian Government, it seems, would rather have its hands free to carry out its own arrangements for the naval defence of India than put up any longer with a onesided bargain which leaves it at the mercy of the English Admiralty. The instructions issued by the latter to the officer miralty. The instructions issued by the latter to the officer commanding the Indian squadron direct him to comply with the requisitions of the Indian Government in all cases where this course may not be incompatible with other instructions he may have received. The naval officer is thus made in effect the absolute judge of the propriety of the Government of India's requests; an arrangement to which that Government has ever since for obvious reasons demurred. It was willing enough to pay a certain sum for the use of her Majesty's vessels, if they were placed at its own disposal; but it strongly objects to paying £70,000 a year for the privilege of asking naval officers to do what they may, if it so pleases them, de-cline doing. No Government like that of India could avoid rebelling against such an encroachment on its lawful rights and functions. Fancy the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army taking his orders direct from the English War Office, and granting only when it pleased him the requests of the Indian Government. The annoyance felt in India has been heightened by the refusal of the Home Government to grant the new service organised by Captain Taylor the title of "Her Majesty's Indian Marine," although most of the officers attached to it belong in fact to the Royal Navy; and a like privilege has long been enjoyed by officers of the Indian Army. This last piece of paltry jealousy on the part of English officials at home is a curious pendant to the Queen's formal adoption of a title which attests the close connection between the Crown of England and our Indian Empire.

A Times telegram from Berlin states that the Amir of Kashgar has marched with 40,000 men against the Chinese in Hárni, Bárkol, and Gutshin. Has this movement any sort of connection with the "commercial and political treaty" which, according to another telegram, has just been concluded between Yakub Beg and Russia?

A Times telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta informs us that the Exchange question now fills the public mind to the almost entire exclusion of all other topics. Whether the lowest point has yet been reached, whether the depression is permanent or temporary, whether any and what remedy be possible—these are the main subjects of conversation among all classes in Calcutta. The rate is now a fraction above 1s. 6d. per rupee, so that remitting small sums costs about 35 per cent., while large sums cost a little less. This tells most severely on persons with fixed incomes and on all who have families at home; but the inevitable rise in the prices of all imports makes a serious difference to every one. The Government loss will nearly equal the gain from the opium revenue. Except the Mutiny, this, we are told, is probably the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues, it will probably paralyse the import trade. The only sign which the Government gives as yet is an attempt to diminish home charges by inviting tenders in Calcutta for articles hitherto purchased in England. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce desires to move the Government, but it is rumoured that the members are much divided in opinion whether to recommend the Government to stop coining silver or to impose a heavy seigniorage charge. The other remedies suggested are the introduction of a gold coinage, and giving a fictitious value to the rupee by law. The objection to the former course is the heavy cost of changing the standard, and the latter scheme is denounced by the mercantile classes as utterly futile. It is doubtful, too, whether incompatible with the wildest flights of mental or spiritual unsoundness. If a man's fitness for this or that line of worldly a have the desired effect. Another proposel is to stop the issue of notes, and convert the existing paper currency into silver. The present Indian paper currency amounts to over £11,000,000 sterling, the silver coinage is over £4,000,000—that is, at the rate of ten rupees to the pound. If the whole or a portion of the paper were withdrawn and silver substituted, it would tend of course to increase the demand for metal, and so raise its price.

A REPORT that natives are about to be appointed to posts hitherto regarded as the monopoly of the Civil Service is again rife in India. It is stated that the Supreme Government has directed Sir R. Temple to submit a list of offices which Natives may fill, and the general belief is that the list will include important Executive as well as Judicial changes.

It is rumoured according to the Times correspondent that the substitution of Ranikhet, near Naini Tal, for Simla, as the Government summer quarters is again under contemplation, and that the Viceroy has called for reports and papers on the subject. It may be rumoured, but the notion of exchanging Simla for a new and small station like Ranikhet seems to us hardly worth a moment's thought.

THE rumours current in India of an impending campaign against the Afridis must for the present be regarded as mere expressions of military longing for something to do. difference with the hill-men who hold the country between Kohat and Peshawar may yet be settled by peaceful means; but failing the successful issue of a blockade, nothing will remain, we suppose, but the usual appeal to armed force. If it is needful for any good purpose to keep the road open between Peshawar and Kohat, the Afridis must not be allowed to stand in our way. But is there any such need? In a recent letter to the Times, a writer signing himself "Trans-Indus" maintains that no such need has been shown to exist. "We have no more right," he says, to make a road through Afridi land against the wish of that clan, than we should have to blow up the defences of Cherbourg. The Afridis are perfectly independent of us, and have never acknowledged, either by word or by deed, our authority, or that of any of our predecessors in Peshawar. If any clear advantage could ensue from the making of such a road, by all means let it be made and kept open at whatever cost. But "the fact is that when made the road can be of no public advantage, either in peace or in war. In the first place, the mere making of the roadway affords us no guarantee that the road will be available, and it is evident that to keep it open we must either return to the payment of allowances to the Pass Afridis, or maintain a force to keep it open vi et armis. And as the latter plan could not be effected by less than a strong brigade, it is easy to see our choice must be limited to the former course; so that when the war is over, we shall be in exactly the same position we were before." It must be borne in mind that Peshawar is held because it lies at the mouth of one of the most important routes from Afghanistan, and commands the fertile valley of the Kabul River. Its garrison have always to stand prepared for the defence of this gate of India and to protect the inhabitants of the valley from the hill robbers round them. On no sound military grounds can the defence or even the aid of Kohat be added to the duties of the Peshawar brigade. Again, the only reason for maintaining a force at Kohat is to protect that district and its valuable salt mines, and Kohat in its turn can have no connection with Peshawar. It is to Rawal Pindi that Trans-Indus looks for the due support of both these outposts. Rawal Pindi is equidistant from both. It is further argued that "as all correspondence, supplies, travellers, merchandise from the East, must come through Pindi, it is clear that no less on private than public, nor less on military than on political grounds, the Kohat Pass is of no value to us." The only conceivable use to which the road could be put, even in peace, would be for the private convenience of officers and their ladies visiting each other. But the officers would be sure to ride the whole way, and for these purposes the present road is good enough. It therefore comes to this, "that the only attainable good is to increase the convenience of travel of a few ladies whom pleasure may call from one station to the other. Moreover, as should an after complication break out with the Afridis, the road could be again rendered impracticable in one night, we shall, if we undertake this war, be fighting for the sake of a shadow."

THE same kind of service which Mr. W. Hunter lately did for Birbhúm and Orissa, and which Buchanan, Stirling, and Taylor were the first to do for other districts in Bengal, has now been done for the district of Bakarganj by another member of the Indian Services. "The district of Bakarganj" has found its vates sacer in Mr. H. Beveridge, a Bengal civilian who, as Collector-Magistrate of that part of the Decca Division, devoted his spare time for several years to the researches embodied in the volume just published by Messrs. Trübner and Co. The Author's first aim was to "write a book which would beuseful and interesting to the officers of Government and the inhabitants of the district." In this direction he has certainly succeeded. The thoroughness of his work deserves all praise. But he has done more than this. It is not everyone who can write like Mr. Hunter; but a more sober style may at least lack the defects of that writer's qualities, and Mr. Beveridge has the art of interesting the reader in a quiet way. His descriptions of the country are clearly and often gracefully worded. He seems thoroughly at home in the antiquities of Bakargani, and the purely historical chapters are brightened up with pleasant stories about the different families in each place. There are many shrewd remarks, too, about the people of Bákarganj, who are described as being the most Bengáli of Bengális. The statistical parts of the book are very full and instructive, and a good map helps the reader much. The amount of special information brought together by Mr. Beveridge does credit to his industry, while the closing chapter of "General Remarks' discusses some interesting questions connected with English rule in Bengal.

Mr. George Norton, some time Advocate-General in Madras, died the other day, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Norton's Indian career dates from 1823, when he went out to Bombay as Advocate-General. After some years' service in that Presidency he was transferred to Madras, where he held the same post with much distinction until his retirement in 1854. His legal abilities were accompanied and set off by a kindly nature, a strong sense of humour, an overflowing hospitality, and a keen interest in the social and political questions of the day. A true friend to the natives, he laboured zealously to promote the system of high-class education, which has since borne some noteworthy fruit; and the right of the natives to a growing share in the government of their own country found in him a steady and powerful champion.

In drawing up the Gradation List of Indian Princes, which appeared as a Supplement to the Mail of July 4, the author aimed not only to bring out the true relations of the 120 Chiefs therein specified with the Paramount Power, but also to impress upon the Indian Government the duty of assigning to each of them his definite place in any future State Darbar. It is a work, no doubt, of some difficulty to settle the conflicting claims to precedence of such Chiefs as Sindia, Holkar, Baroda, Jaipur, and so forth; but if the thing is possible and desirable, some attempt towards such a settlement should be made without more delay. For the carrying out of such a purpose the list to which we have referred offers at any rate some practical suggestions. It may be open to question whether Mysor should rank above Gwalior, or Jaipur and Jodhpur below Kolápur and Bhopal; but there can be no question that Baroda has no good title to a twenty-one gun salute, while Udaipur at present gets only seventeen. To that large class of readers, whose ideas about the "independence" of Native Princes are as vague and incorrect as Mr. Gladstone's, the aforesaid List would be specially useful, as setting before them a clear and accurate conspectus of the facts embedded in Mr. Aitchison's "Treaties" and Mr. Lepel Griffin's "Rajahs of the Punjab."

WE would again call the attention of those Indian officers, who have received their several shares of Bonus Compensation without subscribing to the Phillips Testimonial, to the claims which Colonel Phillips has upon their gratitude for the signal services rendered by him to their cause, services which have been freely acknowledged, not only by his fellow-workers in Parliament, but by the India Office itself. On this point there is the clearest evidence before us in a paper printed only for private circulation, copies of which can readily be obtained from the Testimonial Committee still sitting at Messrs. Grindlay's and Co. It shows that, but for Colonel Phillips, the concessions lately made to the claimants would have been still to seek, and

that scores, if not hundreds of officers have now for the first time gained some tangible return for their past outlay. And yet we are assured that out of more than 500 successful claimants only 106 have hitherto paid their debt of gratitude by subscribing to the Testimonial Fund, although the moderate percentage of one and a-half on actual receipts was all they were asked to give. In other words four claimants out of five appear content to receive their money without making the least return to an officer who has spent money, time, and personal energy without stint for many years on their behalf. For the credit of the old Indian Army this surely ought not to be chargeable against it any longer. In the hope of aiding to do away with such a reproach, the Committee have once more sent out their circulars to all who have hitherto made no sign, and they have also advertised for the addresses of those who may not yet have received an appeal for help. We hope for the sake of all concerned that these renewed efforts will not have been made in vain, and that Colonel Strange will be enabled ere long to present Colonel Phillips with "such a sum as will be a befitting testimonial on the part of the large body who have derived such substantial benefit from his exertions." All intending subscribers should lose no time in mak-All intending subscribers should lose no time in making their remittances direct to Messrs. Grindlay, the bankers of the Fund.

## Odds and Ends.

THE weather in Assam during the last week in May was very favourable for the tea.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Abbotabad, with the Conservator of Forests of the Punjab and a strong escort, are about to go on a tour of inspection to Kagan.

LAND has been taken up by Government for the commencement of the Nagpur and Chattisgrah State Railway.

THE total collection of opium this year at Ghazipur is expected to be 60,000 maunds.

An experimental train has run over fifty-two miles of the Indus Valley State Railway, from Kotri to Sáu.

CAPTAIN H. W. HASTINGS officiates as Deputy Commissioner of

Faizabad. CONDUCTOR JOHNSTONE is reported to have been killed by an ex-

plosion in the magazine at Firozpur.

Mr. H. F. Mathews officiates as Assistant Commissioner of Jor-

MR. H. F. MATHEWS officiates as Assistant Commissioner of Jor-hat during the absence of Captain De La Touche. MR. T. C. MITCHELL, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed Assistant Commissioner at Akyab, and Mr. L. Gordon at Maulmain. A REPORT from China says that the Amir of Kashgar has taken

the Kia-yu-Pass, thus cutting off the north-western half of Kansuh. At the opium sale on Wednesday, June 7, the average price of

Behar opium was Rs. 1,280 per chest, and of Benares Rs. 1,246. Dr. Burnett is appointed Superintendent of the Archæological

Survey in Southern India, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month. It is reported that field batta will be granted to the Larut Force. RAJ RAJESHURI is suggested as the most appropriate title for her

MR. R. ROBERTS and Mr. H. W. I. Wood have been appointed Auditors of the Bank of Bengal, under the new Act.

RAIN is still wanted in parts of the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions. Cholera also continues had in Divaious. Kattak Balasar and Chutia Nagpur. tinues bad in Dinajpur, Kattak, Balasor, and Chutia Nagpur.

At the end of April last the cash balances of the Government of

India were Rs. 16,64,49,921, as compared with Rs. 15,54,73,456 in April, 1875.

Mr. James Kimber has been appointed Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality in the place of Mr. Bradford Leslie.

More rain is still wanted for some of the tea plantations near

Darjiling.

THE export of Indian tea in May last was 490,649 lbs., as compared with 376,933 lbs. in May, 1875.

The survey of the Megna shows that British ships will not visit Narainganj, and Chittagong is recommended as the port for the export of the produce of Eastern Bengal.

THE Commissioner of Bombay has applied to Government for as-

sistance to prevent the approach of the plague to that city.

There have been symptoms of disturbances between the Sunis and Shiahs at Delhi, but due precautions have been taken.

In the first quarter of 1876 the receipts on 6,596 miles of railway open in India were £2,276,697, as compared with £2,133,626 on 6,227 miles open last year.

THERE has been a change made in the reliefs. The 1st Native Infantry go to Benares, the 5th to Bhagulpur, and the 40th to Go-

rakpur.

Mr. T. B. Morris, Executive Engineer, has been deputed on spe-

cial duty to Ladakh.

Mr. F. Lincoln, Civil Judge of Lucknow, has returned from furlough and resumed charge of his office.

LORD LYTTON'S health has much improved since his last visit to

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN is appointed Commandant of the 38th Native Infantry, and Captain Blood Second in Command.

SURGEON A. BARCLAY officiates as Medical Officer in charge of the 1st Central India Horse.

THE HON. R. A. DALYELL, late Officiating Chief Commissioner of Maisur, has gone on leave for two months.

Some ancient statues have been dug out at Bulrampur, in Oudh. MR. PEDDER is said to have resigned the Municipal Commissioner-ship of Bombay, and Sir F. Souter will, probably, be appointed to succeed him.

In the first two months of this year the customs revenue, excluding salt, was Rs. 36,99,805, as compared with Rs. 46,53,822 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Fort Sergeant-Major and a European soldier have died of cholera in the Fort at Lucknow.

THE Government of India's report on the situation of the Indian Marine has been sent home.

MR. SAUNDERS is to get a personal allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month as Chief Commissioner of Maisur.

MR. G. Butt is appointed Settlement Officer in Cawnpore.

It is reported that a small Camp of Exercise will be formed at Hasan Abdal next cold weather.

SIR P. WODEHOUSE and Sir C. Staveley have returned to Puna from Mahableshwar.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the Milman Memorial Fund in the Madras Presidency.

No less than ninety applications have been made for grants of land in the Nilghiris, but Government places difficulties in the way of the applicants.

SIR STUART HOGG has made up his mind to go home for good next March.

MR. H. G. KEENE, Civil Service, Judge of Agra, has been compelled by indisposition to apply for a short leave to the Hills.

The following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, Calcutta, on Wednesday, June 7:—

Chests. Highest. Lowest. Average. Behar ... 2,235 Benares ... 1,685 1,285 1,255 1,280 7 4 1,246 14 10 28,61,825 0 0 21,01,075 0 0 1,280 1,245

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ORDERS.—The following General Orders, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, are published:—Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 4: H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala, Commanderneral's Omce, Simia, April 4: H.F. Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, is pleased to extend to the infantry the indulgence now enjoyed by the cavalry and artillery, and to dispense with the wearing of the waist-belts by soldiers when dressed in white clothing and leaving barracks for the purpose of exercise or recreation. This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.—The following Horse Guards' General Order, dated. Feb. 1, is republished:—The terms rank and appointment being very generally miservilled when used with respect to positions held by non-comments. nerally misapplied when used with respect to positions held by non-commissioned officers and men of the army, it is notified that the following are ranks, viz.—Regimental corporal major, regimental sergeant major, quartermaster corporal major, regimental quartermaster sergeant, serge corporal, bombardier, second corporal, private. All other positions, whether conveying relative or not, are appointments.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Major Godwin, of the 2-16th Regiment, at Secunderabad, June 21. Capt. Boydell, Adjutant of H.M.'s 38th Regiment, near Nahan (Simla), June 18 [from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger]. Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., at the Grove, West Molesey, July 12. Capt. Harry Harris Burland, 85th Light Infantry, at Lucknow, June 10. Major E. Wennington, late Captain 38rd Foot (the Duke of Wellington's Regiment), at Stanford, Worcestershire, July 9. Capt. E. Doveton, late H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, lately. Surg. S. A. Eyre, late 13th Light Infantry, at Epsom, July 1. Capt. Molineux Batt, late 98th Regt., at Vichy, July 4.

BREGAL.—Major gen. Barr, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, at Shanklin, lately. Col. N. S. Nesbitt, B.N.I., at Algiera, June 18. Surg. major E. T. Downes, late Bengal Army, at St. Leonards, July 2. Lieut. col. W. Payne, Bengal Retired, at Southampton, July 5. Clavell W. Wilson, Esq., son of Dr. T. W. Wilson, H.M's Indian Medical Sorvice, at Koyat, Cachar, June 29 [vory suddenly fron a fall from his horse]. Mr. C. Pleming, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., lately posted to the Inundation Caha's, Lower Sutlej Division, lately. Mr. J. H. Ogden, Accountant P.W.D., at Lahore, June 13. Mr. A. E. Price, Secrotary and Engineer, Dacca Municipality, at Dacca, June 2. Mr. G. L. Raitt, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., at Khundiva, June 14.

Maddas.—Major gen. Alexander Macleod, late of the Madras Cavalry, at Rothesay, July 8. Edward W. Birch Hope, late 8th (the King's) Regiment, third son of Col. A. H. Hope, 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) Light Cavalry, at Rothesay, July 8. Edward W. Birch Hope, late 8th (the King's) Regiment, third son of Col. A. H. Hope, 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) Light Cavalry, at Telicherry, Madras, June 19, agod 73. Lieut. col. W. S. Snow, Madras Retired, at Astrown-lodge, near Dublin, July 3.

BOMBAY.—Pensioned sergeant H. Richardson, at Bombay, June 17, aged 69.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Lombardy, July 24.—From Bombay.—Mr. F. Scardon, Lieut. col. Payne, Mr. J. Brewer, Lieut. Beggs, and Surg. major Grieg. From Calcutta.—Mr. B. Brnhson, Mr. J. Edmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Fairlie, Capt. and Mrs. Shephard and child, and Dr. C. Jones. From Maddas.—Major Balmer, Mr., Miss. and Master Hodgson, Col. Elphinstone, Mrs. Elphinstone and three children, Mrs. C. Smith and child. From Hong Kong.—Capt. Stirling, R.N. From Aden.—Mrs. Berkeley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, July 14.—From Bombay.—Mr. W. Lawford, Mr. F. Carr. Mr. H.

B. Medlicott, Mr. McFarlane, and Mr. G. H. Symmons.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, July 17.—From Bombay.—Mr. E. Drummond, Lieut. W. Hill, Mr. C. Kapp, Hon. L. Jackson, ann Mr. McNabb. From Calcutta.—Capt. Lovell. From Galle.—Mr. Chapman and Mr. Darley. From Madras.—Mr. H. E. Algor. From Stateman.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird. From Yokomama.—Mr. A. Morel. From Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Mr. Smart.



### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 17, 1876.

## DEPRECIATED SILVER.

In the Report of their proceedings the Select Committee on Silver thus sum up the more striking facts which have been brought before them:—

1. The total annual production of silver has risen to upwards of £14,000,000, from an average of about £8,000,000 to £9,000,000 in 1860.

2. Of this amount of £14,000,000 the mines of the United States are estimated to have produced about £7,000,000, with the prospect of an increase for some years to come. On the other hand, if the price of silver should remain as low as at present, there may be some diminution in the production elsewhere.

3. Germany has still to dispose of an amount which is certainly not less than £8,000,000, with the possibility that it may exceed £20,000,000; but, with the possibility, on the other hand, that a considerably larger sum than the estimated amount may be ultimately required for subsidiary coinage.

4. The Scandinavian kingdoms have discontinued the use of silver; but the amounts of demonetised silver coin which they have thrown or can throw on the market are not important.

5. Austria has apparently been exchanging silver for gold, the amount of silver held in the Imperial Bank having diminished from £10,000,000 to £6,600,000 since 1871.

6. Italy has been gradually denuded of her silver currency. Since 1865 large amounts have been exported; her forced paper currency has apparently expelled the whole of the metallic currency, of which the silver coins amounted at the beginning of 1866 to about £17,000,000.

7. France, on the other hand, has for some years past been replenishing her stock of silver, of which during the last four years her imports have exceeded her exports by £33,500,000.

8. England, Russia, and Spain have each been buyers to the extent of some millions.

9. Japan and China, and other countries in the East, have absorbed a certain amount.

10. India still takes silver, but in greatly decreased amounts.

11. The Home Government has bills to sell to the extent of £15,000,000 per annum, which debtors to India can buy in the place of remitting bullion. This total has been gradually reached, and represents an excess of more than £10,000,000, compared with twenty yea

From this statement of the facts concerned we may see at once which of them are in favour of a rise in the price of silver, and which of them tend the other way. It is well to compare the temporary character of some of these facts with the normal character of others. The surplus stock of Germany, for instance, may weigh heavily on the market for some time to come; but it can only be for a time. On the other hand, the United States will afford much lasting relief to the market by retaining, for their own coinage, a great deal of the silver there produced. They may even retain as much silver for that purpose as Germany may have to sell off. With regard to France the Committee think that the replenishment of her stock of silver can scarcely be regarded as other than a temporary circumstance. During the last four years, out of a total of £76,000,000 of disposable silver, France absorbed £33,500,000. The relief thereby given to the market must have been immense. But it can hardly be expected to continue on the same scale.

With regard to India and the East, hitherto the chief consumers of silver, the Committee hold that

so much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops—in fact, on their powers of production—that it is impossible to make any forecast; and, as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion, while, on the other, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the Home Government. The only facts in any calculation as to the future which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East.

We hope that the Indian Government in Westminster will ponder carefully upon the lowering effect which the steady growth of their bills on India in twenty years from five up to fifteen millions has helped to produce upon the silver market. Let them also consider the suggestions made last week by our correspondent "T.," whose practical knowledge of things Indian gives special weight to his opinions on this subject. He may well ask why Government should give exchange-brokers sixteen per cent. profit on Indian bills, when they can borrow at four per cent. at home, and so enable the Government in India to turn their surplus cash balances to good account. It is evident, too, as we have pointed out before, that the public bidding for these bills aggravates the evil of a falling exchange, by enabling speculators in England and India to play through the telegraph into each other's hands at the Government expense.

Looking to Europe the Committee are aware that "much must depend upon the action taken by the Governments of the various countries where the question of the currency to be adopted is still unsettled." As they have not considered it to be within their province to make inquiry as to the intentions of these Governments, they would

simply remark that it is obvious that, if effect should be given to the policy of substituting gold for silver, wherever it is feasible, and giving gold, for the sake of its advantages in international commerce, the preference even among populations whose habits and customs are in favour of silver, and thus displacing silver from the position (which it has always occupied) of doing the work of the currency over at least as large an area as gold, no possible limits could be assigned to the further fall in its value, which would inevitably take place.

This is the very evil which the advocates of a double currency seek to avert, and the Governor of the Bank of France is said to have expressed his opinion that, unless England and Germany adopt the double standard of metal currency, France could not continue coining silver. But the notion of a double standard seems curiously hateful to English economists, wedded as they are to their traditional belief in the virtues of gold alone. The Economist, for instance, argues that the effect of a double standard "is, at every change in the relative value of the two metals, to fill the country with the metal which is falling." It declares that "the essence of the 'double standard' is to create two legal tenders, and give the debtor the choice of paying in which he likes. The Indian rayat would, of course, pay in silver, just as now, and the land revenue would be as much impaired for the purposes for which it is wanted, by the depreciation of silver, as it is at present." We should rather have thought that a double standard would ensure the maintenance of the relative value of gold and silver money according to the ratio prescribed by law. The two metals would tend to balance each other, if both were freely accepted as legal tender, and the only persons who would suffer therefrom would be the speculators whom the present glut of silver is enriching at so heavy a cost to the victims of a financial fallacy.

OPIUM.—A letter from Ghazipur to a contemporary says:—"The weighing of opium at the sadr factory was closed last month, but supplies from the Mofussil sub-divisions are now coming in. The last season was unusually favourable for the opium crop, which thrives well when the weather is dry and the fields are irrigated by well-water. The total collection of this year will, it is expected, be close upon 60,000 maunds, which is greater than the yield of last year by about 20,000 maunds. Such a large quantity of opium the Benares agency has never, I suppose, been able to produce within the last twenty years."

## Correspondence.

## SILVER-II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The fond notion, which the Select Committee appear to have borrowed from the evidence of Mr. Bagehot, that before a fall of 2 per cent. could happen in the value of Silver in India there would be developed such an increase in the purchase of Indian products as to absorb all the additional Silver that can be expected to reach our market, appears to us to be wholly chimerical.—Article in the Times of the 11th July.

SIB,—The organs of the plutocracy naturally wish to make the most of the temporary fall in the price of silver, which has had so powerful an effect on the Indian exchanges; but your readers will hereafter find that Mr. Walter Bagehot's opinions deserve greater attention than the fond notions of the Editor of the Times regarding what is chimerical and what is not

If silver be so little appreciated in India, how is it that the rates of discount went up so enormously early this year, in spite of the great amount of paper money with which the Indian Government has provided the market? The fact is, that there was in February and March last a great demand for rupees required for the purchase of Indian produce for exportation; these rupees were lying in the Government treasuries, but instead of being placed at the disposal of merchants by means of India Office bills, were tightly locked up. If Parliament would cause to be published every week the rates of discount in the commercial towns of India, and the amount of silver coin in the banks and Government treasuries, and thirdly the amount of paper money floating, it would soon find out that there exists a great demand for silver money in India. June is the month for agricultural borrowing, and agriculture would be greatly facilitated if there were more rupees in the market to lend. Europeans have some idea of the commercial borrowings in December and January, but I have never yet met with an Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman who had any distinct idea of the extent of the demand for rupees in June by the agricultural classes.

What can we say of a Government which last year borrowed in India 21 millions sterling which it could not use in India, but has been obliged to remit home at a terrible loss, not only to itself, but to every European resident in India who has saved money out of his hard-earned income?

What can we say of a Government which early in this year discontinued drawing money from India, but instead of utilising that money, so invaluable for supporting the Indian export trade, locked it up in a miserly way in its strong boxes?

The financial history of India during the past year has disclosed an amount of blundering unprecedented during the present century. In August last the merchants importing Manchester and other goods into India suffered great losses, owing to the blind determination of the India Office to borrow in India instead of in London. Six months after, the great merchants who export Indian produce, and have thus hitherto steadied the exchanges, were unnecessarily embarrassed and injured in pocket by the useless locking up of Government treasure. The whole policy of Government ought to be to encourage and stimulate the export trade, instead of checking it

Believe me, Sir, that there is at present a want of silver in the Money Markets of India for agricultural operations; there will be a demand for silver in November next for commercial purposes; and, if there be war in India, there will be an ur-

gent demand for silver for Government purposes. Believe me also, that if the Indian export trade be given a fair chance, and be relieved of mischievous Government interference, the exports of cotton, silk, jute, sugar, indigo, tea, coffee, &c., &c., will not only amply provide for the India Office expenses and for private remittances, but will enable Manches-

ter to send out enormous quantities of cloth at a good profit.

In your paper of the 6th of March last you stated that remittances to India (by bills of the India Office Council) had been withdrawn from the market to the extent of £1,700,000, or say Rs. 18,500,000. Consider for a moment how this must have checked the operations of merchants in Calcutta and Bombay in buying Indian goods for exportation. Merchants had not only to send from London enormous quantities of silver at a great expense, but had also to remit enfaced rupee paper to India to be sold or pledged in that country for what cash it could realise. On the 9th of March one steamer alone took out to Calcutta and Bombay silver priced at £217,500!

On the 15th of April you announced that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta had raised its rate of discount to 131 per cent. for bills having more than thirty days to run! Such were the consequences of the artificial famine of money which our Government had caused; and with such a Government can we be surprised that wealthy India should have failed for the moment to make her exports exceed her imports by twenty-two

And even the Government itself degenerated more and more into a feeble and short-sighted selfishness. They were content with governing from one day to another, and barely transacting the current business as exigency required.—Page 67 of Vol. 3 of Mommsen's "History of Rome."

Your obedient servant, July 12.

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THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The Englishman remarks that the English in India owe an undoubted debt of gratitude to the P. and O. Company. the Company is a household word with us; and most Anglo-Indians have very pleasant memories of weeks spent on one or other of the fine steamers which comprise the Company's fleet. The complaints to which we have referred, and with which, recurring as they do annually, most of our readers are doubtless familiar, are in many cases, to our thinking, quite unfounded, and the criticisms which we have sometimes heard have generally served to confirm our impression of the general excellence of the service, showing, as they do, how very little there really is to complain of. It is a point, too, worthy of notice that the large majority of complaints come from homewardbound travellers-men either in positive bad health, after a more or less prolonged stay in this country, or, at the best, wearied and shaken by the heat and toil of the Indian day. We do not by any means say that the P. and O. service is perfect, or that anything like perfect comfort is to be experienced on board the P. and O. steamers, nor have we sny desire whatever to cover the shortcomings of the Company. On the contrary, it is because we believe much might be done to improve the service. and increase its popularity, that we are at present writing on the subject. But we think we only do simple justice to the P. and O. Company when we say that the sales we much to the property of the subject. in India owe it a debt of gratitude, and that it has done much to smooth the path of travellers to and from the East. No one who, after a lengthened period of heavy work in this country, has expearter a tengthened period of heavy work in this country, nas experienced the absolute rest which the wearied brain enjoys on one of these steamers, will deny this; and even the most inveterate grumbler must admit that, all things considered, the comfort of the P. and O. steamers is wonderful. The Company's fleet may safely be said to be unsurpassed; indeed, is not, we believe, equalled by that of any service in the world. The officers of the company are, for the most part, men of ability and experience, who may be absolutely depended upon in cases of necessity, and they also enjoy a well-deserved reputation for being. as a body. courthey also enjoy a well-deserved reputation for being, as a body, courteous and intelligent gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to travel. Indeed, the prosperity and popularity of the P. and O. Company have hitherto been, we believe, principally due to their magnificent ships and to the very high character of their officers. We can represent the property of the p snips and to the very high character of their officers. We can remember very few instances of thoroughly bad seamanship on the part of P. and O. officers, and, taking into consideration how many long voyages are made by the company's vessels, the number of accidents is infinitesimally small. In these respects, there is as yet no perceptible falling off; but we cannot help thinking, and we do most strongly think, that the directors of the company are pursuing a suicidal policy in reducing the salaries of their officers, and in undermanning their vessels. The opening of the Suez Canal and the general depreciation of trade. resulting in very heavy reductions in manning their vessels. The opening of the Suez Canal and the general depreciation of trade, resulting in very heavy reductions in freight, coupled with the deduction of £20,000 from the Government subsidy, have necessitated the immediate adoption by the company of stringent economical measures, but it seems to us that they have begun at the wrong end with reforms. They have reduced—in many cases largely reduced—the salaries of their officers; they have reduced the crews, and especially the European portion of the crews, of their ships; they have abolished steward's fees, and have thereby not only removed a great independent to read man to semain in their not only removed a great inducement to good men to remain in the service, but also taken out of the hands of the pursers a very important and necessary power; and they have in other ways done of late many things calculated to create discontent among their servants, and dissatisfaction among the public who travel by their steamers.

SUB-TENURES IN OUDH.

The Pioneer remarks that although the Oudh Revenue Bill was drafted in 1872, it is still awaiting discussion and final settlement. We do not know what fate has overtaken the Oudh Laws Bill, but it is understood that a draft Box Pill shortly be is understood that a draft Rent Bill has been or will shortly be printed. Doubtless the Legislative Council may fear to commit still greater errors than those already detailed if it is repetions from greater errors than those already detailed, if it hastily sanctions freth

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changes; and it may dread that future legislation will not remove present difficulties, while it may create additional evils. It is for e reasons that we have attempted to lay bare the causes of this failure of the sub-settlement policy, and to set forth as plainly as is possible the position of the talukdars and their sub-holders in the Nawabi; for in our view all reforms should take the direction of a return, as far as is practicable, to the relations which existed between the two classes prior to annexation; and no novelties of legislation or fanciful innovations are either recommended or desired. It is most carious, instructive, and interesting to observe that in regard to this question of the inability of the superior landowner to realise his rents from the tenantry, the positions of the Oudh talukdar in 1876 and of the Bengal zemindar in 1793 closely correspond, and that the statemen of that period committed the same mistakes in framing their regulations as the Legislative Council has done since 1858 in Acts relating to Oudh tenures. In the fifth report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company (London, 1812), the results of the revenue administration in Bengal are dis-cussed at length, and it is remarked that "the new system had abolished, under severe penalties, the exercise of the power, formerly allowed the landholders over their tenantry and cul-tivators, and of the collectors of the revenue over the landholders; and had referred all personal coercion, as well as the adjustment of the disputed claims, to the newly-established courts of justice. The regulations which, in pursuance of these principles, provided for the liquidation of the dues of Government by the sale of the defaulters' lands, were sufficiently brief and efficient; but the rules for the distraint of the crop or other property, founded on the practice in Europe, and intended to enable the zemindars to realise their own rents, by which means alone they could perform their engagements with the Government, were ill understood, and not found In the courts of civil judicature the accumuto be of easy practice. lation of causes undecided had proceeded to such an extent as almost to put a stop to the course of justice; or at least, to leave to a zemindar little prospect of the decision of a suit, instituted to recover payment of his rent, before his own land, by the more expeditious mode of procedure established against him by the Government, was liable to be brought to sale in liquidation of an outstanding balance." And just as in Oudh the Government was at first most unwilling to admit that the evils and difficulties, of which the zemindars com-plained, arose from any defect in the public regulations. Indian statesmen ascribed the embarrassments of the landowners to their incompetency and mismanagement; and so prejudiced were they that they failed to see that as the Special Committee sarcastically remark, "the very grounds of the complaints which had been brought forward, namely, those whereby the tenantry were enabled to withhold payment of their rents, evinced that the great body of the people employed in the cultivation of the land experienced ample protection from the laws, and were now no longer subject to arbitrary exactions. It appears, however (added the committee), that the evils complained of did not affect the cultivators but the zemindars, who now in their turn suffered oppression from the malpractices of the former, and from the incompetence of the courts of justice to afford them redress."

### MACAULAY'S INDIAN WRITINGS.

The Englishman holds that the real benefit which Macaulay conferred on India consisted not so much in the work which he was paid to do there, as in the voluntary labours which he undertook on his return home. Macanlay may be said to have introduced the people of India to the English nation. His "Essays on Clive and Hastings" have done more than the Post-office, or the Telegraph cable, or the P. and O. itself, to bring the East within the horizon of the West, and to render some acquaintance with the Indian Empire a part of the ordinary stock of knowledge of an educated Englishman. He came fresh to the subject. His stay in Bengal was long enough to fix the wondrous colouring and shifting scenes of Eastern life on the retina of his mind, but not so protracted as to weary him with their vastness and infinite variations. The vividness of his first impressions underwent no blunting process by the lassitude of that long disease which we call an Indian career. He returned to England still in the first flush of manhood, with faculties unenervated by any illness, and with a mind unwearied by those insoluble problems which crowd into the life, and dishearten the efforts of those who rise by the slow stages of Indian service to the higher posts of the administration. The result was that when he came to write about this country he brought to his task a combination of knowledge and of freshness which no other Englishman has yet displayed; and he won a success which no author, either before or after him, has yet attained. His brilliant studies of Indian history are to this day incomparably the most popular of his works. When published in a separate form, the "Essays on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings" sold to the extent of nearly twice as many copies as the articles on Lord Chatham, nearly thrice as many as the one on Addison, and five times more than the "Essay on Byron." This success, although liable to sudden strides, has steadily advanced, and is still increasing. The Sipahi Mutiny, indeed, doubled the sale of the "Essay on Warren Hastings," and trebled that of Lord Clive. But apart from such special occasions, the position of these articles in the current reading of Eng-

lishmen may be realised from the following facts. During the five years ending 1874, the demand for them was more double what it was during the preceding five years ending 1869, and treble what it had been during the previous five years ending 1864. These essays form a phenomenon unique in the annals of Indian bibliography. Any explanation of their success, which does not start with a just appreciation of the genius of their author, would be inadequate. Other men of genius have written about India, but no one has yet produced works upon this country in any degree approaching to Macaulay's. We are not now holding up his essays as models of exact history; although we might, with some claim to be heard, very briefly dispel the vague charges of inaccuracy which are thoughtlessly repeated about them. These charges, like the famous sneer about Addison's unreadiness as a despatch-writer, have a slender foundation in truth—a foundation exaggerated by the envy of rivals, and then magnified a thousand-fold by that pleasure which we all take in discovering that a great man is not after all so very different from ourselves. But the feature of Macaulay's Indian essays is not either their exactitude or their inaccuracy, but their charm. In reading his life we have tried to detect the sources which render Macaulay's Clive and Warren Hastings more delightful, not only than all other Indian writings, but even than the other essays from the same pen. We think it difficult to study the Indian Chapter of Mr. Trevelyan's excellent work without being struck with one aspect of Ma-caulay's brief residence here. He never lost his freshness. Wherecaulay's brief residence here. He never lost his freshness. Where-ever he went the sights and sounds around him struck sharply upon his eye and ear, and engraved themselves in clearest lines upon his memory. The commonplaces of our lives furnished the materials of his greatness. The things we have wearied of seeing, the facts we are tired of hearing, this marvellous Eastern life in which the ancient world rises from the dead, and enacts its primitive tragedies and Fescinine farces before our dull and indifferent eyes, were to him matters of the deepest human interest. He observed where we only look on. He enjoyed what we only bear with patience. He remembered where we forget.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

## STATION TALK.

MARRI, June 2.—A good many travellers have passed through to Kashmir, in spite of the disheartening reports of sickness. A fall of snow was reported to have taken place at Srinagar on the 17th instant, which, let us hope, may have a favourable influence over the health of the valley. I am informed the absence of sanitary precautions in and around the town surpasses all human under-The dead are shovelled into very shallow holes dug in standing. The dead are shovelled into very shallow holes dug in the nearest vacant spot to their own houses, usually close to the habitations of the living. The sewage is, as of old, performed by the river Jhelum, into which every impurity finds its way. In a late number of the Punjub Gazette our ever-watchful Sanitary Commissioner-now cheering us by his presence here-administered a few words of advice in anticipation of a visit from the unpleasant disease. Acting up to his obstinate theory of contagion in water (held, I believe, in direct opposition to the views of his confrère with the Government of India), he enjoined us to boil and filter our water before vouchsafing it a halting place in our interiors; and he further reminded us of the danger of permitting our washermen to purify our linen in the first unsavoury pool to hand, as is their venerated custom. In the absence of a vade mecum on the subject, I am unable to give the exact number of hundredths of an inch which a cholera germ may be, and yet communicate the disease to the human frame; but I mention the matter here that men of a thinking turn of mind may calculate for themselves the amount of risk the Punjab and Sind must incur from the simple in-pourings of this one city of Srinagar into the stream of the Jhelum. When will natives learn the importance of clean water? I have seen the straight-laced Brahmin imbibing the fluid a few yards below one of his fellow-countrymen engaged in laving his person. The snowfall in Kashmir has been more severe during the past cold weather than usual, and it is still falling in the Lolab Vailey and on Gulmarg, at which latter place it now lies over six feet deep. Here, in Murree, sleet and rain do duty just now for snow, and yesterday we had a downpour of hailstones sufficient to surprise the oldest inhabitant. Some of the roads, including a portion of the Mall, are still out of repair, in spite of the efforts of the municipal committee. Considering the heavy items for repairs year after year expended on patching up what the winter snows have destroyed, it is wonderful how any money remains from the wretchedly small income for undertaking new works. And yet there are many improvements going on which strike a visitor after a few years' absence—notably the new badminton ground and the ornamental walks in its neighbourhood.—Pioneer Correspondent.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Williams, the gentleman who was thrown from his horse near Fort Point, and sustained fractures of his arm and ankle, also severe internal injuries, died yesterday morning.—
Englishman, June 13.

## Miscellaneous.

THE QUEEN'S INDIAN TITLE.—A learned pandit has sent us what he considers to be the best title that could be adopted by her Majesty in India, as a substitute for Empress. It is Raj Rajishuri, and is certainly expressive, as King of Kings. It is also, we believe, the name of one of the goddesses in the Hindu Pantheon.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.—The following alteration in the Civil Pension Code has been made in regard to the fifty-five years' Rule:

—"The Accountant-General will inform the Local Government whenever any officer attains the age of fifty-five years, in order that the Local Government being apprised of the fact may take such action as it sees fit for the retention or otherwise of the officer in question."

BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We have just had an opportunity of inspecting a photograph of a bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Marshal Wood, which has been placed in the Royal Academy by the command of her Majesty, and copies of which, in marble or bronze, can, we understand, be obtained through Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of this city.—Englishman, June 19.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT SIMLA.—The Delhi Gazette says that "elaborate plans are now ready, and will shortly be despatched to the Secretary of State, of the new public offices which are to be created at Simla, for the Governor General's offices, will spend their summer and rainy seasons in the Sanitarium. It has taken over three years to come to some determination about the purchase of the site for Government buildings. It will take, perhaps, three years more before the plans now to be sent home will be approved."

Patiala.—The Mirror says that "one of the members of the Council of Regency to be established at Patiala during the minority of the present Maharajah will be a Bengali gentleman, and that the choice of the Government has fallen on Babu Grish Chunder Das, Rai Bahadur, the Superintendent of the Government Toshakhana. It is probable Babu Grish Chunder will be succeeded in the Toshakhana by Babu Gopaul Mohun Sircar, Treasurer, Government House Treasury Office."

A Serious Accident Preventer.—A serious accident is said to have been prevented on Tuesday morning by the pluck of a native at the Government Bakery, Hastings. A new boiler and machinery have just been fixed, and when at full work some portion gave way, placing the boiler in danger. The noise of the rushing steam caused all the employés to run into the compound out of harm's way. The head maistre (among the run-a-ways) perceiving the danger of the boiler bursting, returned to the engine-house and opened the safety-valve, thus allowing the steam to escape, and so preventing what might have been a disastrous calamity.—Pioneer, June 17.

Sir John Strachev.—A contemporary understands that Sir John Strachey will leave India about the 10th July. His eyes have been bad for some time—so much so that he was not always able to read or write, and had to get papers read to him, and dictate his orders. Finding no improvement from medical treatment in India, he has been compelled to go to England for six months. Sir John's general health has, we regret to say, not been the best, and, unless it is so thoroughly restored as to stand the enervating effects of Indian climate, his return to India is very doubtful. In addition to Mr. Inglis, Sir George Couper is mentioned as likely to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Colonel Chesney.—The report, says the Indian Daily News, at first so quietly murmured in Calcutta, that Colonel Chesney was to be our next Finance Minister, is now so unblushingly repeated in the mofussil papers—each of which appears to have received a separate private assurance to that effect—that those who think the report at all strange may as well repeat it frequently, in order to get accustomed to the underlying fact. Other things have happened in India than the appointment of a talented Colonel to the financial portfolio. A Judge of the High Court has once been translated to the Foreign Secretariat. At any rate Colonel Chesney, if the report prove correct, will not be the first fiction-writer who has been nominated for this high office.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.—The Simla correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary writes:—"On Sunday last Captain Boydell, adjutant of the 39th Regiment, was out shooting, about one march and a half beyond Nahan, with his shikaree. They came upon a tiger on the bank of a nullah, and fired both barrels of their rifles. The animal rolled back into the nullah, badly wounded, but picking himself up, came towards the sportsman. Captain Boydell, finding his rifle would not shut, called for his extra gun, which the shikaree said was empty. He then ran up the bank, when the tiger rushed at him. He tried to keep him off with the muzzle of his rifle, but was knocked down, and bitten on the shoulder. The tiger then left him, but, seeing him move, came up again, this time biting his knee. The shikaree despatched the animal after this. Captain Boydell was brought to Dugshai, where his regiment was quartered, on Wednesday, and was carefully attended by doctors Hamilton and Sankey, who went out to meet him. He passed a good night, but died next day. The regiment

deeply deplores the loss of this sterling officer and excellent sportsman."—Times of India, June 23.

The Transfer of Anti-Faminists.—A correspondent writes to the Pioneer as follows:—Sir,—If truth does not lie at the bottom of a well, it might possibly, on inquiry, become apparent that the author of the "Black Pamphlet" is not the only individual, who has been treated allopathically to a course of malarious vapour, with a view to increasing his powers of perceiving magnified images of microscopic famine. If your Calcutta special correspondent of May 21 would inquire into the reasons for transfer of Mr. Arthur C. Wright, Uncovenanted Civil Service, deputy magistrate of Sewan, to Jehanabad in Gya, and the cause of his death, the case might possibly be ascertained to be very similar, and the sudden removal of his successor is perhaps attributable to the too lucid manner in which he exposed the inner workings and emoluments of the purdanasheen cotton-spinning sisterhood in his first "narrative," and his promise to do ditto regarding the weaving fraternity in his next issue. For him, however, a course of treatment suitable to the constitution of a Covenanted Civil Servant was prescribed, so that his caccethes scribendi should be constrained under secretariat supervision. About the time of the above occurrences a course of vapour baths in the Purneah district was ordered for the relief works assistant engineer, Sewan, but, on second thought, this treatment was modified, an injection into space to the extent of 1,500 miles being considered as more likely to effect a thorough cure. This individual has been heard to assert that he now sees the greatest famine distress existing everywhere, and that it especially occurs amongst the bunniah caste in harvest time.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN EXPENSES.—The statement that the sum of £60,000 voted by Parliament towards the expenses of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Indian tour has not been exceeded by the cost of the journey will be received with general scepticism. We should like to know what is covered by the phrase "the accounts of the expenses connected with the Prince of Wales's visit to India." If it be said that the full bill which these comprehensive terms may be supposed to imply has been settled for £60,000, we see at once that this is incredible. That Parliament will not be asked "for any further vote of money" to defray the expenses of the Heir Apparent in India may more easily be believed. Handsome sums were subscribed, more or less voluntarily, by the people of every city and town through which the Prince passed, and also by the people of those town to which there was only a feint of H.R.H.'s approach. Municipal and other public funds were also freely expended to eke out popular subscriptions. As we wall lavished by native princes in gifts to the Heir Apparent, and on shows to welcome him and his suite, the immense aggregate amount will become one of the traditions of the land. We are freely expended to eke out popular subscriptions. As to the sums not going to grumble at or grudge this; but we should like to know how much besides all this India has spent. Every department must have contributed something to the unconfessed undefined extra ex-Cannot we have some retrospective, some "regular," mate of it? No; because the outlay on this head was expressly excluded from separate accounts—by whose order no one will ever The other day a local contemporary referred to this prescribed mixing up of accounts, but erred as to the date and place where that strategic financial movement was made known. was mentioned by a special correspondent of our own writing from Western India, and before the Prince's Madras programme was decided by his steaming off to Ceylon. Before that period, separate accounts had been kept of "the expenses connected with the Prince of Wales's visit," and there is no doubt that the Financial Department would have been quite equal to keeping such an account all through, but it was decreed otherwise. As to the object and reason of that decree, the lieges are left to surmise; but we were rather surprised at the time that our correspondent's early and, we daresay, unwelcome notification did not attract more attention. Its significance is now apparent.—Englishman.

The Modern Babu.—Englishmen and Hindus have never as yet understood one another; perhaps they never will. An Englishman comes to India and fancies himself a very superior being. A Hindu goes to England and fancies himself in a similar case. Each on has reasons for his belief; yet both perhaps are in the wrong. Not very long ago I met an old Hindu friend in England. He was dressed like an English gentleman, saving that he wore a turban. He had tried the hat, but no one paid him any attention. He took to a turban, and the world was at his feet. He was invited everywhere, and he always went in the turban. There was a general election; the Bengal famine was at its height; Hindus in turbans were at a premium. My friend was snapped up by Mr. Fawcett's election committee at Hackney. A large placard was hung round his neck bearing a new war cry—"Vote for Fawcett, the beloved of Bengal!" He was driven in an open carriage all day long through the streets of Hackney, waving a banner in honour of the illustrious Fawcett. The admirers of Fawcett hailed my friend with acclamations as the enlightened gentleman of Bengal who was going about to see the world. The opponents of Fawcett told him to go back to his country and feed his starving fellows in Bengal. I should add that my friend knew nothing of Bengal; he was a Madras man. There are some who think that the Hindus are degenerating; that

education is spoiling them; that going to England is the ruin of young Bengal. The old orthodox school of Babus complains that the rising generation is losing its Hindusim in trying to become European. But are the young Hindus of the present day really inferior men to their fathers or grandfathers? The Babus of older time was certainly very religious, after the fashion of his ancestors. He was obsequious and low-voiced, especially in the presence of Europeans. He lived in constant terror of the Brahmins; he was ever fearful of offending against the gods. He spent two or three hours every morning in worshipping the family idols, with a lamp burning before him to represent deity. He was temperate in his ways, charitable in his deeds, generous in his friendship, and lavish in his superstition. If he became rich, he still wore the plainest clothes; hived on chapatties, vegetables, rice, curries, and a few sweetmeats. He married his sons and daughters according to caste rules and as trological laws. The Babu of the present day is sceptical, presuming, and noisy. He eats and drinks forbidden things, and violates the shastras in every possible way. He laughs at the Brahmins. He is angry when the women of the household give money to the Brahmins. He gets through his prayers in a quarter of an hour. For all that he is quite as much of a gentleman as the Babu of two or three generations ago. His education may have undermined his faith, but it has familiarized him more or less with English literafaith; but it has familiarised him more or less with English literature. He is striving after something higher and better than the literary pabulum which satisfied his fathers. His efforts may be sometimes ludicrous in this direction. He may strive to impart European ideas of chivalry and devotion to the sex into his Hindu household. He may indite limping verses of love and passion to girls who cannot read them, and who certainly cannot understand them. But for all that he tries to educate his wife, and perhaps succeeds in teaching something to his daughters. The reformation has begun which is to regenerate Bengal.—Pioneer Correspondent.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 13. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London; Arundel, Mauritius; Gipsey, Bourbon.—14. Str. Himalaya, London; Schah Jehan, Mauritius.—16. Str. Goa, Bombay; Sophie, Marseilles.—16. Str. City of Mecca, Liverpool; City of Hankow,——; Susan E. Voorbees, Rangoon.—17. Bolton Abbey, Mauritius.—18. Str. James C. Stevesson, London; str. Meinam, Point de Galle; Linguist, Newport; British Momarch, London.

Stevenson, London; str. Meinam, Point de Galle; Linguist, Newport; British Monarch, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arundel.—Mrs. and two Misses Salmon.

Per Himalays.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. O'Niell and child.

Per Goa.—Mr. F. H. Skrine, Mr. A. M. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Miss E. Etait,

Miss A. Page.

Per Goity of Mecca.—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Montgomerie.

Per Bolton Abbey.—Mr. W. Samie.

Per Bolton Abbey.—Mr. W. Samie.

Per Bolton Abbey.—Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie and infant, Air. Micholl. From Pourdicayanx.—Mr. L. De St. Hillaire, Mr. Verrier, Mrs. Cullen. From Madras.—

Mr. S. E. Falcon, Mr. De Cimier.

June 12. Centaur, London; Satara, Port Blair; City of Oxford, London, via Suez Canal.—13. Kenyon, Mauritins; William Fairbairn, London; Killean, Liverpool.—14. Nizam, Bombay, &c.; Tèc Kys Yeen Byan, Penang and Singapore; Madura, Bombay, via Coasts.—15. Nazey Pendleton, London; Roma, Marseilles and Genoa; Wiltshire, London.—17. Balkamah, London; Mahratta, Chittogong, &c.; Burmah, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.—18. Scotia, Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—For RANGOON.—Rev. H. Davies.

Per str. Mahratta.—For Chittagong.—Mr. J. C. Rodriques.

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## Commercial.

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## Madras.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting recently, resolved, by the casting vote of the chairman, that assistants in charge of mercantile firms be considered qualified candidates for election to the membership of the Chamber.

GOLD AT WELLINGTON.—Gold has been discovered by Mr. Haymes at Wellington, and proposals are already afoot to form a company for "prospecting" the land. The discoverer is the same person who quite recently took a prominent part in testing the reefs at Colar, near Bangalor, and in making the assays given in Mr. Linton's report on the Alpha Company's mine.

Kochin.—According to the census taken in Kochin last year, the population amounts to 601,114 souls. At a census taken in 1849 the number of the people was only 356.802; so the population has nearly doubled in twenty six years. The density of the population, taking the province to be 1,361\frac{1}{3} square miles in extent, is 441 per square mile, and taking the number of houses at 117,368, there are on an average five persons in each house.

BANGALOR.—A correspondent at Bargalor says that " the most unpopular man at that place at present is the man - whoever he was—
who first conceived the notion of bringing the Maharajab into Bangalor. The Maharajah is followed by thousands of ragged retainers, carrying cholers wherever they go, and the Bangalor of the future, instead of being a clean, healthy, English cantonment, will be a filthy native town, full of insolent native swashbucklers like those of Hyderabad."

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSOR'S GUARDIAN.—We hear from Indore that Captain F. A. Wilson, Political Assistant at Tehree, in Bundelcund. has been appointed to succeed Colonel Malleson as Guardian to the Maharajah of Mysore. Captain Wilson acted in the same appointment as Guardian and Tutor to the Nawab of Jowrah, until attaining his majority last year; so that the Viceroy no doubt must have, in consultation with Sir Henry Daly, now at Simla, made this appointment, on which the Mysoreaus may be congratulated.

CHOLERA IN BIG PARCHERBY.—Owing to several fatal cases having occurred during the present week, the President of the Municipal Commission and the Sanitary Inspector drove yesterday through several of the streets of Big Parcherry, and, after making minute enquiries, directed a dooly to be kept in readiness in cases of emergency. Someonly of the Next Indian residents also writed on Dr. Dr. gency. Several of the East Indian residents also waited on Dr. D. R. Thompson, the Surgeon of the district, and requested that a dresser may be stationed in the place to render assistance, which request was granted immediately. *Madras Mail*, June 15.

GOLD IN MYSOR.—The following is the only allusion in the Mysor Administration Report for 1874-75 to the quest for gold in the province that is exciting a good deal of notice elsewhere :- " During the year under review certain mining rights in the Kolar district were granted to Mr. Lavelle, who is permitted to prospect and search for granted to Mr. Lavelle, who is permitted to prospect and scaled logold, metallic ores, &c., for a period of three years, from February 22, 1875, and to select one or more pieces of land; the number of pieces not to exceed ten, and no block to exceed two square miles in extent. These blocks are to be demarcated as soon as they have been selected, and leased out to him for a period of twenty years.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. DALYELL.—On Friday, June 9, a ball and supper were given at Bangalor to the Hon. R. A Dalyell on his giving up his appointment as acting Commissioner of Mysor. The entertainment was given by the European and native residents, and was very successful. On the following evening the European officers of the Mysor Commission entertained Mr. Dalyell at a farewell dinner. A dinner was also to have been given him by the officers of the Bangalor Rifle Volunteers, but was unavoidably abandoned, owing to Mr. Dalyell having no time to accept the invi-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Hope, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Malabar, son of Colonel Hope, Officiating Commandment 4th Madras Cavalry, met with a very sad death on the 10th June. A correspondent of the Standard states that he had been dining with Mr. Thomas of the Zillah School, but left the table before dinner was over, and proceeded at a quick pace towards the traveller's bungalow, where he was putting up. There is a large well close by, and as it was a rainy night and very dark he seems to have come in contact with the parapet of the well, and before he could save himself was precipitated into it. His head coming in violent collision with the laterite sides of the well, his skull was fractured and his death must have been almost instantaneous. His horsekeeper proceeding to the well on the following morning, on seeing the body gave the alarm. There was scarcely a foot of water in the well. His remains were taken to the civil dispensary, where they were examined by Surgeon Levinge, and interred in the afteronon in the Protestant cemetery.

NEWS FROM MANDALAY.—A letter from Mandalay in a Rangoon journal gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Grosvenor's party at that city :- "Since I wrote you last week, I have to report the safe arrival here of the Grovenor party, also the troops. They arrived on May 27th, at 4 P.M., and with them the King's ateamer, as escort, all well. A deputation of Woons and 500 troops received Mr. Grosvenor on the banks, and proceeded at once to the King's 'China Summer House,' to luncheon. They then left for the Residency, and remained incog., visiting the city for a short time, I believe. They had intended to see the King, but the arrangements were altered. I believe the 'Shoe Question' was the reason, but this I do not know for certain. They leave here to-day (June 1st) by steamer for Rangoon. A grand poay was given yesterday (May 31st) and Monday at the Residency, by Colonel Duncan, and it was a very brilliant affair. The best art was engaged, and the performance was excellent. It was crowded mostly by Burmese, a few Europeans being present. No news here. The King is about to erect a new cotton-mill of 20,000 spindles, to be carried out by an Englishman, at a cost of £40,000. Cholera and small-pox are decreasing.

A GIRL MURDERED BY HER SWEETHEART.-The Mangalore correspondent of the Calicut Observer relates how a girl was murdered by her lover:—"A melancholy piece of news comes to us from Buntwal, an inland town, ten miles to the east of this place. Mur ders, in every nine cases out of ten, are attributed on this coast te marital jealousies and matrimonial infidelities; it is no wonder, therefore, that a woman is at the bottom in the dastardly murder that has been lately perpetrated. A native Christian girl (so goes the version of the story I have heard) was betrothed by her parents to a well-todo young man, but they were thissfully ignorant in what light Lothario was regarded by their daughter. It appears that she bitterly disliked her intended, and was fostering some secret animosity against him. The young wooer having come to discover this maladie du cœur, determined to pay his sweetheart off, and one evening, when the girl went into a wood hard by her dwelling, he pounced upon her and inflicted several deep and mortal gashes with a whetted knife. Death followed instantaneously, and in the struggle the girl, it is said, bit off a finger of the murderer. The parents heard the news with no little surprise, and gave immediate information at the police station. The police proceeded on their scent, and-to their credit, be it said-soon captured the murderer, who is now undergoing trial at the sessions.'

THE LATE COLONEL MACAULAY.—Colonel Macaulay, the Commandant of the 37th N.I. Grenadiers, says a Madras contemporary, put an end to his life at eight r.m. on the 14th instant, at Bangalore, by throwing himself across the line of railway as the mail train was passing the 215th mile. He seems to have been quite bent on committing the rash act, for he was seen seated on a bridge near the scene of his death so early as six o'clock in the morning, and as the train was late in arriving at the Jollarpett station he had to wait nearly two hours to put his desperate resolve into execution. The train having approached, he dashed forward, and was run over. His body was very much mangled, and death must have resulted instantaneously. An inquest was held on his remains, and the jury returned a verdict that the act was committed while the deceased was labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. His remains were interred the following morning. It seems that while absent on privilege leave matters in the regiment went somewhat wrong, and on his return to duty in a feeble state of health he was, we believe, given to understand that it was desired be should take further than the same was the second transfer. understand that it was desired he should take furlough, as it was not thought prudent that he should resume the command for the present. This preyed very much on his mind, and while in a state of temporary insanity he was led by a wild impulse to put an end to his existence in the manner described. We learn that after waiting for two hours he made a deliberate jump from his seat on to the line. When the body was picked up it was found that the deceased had pulled off his shoes while waiting. A peon, who had been observing him while he was waiting said that he seemed restless, and occupied himself in pitching pebbles about and pulling up grass. A small heap of the latter was found near the parapet.—Times of India, June 23.

COAL IN SOUTHERN INDIA .- The Madras Times informs us that Major Beattie, District Engineer of Godavery, has submitted to Go-

vernment reports of progress of the coal-boring operations at Beddadanole, in that district, up to the 8th of April, during absence, on leave of Mr. King, the Government Geologist. In carrying out Mr. King's instructions, it appears that bore-hole No. 5 had been deepened from 219 to 2661 feet, or 137 feet short of the depth desired, when it caved in; and that a new hole, No. 10, was sunk 239 feet or sixty feet short of the minimum depth desired, when it also had to be abandoned, a seven and a half feet seam of coal having been met with at a depth of seventy-four feet. Of its quality Mr. King gives no report, but the District Engineer remarks marginally that it was a poor shaly coal. Bore-holes Nos. 11 and 12 were still in prowas a poor shaly coal. Bore-holes Nos. 11 and 12 were still in progress at the date of the report, viz., 8th April, having been sunk to depths of 313\frac{1}{3} to 252\frac{1}{3} feet respectively, or more than the minimum depth prescribed. In No. 11, a seven and a quarter feet stratum of coal appears to have been met with at precisely the same depth as the stratum in No. 10, regarding which Government wish to have Mr. King's opinion. No trace of coal appears in No. 12. It is presumed that Mr. King has been constantly communicated with by the subordinate in charge of the works, and that he has been duly instructed by Mr. King as to his procedure, from time to time, as required. Specimens of all the coal obtained have been directed by Government to be preserved, one set to be sent to England, and another to be deposited in the Museum at Madras, and reports of progress are to be punctually rendered every month. Major Beattie states that borings may be carried on continuously till the end of September if necessary; but that during the north-east monsoon, and up to about February, the climate of Beddadanole would probably be very feverish, and it will be best to remove the party at that time.

DEATH OF COLONEL F. P. CAMPBELL .- We much regret to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Pemberton Campbell, commanding the 14th (King's) Regiment of Hussars, died at Bangalore yesterday. of dysentery. He arrived in India with his regiment so recently as February last. He entered the army in 1854, and served with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea from 12th July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault of the Redan, on the 8th of September. (Medal with Clasp and Turkish Medal.) He served also with the 79th in the Indian campaign, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Mohum-dee. He served from September, 1858, with the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and was present at the capture of Rampore Koossia and pursuit, passage of the Gogra, affairs of Churda and attack on Bankee, with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul, and affair at Sitkaghat. He was also with Sir Alfred Horsford's force on the froatiers of Nepaul from January to June, 1859. (Medal with Clasp.) He was promoted to Captain in 1862, to Major in 1868, and to Lieutemant-Colonel in April, 1875. By this casualty the command of the regiment has devolved upon Major William Arbuthnot. This efficer is the eldest son of Mr. Archibald Arbuthnot, formerly of Messra. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, by a daughter of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Gough, and he is a brother of Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, and a consin of Sir William Arbuthnot. Bart., both of that local firm. cousin of Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart., both of that local firm. Major Arbuthnot served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian campaign in 1857 58, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, and some of the minor affairs of the campaign. (Medal with Clasp.) He also served in the Abyssinian campaign as Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier, and was present at the capture of Magdala. (Mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major and Medal.) He married, in 1865, a daughter of Lord Rivers, and two months afterwards, while travelling with her husband in Switzerland, that lady was killed by lightning. Much public sympathy was evoked in England by this catastrophe.—Bangalore Examiner, June 19.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 13. Charles H. Southard, Bimlipatam; Malacca, Pondicherry.—14. Str. Pleiades, Calcutta.—15. Str. Meinam, Galle and Pondicherry; str. Khandalla, Bombay.—16. Str. Socotra, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Vimeira, Coconada.—17. Str. Nizam, Calcutta; str. Asia, Rangoon.—19. Str. Pekin, Southampton.

Nizam, Calcutta; str. Asia, Rangoon.—19. Str. Pekin, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Miss Girard, Mr. Irving.
Mr. D'Orliac, Mr.Nicholl, and Mr. Blache. From Pondicherr.—Mr. L. de. St.
Hilsire, Mr. Verrier, and Mrs. Cullen. From Galle.—Mr. Falcon de Cimier.
From Pondicherr.—From Marsi.—Mr. A. Gallois Montburn, Mr. H. de Closets,
Mr. F. Baptiste, and Mr. F. Lecot's child.
Per str. Socotra.—From Masulipatam.—Mr. H. Bill. From Vizagapatam.—Major
Balmer. From Binlipatam.—Mr. J. Allen. From Gofalleres.—Mr. Devidson
and Mrs. Barrie.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From Calcutral.—For Maddas.—Mr.
K. Stell and Col. J. Balfour. For King George's Sound.—Mr. C. Cooper. For
Milbourne.—Mr. C. Low. For Beindist.—Mr. R. Branson. For Southampton.—
Mr. W. Wiseman, Mr. C. Lincoln, Mr. J. T. Boin, Mr W. Perry, Mr. J. W. Edmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Fairlie, Capt. and Mrs. Sheppard, Dr. C. W. Jones, Mr. J.
Baxter, and Capt. H. P. Lovell.

Per str. Asia.—From Vizagapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and two children, and
Mr. Meppen. From Rangoon.—Capt. Nelson, Licut. Knocker, Mr. McFarlane,
Colour sergt Carr, and Mr. Anderson.
Per str. Pekin.—From Southampton.—For Maddas.—Capt. A. F. Shaw. For
Calcutra.—Mr. Cordew, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Street and child. From
Vixios.—Dr. and Mrs. Picochy.

DEPARTURES.

June 14. Str. James C. Stevenson, Calcutta.—15. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str.
Pleiades London: St. Lawrence Cocapadas. str. Crayeforth, Marseilles via Pon-

June 14. Str. James C. Stevenson, Calcutta.—15. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Pleiades, London; St. Lawrence, Focanada; str. Craigforth, Marsoilles, via Pondicherry.—16. Rajah of Cochin, Masulipatam; str. Khandalla, Calcutta.—17. Str. Socotra, Bombay and Southern Ports.—18. Str. Nizam, Southampton.



PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. S. Butcher.

Per str. Pleiades.—From Calcutta.—For Loxdon.—Mr. McKenzie, Mrs.

McKenzie and child, Mr. Philpot, Rev. and Mrs. Roberts and three children, Mrs.

Eyre and two children, Mr. Phillips, Miss Bill, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Jerdon, Mr.

Yeates, Mr. Berkly, and Mrs. Berkly and three children. From Madras.—Capt.

Ockes.

Oakes.
Per str. Ehandalla.—For Bemlipatam.—Col. Hight. For Gopaulpoes.—Mr. T.
J. Maltby. Por Calcutta.—Mr. J. Affleck.
Per str' Nisam.—Brom Madras.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Col. Hodgson, Miss and Master Hodgson, Col. and Mrs. Elphinstone and three children, Master C. H.
Robertson, and Mr. C. Jordine. For Vanton.—Mr. H. E. Agor.
Per str. Pekin.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Col. G. B. Malleson and Mr. E.

## Bombay.

Another Tiger Fatality.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. A. Raitt, son of the late Major Raitt, which was occasioned by the mauling of a tiger at Khundwah.

ACTING AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR.—Lieutenant W. R. Anderson, who has been appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, in place of Captain Woodehouse, took charge of his appointment last week.—Times of India, June 23.

THE POONA EXHIBITION.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the Poona Exhibition on Friday last, and was much pleased with what he saw exhibited there. He showed his gratification by becoming a yearly subscriber to this worthy object.—
Deccan Herald, June 19.

QUARANTINE AT KURRACHEE.—The following telegram from the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Commissioner in Sind has been placed at our disposal:—June 12th—Quarantine of 15 days imposed at Aden on all vessels arriving from Persian Gulf or Kurrachee with cargo transhipped irrespective of length of voyage. The same should be done at Kurrachee if vessels wish to avoid quarantine at Aden.—Sindian, June 14.

THE LATE AUCTIONEER COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BOMBAY.—Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, committed yesterday Mr. H. V. Faulconer, the late auctioneer and commission agent, to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under section 409, for criminal breach of trust, in having sold a gun and a tonga, belonging to Mr. Aldersea, and for appropriating the proceeds of the same to his own use.—Poona Observer, June 17.

Months of the Superior of Western Street Committed Commit

MORE "MUNITIONS OF WAR."—We hear that the Superintendent of the Preventive Service and Mr. J. Tucker, one of the officers have made another seizure of munitions of war. They consist of two cases of Armstrong shot and were seized on board the P. and O. Co.'s Australian, from which vessel it was intended to tranship them to the Indus for China. It is supposed that they form part of the battery, portions of which have already been seized while in transit.—Times of India, June 23.

DARING BURGLARY.—A daring attack by burglars was made last Monday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, on the bungalow occupied by the Rajah of Akulkote, situated on the Bund Road. The burglars would have escaped but for the opportune presence of two young gentlemen who, on hearing the shouts of "chor, chor," hastened from the Bund—where they happened to be—to the spot, and succeeded in apprehending, in an adjoining field, one of the gang, a stalwart Madrasee, with a big cudgel in his hand, and which only for the bold and determined front of the young gentlemen he might, and, had he pluck, could have wielded to his advantage. The Rajah's people, who proved arrant cowards, immediately on hearing of the capture, ran up and recognised the prisoner as being one of the gang, from the fact of his having belaboured some of them with his cudgel. We learn that three others of these desperadoes have been apprehended, and that summonses for the apprehension of three more are issued.—Puna Obrver, June 8.

NIGHT ATTACK PARADE.—One of these most useful, though somewhat tantalising, manœuvres, under the command of Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, occurred last night, each man furnished with ten rounds of blank ammunition. Immediately after the firing of the nine o'clock gun, which must have been the signal for attack-a brisk and continuous rifle firing was heard in the direction of the Masonic Lodge, the Gymnasium, and along the high ridge of stones thrown up in the excavating of the Kurruckwasla Canal. The night's programme, so far as we could learn, consisted in the 2-15th Foot resisting the advance of an enemy—the 66th coming from Ghorepoorie on to the lines of the former, and a more favourable night for a surprise by an enemy could not have been selected, for besides a constant dropping of rain, the moon, though fully obscured by dark clouds, made it a matter of some difficulty to discern an object ten paces off. We would advise our readers in future when they hear any firing at night to consider it as one of these night attack parades, for now that Lord Mark Kerr has had one of them, he is sure to have another.—Puna Observer.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY .--On Wednesday last, June 14, a collision, which narrowly escaped being of a fatal nature, occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, near Mazagon Bridge. It appears

that as the Jubbulpore mail train, which left Boree Bunder at six P.M., Madras time, approached the railway over-bridge at Mazagon, an engine which had been engaged in shunting was standing on the line, and the driver of the mail train having no intimation of the danger, owing to a curve in the road, allowed the train to run on until within a short distance of the engine, immediately on seeing which he used every effort to bring his train to a standstill before coming into collision, but of course could not do so. Fortunately, however, he succeeded in arresting the speed of his train to such an extent as to prevent any serious damage being done. It is stated that the only passengers hurt were some of the company's servants, who generally travel by that train from Boree Bunder station to Tanna, and they sustained some slight bruises only. The shunting engine had its buffers, &c., considerably injured, the other engine escaping with a few damages on its face plate. Mr. Swan, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Platts, the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and some of the locomotive officers were present at the spot. The railway police, consisting of Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Simmons and some natives, were also on the spot, and rendered every assistance. The accident occasioned a delay of about one An inquiry into the cause of the accident is to be held by the authorities at Byculla.

THE CHOLERA AT GOLWOOD.—GOLWOOD, June 10.—I regret to say that the epidemic has not as yet disappeared from amongst the poor villagers of this station. On the 8th there were thirty two cases of cholera, out of which four proved fatal. Yesterday there was a little calm till the afternoon, but unhappily in the only locality, Dhedwar, where the contagion had not appeared till then, the disease carried off in a very short time about three or four men, and fright-ened the rest to such an extent that it would be no exaggeration on my part to say that these poor people were found running away as quickly as their legs would carry them with their little effects and miserably starved children, as if they were so many maniacs. Alto-gether, up to six o'clock in the evening, there were twenty-nine cases of cholera among so small a number of men, and therefore it is no wonder to see them forsaking their homes to save their dear There is a small village close by this locality known by the name of Bordee, where this miserable crowd first wanted to retire, but no sooner had they approached the limits than out came some villagers and drove them away. At about half-past eight P.M. these men and women were observed coming towards the railway station limits. I am sorry to say that these wretched refugees are being driven out from every populated place. They have taken up their temporary abode in the open fields opposite to the railway station, where they stand the least chance of molestation. The doctor, who has been sent from Bombay, complains of the ignorance of the villagers, who, being superstitious, refuse to take medicine on such occasions; but they invariably prefer muntras or jadoo, as they call it, to drive the mata (su evil deley) away, whom they consider to be the cause of the plague. At this juncture the people of the village miss their former doctor and ready adviser in Mr. Lazarus Abraham, who, owing to his wife's sudden death, has retired to Poona. This gentleman has done a great service in reforming the illiterate people in and about the village, and has gained their confidence after a patient study of their manners in medicinal cures. Even he sometimes lamented over the ignorance of the people, when in cases of sickness, they resorted to their favourite charms, &c.— Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

A Mutinous Outbreak on Board an American Ship. -On Saturday morning at eleven o'clock a boy from the American ship John Clarke brought the intelligence on board the Police Hulk that a serious row had taken place on board that ship between the seamen serious row had taken place on board that snip between the seamen and the captain and officers, in which fire-arms and other deadly weapons were being used. Mr. Moffat, the Superintendent of the Water Police, at once put off in a police boat in company with three police officers, Messrs. Ingram, Goff and Rogers. On the police officers boarding that vessel, they found a seaman, named Allick, suffering from a bullet wound on his left arm. It appears from inquiries that this man Allick had discharged a revolver three times at the captain of that vessel and the second officer. The captain retaliated with his revolver, shooting the man Allick through the left arm, the bullet lodging in the fleshy part of the shoulder blade. Previous to this the chief officer attempted to disarm the man Allick, but a seaman named Brown interfered, and struck the chief officer on the head with a heavy teak batten, knocking him down insensible over a water cask which was standing at the doorway of the forecastle, during which time another seaman, named Macmahon, taking an iron belaying pin from the rail of the ship's side pursued the second officer round the decks. The second officer was also armed with a revolver, but in the early part of the scuffle he had put it out of order by striking the opposite parties engaged in the scuffle with it. To Mr. Moffat, with the police officers on arriving on board, the crew offered no resistance. Mr. Moffat ordered the removal of the wounded man Allick to the European General Hospital, where he is at present under treatment. The seaman Brown and Macmahon were taken into custody and lodged at the Fort Police-court chowkey. The disturbance appears to have originated through the second officer chastising the man Allick for being absent from the hold of that ship, where they were stowing

cargo, for a longer time than what the second officer thought was necessary. When the captain and chief officer interfered, the other two men, who took a prominent part in the scuffle, went to the assistance of their shipmate Allick. The others of the crew appear to have stood neutral, although a great deal of dissatisfaction prevailed among the crew, of which they have frequently complained to the American Consul, but they received no redress at his hands. We might mention that Captain Russel, of the late barque Kashgar, recently burnt at sea, is at present the chief officer of the John Clarke. -Bombay Gazette, June 16.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 16. Str. Coconada, Bushire; str. Sumatra, Genca.—18. Condor, Liverpool.—19. Str. Akola, Kurrachee.—20. Str. Kthiopia, Calcutta; Gasmere, Liverpool.—21. Str. Siam, London; str. Punjaub, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ABRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Siam.—From Southampton.—For Bomean.—Mr. F. Blake, Mr. Rilkie, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. C.'E. Ozanne. From Verice.—Mr. S. E. Shilloom. From Berentst.—Col. J. C. Wood, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. J. T. Fleet, Mr. E. C. Gordon, Mr. Curwen, Mr. G. Cheetham, and Major Lang. From Adex.—Lieut. A. Cutfield and Mr. F. Blockley.

DEPARTIRES.

June 16. Str. Australia, Southampton.—17. Edward Kidder, Havre; Golconda, Amsterdam; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; Maitland, Antwerp.—19. Lucy A. Nickels, Havre.—21. Star of Iudia, Calcutta; Erin's Star, Hull; str. Coconada, Calcutta; Str. Bellona, Antwerp. via the Canal.—22. Black Prince, Calcutta; Star of Germany, London; str. Dacca, Coast and Calcutta; str. Mula, Colombo and Tuticorin; Africa, Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australian.—From Bomay.—For Southampton.—Mr. Charles Freeborough, Sub Conductor and Mrs. Sincock, Mr. T. H. Moore, Mrs. Boberts and two children, Mr. Rolland, and Lieut. Daniell. For Brindlei.—Mr. J. Stewart and Col. E. T. Boddam.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. T. G. Skardon, Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, Mr. J. M. McNabb, Mrs. H. W. Barrow, Mr. F. Lean, and Mr. L. Jones. For Brindlei.—Mr. E. Drummond, Mr. F. C. Carr. Lieut. W. Hill, Lieut. col. Harnett, Mr. H. B. Lawford, Mr. G. H. Symmons, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, and Mr. MacFarlane. For Verice.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. C. Kapp. For Suez.—Mr. G. A. Jung. For Aden.—Lieut. Bradden.

### Commercial.

MIINICIPAL LOAN

per Cent. Ditto	Municipal			•••		House Rate Market Rate	
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Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200		195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	•	Rs. 3200
Coorle Quinning Company (De E (MA)		Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:-	•• •••	
(A) Chana (Ba # 000)		Rs. 700 per shar
/D( Ghana /Da # 000)		3300
_ (B) Share (i.e. 6,000)		TYN her state (

Fort Press Company (	K8. 3,667)	•••		***	•••	••	K8. 1550
Frere Press Company	(Rs. 250)	•••	•••	•••		•••	680 per share
Frere Land Company	(Rs. 150)	•••	•••		•••	•••	80
Great Eastern Spinnin	g and Weavi	ng Cor	npany	(Rs. 1	,100)		Rs. 1275
Great Indian Peninsula	ir Railway C	ompan	y Con	solida	ted St	ook	
(£20 paid up)				•••	•••		272
Hydraulic Press Compo	any (Rs. 4.00	00)	***	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,00	0)``		•••	•••	•••	•••	1200
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Mercantile Bank (Rs. 2	50)			•••	***	•••	300
New Bank of Bombay	(Rs. 500)		***	•••		•••	7331
Ditto New issue (R.		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	400
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Oriental Weaving and i	Spinning Co	m pany	(Re. 1	3.500)	•••	•••	830
Royal Spinning and We	eaving Com	oany ()	Rs. 1.5	00)	•••	•••	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Co	laba Land C	ompai	y		•••	•••	1195
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Four-and-state per Cent.
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.
Gold Leaf 994 touch
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.
Ditto Pekin ... 18-10-0 ••• FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bowsay, July 14.—(By Telegram.)
—Plees Goods firm. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 83 lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40 's Mule
Twist, 94; 30 's Water Twist, 94. Cotton firm: Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 163; Courne, Rs. 160.
Shipments of the week, 12,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank
bills, 1s. 6 11-16d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 1014; Four-and-a-Half
per Cent. ditto, 1872, 1014; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 104. Freights: 45s.
to 57s. 6d



# Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 17.)

(Gazette of India, June 17.)

ALLEN—HAYNEL.—Mr. W. G. Allen, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bahawalpur div., Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from July 3. Lieut. H. S. F. Haynel, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on May 5.

BUBN-MURDOCH—Scott. — Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, received, and Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, made over charge of the 3rd subdiv. of the Delhi div. on the 3rd inst.

RUBCHER E. H. asst. sunt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from

BUTCHER, E. H., asst. supt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade, from March 26.

DE SALIS, J. R., asst. examiner of P.W. Accounts, Punjab, is transfd. to the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D.

GAEL.—PAEZOLD.—The undermentioned officers are transfd. from Rajpootana to Central India from April 1:—Mr. C. E. Gael, exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. A. J. W. Paezold, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Hill, Capt. A., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, P.W.D., is posted to the 5th

Circle, Military Works.

HOGAN.-Consequent on the return of Mr. Penny from priv. leave, Mr. J. Hogan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Saugor div., Military Works, is transfd. to the Lucknow div., hilitary Works.

Landon.—The services of Capt. A. Landon, general list, inf., asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajpootana, are replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept. LAWRENCE, Capt. J. B., Bombay staff corps, asst. supt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from the 2nd grade to the 1st grade, from March 10.

MATHEWS, H. F., C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Jorbat

MOORE, E., is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway, as a temp. arrangement.

arrangement.

MURRAY—NUTHALL.—Capt. H. Y. Murray and Capt. H. J. Nuthall, exec. engrs., P.W.D. Rajpootana, respectively delivered over and received charge of the effice of the exec. engr., Nusseerabad div., on May 13.

NUTHALL—SINGH.—H. J. Nuthall, exec. engr., and Mr. Bhugutt Singh, asst. engr., respectively delivered over and received charge of the effice of the exec. engr., Mayo College div., on May 13.

OLDHAM, Captain F. G., R.E., examiner, P.W. Accounts, Hyderabad, is temped to Oudh

transfd. to Oudh.

PARKER, W. H., exec. engr., 1st grade, on the estab. under the Director of State Railways, is prom. to the rank of superint. engr., 3rd grade, from Aug. 23, 1875.

PENNY, A., exec. engr., Saugor div., returned on June 10 last, from the two months' priv. leave granted to him.

Shepheed—Quarry.—Capt. C. E. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps, exec.

engr., Tirhoot State Railway, made over, and Mr. W. Quarry, exec. engr., received charge of the Somastipoor div., Tirhoot State Railway, on June 1.

VATERHOUSE.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has app. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, of Drapers' Hall, Austin Friars, London, solicitor, to be a comsr. in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, WATERHOUSE. the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by

them in respect of property in India.

White, Lieut. col. J. H., R.E., is app. to offic. as master of the Bombay Mint, during the abs. of Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., c.s.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gasette, June 14)

Mr. F. W. Kelly, revenue surveyor, in charge of the Survey Operations in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll.

Capt. A. R. Wilkinson is app. to be a member of the Central Exami-

nation Committee.

Mr. G. S. Park is app. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun from the date on which he was relieved of his acting appt. as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. G. E. Porter, officg. mag. and coll., Saran, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Saran and Chumparun during the abs., on leave, of Mr. E. Drummond.

Mr. G. S. Park, joint mag. and dep. coll., is reapp. to act as mag. and coll. of Sarun during the abs. on duty of Mr. Porter. Mr. Park will act

in the 1st grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. W. E. Cantopher, head master, Hooghly Collegiate School, is app. to asst. professor in the Hooghly College.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., insp. of schools, Behar circle, is app. to act in the 1st class of the Bengal Educational Service during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Clarke.

Mr. B. Leslie is app. to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. Stephenson, deceased.



GAZETTE.

Capt. J. May, exec. engr., is app. to be vice-chairman of the District Road Cess Committee of Sarun, from Sept. 18.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Jorhat.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, exec. engr. (temp. rank) 4th grade, Dacca div., assumed charge of the late Mymensingh div. on May 20.

Sergt. G. Stuttaford, probationary overseer, lat grade, attached to the Darjeeling div., is permanently app. to the Upper Subordinate Estab. in grade, from June 1.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 10.)
Surg. J. Moran, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Military Dept., to offic. as civil surgeon, 2nd class, and to be posted to Mainpuri, v. Surg. major G. B. Hadow, transfd.

From April 20, the date on which Mr. J. V. Sturt, asst. comr., 2nd

class, went on priv. leave :-

Mr. W. R. Barry, office asst. comr., Jhansi, to offic in the 2nd class of asst. comrs.; and Mr. W. R. Tucker, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, Jalaun, to offic in the 3rd class of aest. comrs.

Mr. G. Butt, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, from Agra to Cawn-

Mr. F. N. Wright, settlement officer, Campore, with the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement, to be exercised in Pargana Rasu-

an other in charge of a settlement, to be exercised in rargana massibabod, of the Cawnpore dist., for the decision of appeals.

The services of Major O. I. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., Jhansi, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

Mr. L. E. Saubolle, supervisor, 1st grade, Cawnpore dist., Allahabad Provincial div., is reduced to the 2nd grade, from May 22.

Mr. A. Atkinson, exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the Agra Pro-

vincial div. Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Benares Pro-

wincial div.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Meerut dist., Meerut

Provincial div., on the 13th ult.

Mr. H. Gwyther, exec. engr., 3rd grade; and Mr. Knight, exec. engr., 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad Provincial div., on May 29.

Mr. C. G. Palmer, exec. engr., 4th grade, Etawah div., Ganges Canal, passed the prescribed Lower Standard Examination in Hiudustani on

Mr. W. Willcocks, asst. engr. and personal asst. to suptg. engr., 1st circle of Irrigation Works, N.W.P., on May 14.

Mr. O. Philpott, exec. engr., 4th grade, Narora div., Lower Ganges

Canal, on May 19.

From May 20 Mr. W. P. Richardson to exec. engr., 3rd grade, v. Capt.

From May 20 Mr. W. P. Richardson to exec. engr., and grade, v. Capt. F. V. Corbett, R.E., cn furl.
Mr. C. T. Evans, to exec. engr., 4th grade, v. Mr. Richardson.
Lieut. J. T. Badgeley, R.E., to asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Evans.
Mr. J. H. Thornhill, asst. engr., 1st grade, Narora div., Lower Ganges
Canal, is transfd. tempy. to the 1st circle of irrigation, and posted to
the Bulandshahr div., Ganges Canal.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 8.)

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, officg. dep. comr., Muzaffargarh, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Mooltan, during the absence of Lieut. col. Birch.

Mr. D. B. Sinclair, asst. comr., Montgomery, is app. to offic. as dep.

comr., Muzaffargarh, v. Mr. Tremlett. Mr. A. R. Bulman, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Gujran. wala, v. Major F. D. Harington.

Surg. J. T. B. Bookey, 6th Punjab inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Edwardesabad during the absence on privilege leave of Surg. W. Jackson, 5th Punjab cav.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Renolds, bar. rister at-law, Lahor, to offic. as Govt. Advocate, Punjab, v. Mr. H. M. Plowden, app. to offic. as Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence

on privilege leave of Mr. C. Bonlnois.

Capt. H. J. Lawrence, asst. comr., in charge of the sub div. of Rupar, in the Umballa dist., is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Umballa as a temp. arrangement, and is invested with the powers of a dep. comr., under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875.

Mr. J. C. Brown, asst. comr., Amritsar, is app. to the charge of the sub div. of Rupar, in the Umballa dist. during the absence of Capt. H.

sub div. of Rupar, in the Umballa dist., during the absence of Capt. H.

J. Lawrence, from May 29.

Mr. T. B. Morris, exec. engr., is deputed on special duty to Ladakh from April 27, on which date he left the 2nd div., Lahor and Peshawar

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 17.)

Beegnan.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. C. H. Bergman, late 60th N.I., wing officer 19th Punjab N.I., and Capt. J. T. Whish, staff corps, qrmr. 16th (The Luck. 0w) N.I.

Dieginson, Capt. C. T. M., gen. list, cav., 1st squad. subaltern, 2nd Bengal cav., to be adjt., Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Capt. E. A. Money, whose tour of service has expired.

PLOWDEN.—The following app. is made in the Punjab frontier force:

Tiont W. E. C. C. Blander, 42nd fact a conditate for the Bengal staff

Lieut. W. F. C. C. Plowden, 43rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to offic as 2nd wing subaltern on probation, during the period Lieut. H. B. Urmston may offic. in the 2nd Sikh inf., from such date as he may have joined his app.

FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE APPAIRS. The following orders, issued by the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept.,

are republished for general information:—
No. 579, Simla, May 24.—With reference to the G.G.O.s No. 808 of 1873 and No. 962 of 1873, it is hereby notified that applications for furlough in or out of India, on private affairs, from all officers holding permanent appointments not under the C. in C. should, in future, be submitted by the local Govts. or administrations or depts. direct to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., instead of through the office of the

adjt. gen.

2. The submission of applications from regimental officers will be guided by the rules in force for regulating the number of absentees on furlough on private affairs, and heads of depts. will be considered responsible that they forward no such applications when the absence of an officer will cause inconvenience to the dept.

3. This order does not affect the provisions of G.G.O. No. 221 of 1876.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

HE HOW. THE COMMANDERIN-ORIGE IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, May 31.)

BLOOD—NORTH—BROWN.—Capt. B. Blood, R.E., 2nd in com. and supt.
of park and field train, to offic. as comdt. Sappers and Miners, v.
Manusell, on furl.; Capt. W. North, R.E., adjt., on sick leave, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Blood, in addition to his duties as adjt.; and Lieut.

I. F. Brown, R.E. to offic as unit of park and field train and to act. L. F. Brown, R.E., to offic. as supt. of park and field train, and to act also as 2nd in com. until the return of Capt. North.

BOWHILL. - Chakrata station order confd., dated May 23, app. Lieut. and adjt. J. H. Bowhill, 62nd foot, to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. F. Inglis, proc. on leave.

Bushman, Lieut. C. A. Bushman to be adjt. 73rd regt., v. Doncaster, pro-

moted, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. CLARE—SALKELD—MICHEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 11, mak-

CLARE—SALKELD—MICHEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 11, making the following appts., consequent on the return from offic. Staff employ of Capt. A. B. Clare, adjt., and during the absence, on furl., of Major W. G. Cubitt, v.c., wing officer:—Capt. A. B. Clare, adjt. 16th N.I., to offic. as wing officer; Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing sub., to offic. as ndjt.; Capt. J. W. A. Michell, attached, to offic. as lst wing sub. Greenaway, Lieut. S. G. C., 40th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 31st N.I., on prob.

Hogge, Lieut. J. W., 83rd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. to 14th N.I., on prob.

Marrey, Lieut. H. R., 1st batt. 14th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern 24th N.I., on probation.

Marin, Lieut. col. W. R., Bengal inf., to be 2nd in comd. 38th M.I., v. Hodgson, ret.

Hodgson, ret.

MICHELL-BECHER-SANDYS.-Regtl. crder confd., dated May 2, making the following apps., with effect from the 4th idem:—Lieut. St. J. F. Michell to offic as adit. 10th Bangal car., in addition to his duties of 1st squad. subaltern, v. Capt. A. W. B. Becher, adjt., proceeded on gen. leave; Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his duties of 2nd squad. subaltern, v. Capt. C. A. Carthew, app.

offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Allahabad.

Benny, Lieut. G. B., 62ud regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic.

as 2nd squad. subaltern, 1st Bengal cav., on probation.

THOMSON—WILSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 23, making the following apps., as a temp. measure, in consequence of the departure on furl. of Lieut. col. R. Worsley:—Lieut. T. G. Thomson, adjt. and offic. wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Lieut. E. H. Wilson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as offic.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 7 to June 13.)

BIGNELL, Lieut. E. D. F., 2nd battalion 22nd regiment, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. in 17th N.I., on probation, v. Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, app. 1st wing subalt.

BROWN, Lieut. col. J. H., 21st brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from

Meean Meer to Ferozepore, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

Bruce.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated April 26, directing Lieut.

col. A. A. Bruce, comdt. 37th N.I., to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of the brigdr. gen. com. the Robilcand dist. on inspection duty

DENNISS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 29, app. Lieut. G. L. T. Denniss to be asst. instr. of musketry to 62ud foot from June 29, v. Lieut.

A. Goding, proceeded to depot.

EYRE, Lieut. T. H., 11th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be offic. 2nd squad. subalt. to 18th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Fordyce, app. officg. adjt. 2nd Bengal cav.

GARSTIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, app. Lieut. G. L. Garstin to offic. as interp. to 63rd foot, vice Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps, no other qualified officer being

McNeale.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, app. Capt. J. A. McNeale, 3rd squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., to be officg. adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, app. to the 2nd Bengal

NEDHAM, Lieut. E. M., 62nd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing subalt. in 11th N.I., on prob., vice Ommanney, on

VYYYAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 30, reapp. Capt. B. G. Vyvyan, 1st wing subalt. 7th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, vice Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, on furl. THE ANNUAL RELIEF.

The following alterations in the annual relief, published in G.O.C.C., dated April 23, are ordered:—
1st regt. N.I., from Gorakhpur to Benares, instead of Bhagalpur.

5th regt. N.I., from Meerut to Bhagalpur, instead of Gorakhpur. 40th regt. N.I., from Ferozepore to Gorakhpur, instead of Benares.



LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:

39th Regt.—Capt. A. G. Wynen to be major, from Oct. 2, 1875.
66th Regt.—Capt. C. V. Oliver to be major, from Sept. 8, 1874.
109th Regt.—Major G. C. Bartholomew to be lieut. col., from May 17.
Royal Art.—Capt. W. H. Auchinleck to rank as capt. from June 25, 1874

2nd Batt. 60th Royal Rifles.—Capt. N. J. Pauli to be major, from May 27.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN THE EAST.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval :

-Sub lieut. H. L. Daly to be lieut. 15th Hussars

1st Batn. 2nd Regt.-Sub lieut. G. F. Pinkney to be lieut., and Sub lieut. H. L. Dawson to be lieut.

2nd Batn. 15th Regt.—Sub lieut. E. W. Dun to be lieut., Sub lieut. W. W. Ward to be lieut., and Sub lieut. J. R. C. Domvile to be lieut. 43rd Regt.—Sub lieut. E. E. M. Lawford to be lieut., and Sub lieut.

H. A. Littledale to be lieut.

44th Regt.—Sub lieut. J. G. Morris to be lieut.
45th Regt.—Sub lieut. J. F. Worlledge to be lieut.
48th Regt.—Sub lieut. M. J. Munro to be lieut.
66th Regt.—Sub lieut. A. B. Fenton to be lieut., and Sub lieut. C. E. Walter to be lieut.

67th Regt.—Sub lieut. W. A. D'Oyly Mealy to be lieut., and Sub lieut.

J. P. Sparling to be lient. 83rd Regt.—Sub lient. E. C. L. Walter to be lient. 89th Regt.—Sub Lient. R. H. C. Tufnell to be lient. 107th Regt.—Sub lieut. E. S. Hastings to be lieut.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts.:—
2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lient. col. C. W. Fletcher, Bengal staff corps, to be office. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, during the absence on furl.

of Major Campbell, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, 2nd squad. sub. and officg. adjt., 8th Bengal cavy., to be officg. adjt., v. Salkeld, on furl.

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Regtl. order, dated May 10, making the following appts., consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. H. A. Shakespear, 2nd squad. officer, officg. 2nd in com. :

Capt. R. B. Graham, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Lieut. G. A. Money, office. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. M. Armstrong to continue to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as 2nd squad. sub.

1ST NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order, dated May o, making the following appts., with effect from April 16, v. Lieut. J. A. Miley, adjt. and officg. wing officer app. to the Mily. Accounts Dept. :—
Capt. W. More-Molyneux, 1st wing sub. and office. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. T. J. Bailey, 2nd wing sub. and officg. 1st wing sub., to offic as grmr., in addition to his other duties.

at. G. H. More-Molyneux, officg. 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt., with effect from April 30.

19TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

The regtl. order, dated April 17 last, is confirmed, making the following appointments, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. col. J. Ruggles, commandant, proceeded on general leave:—

Major A. Copland, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

Capt. C. H. Bergman, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.
Capt. J. E. Waller, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addi-

tion to his other duties.

Dated April 22, directing Capt. J. E. Waller to continue to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. A. J. Brander as qrmr., in addition to the duties of the appointments to which they were nominated in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 10, and with effect from Feb. 17.

TRANSPORT REGULATIONS.

The following G. O. by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head-quarters, Simla, May 8.—The following alterations are made in the Transport Regulations :-

Transport Regulations, Part I.

Para. 204 is reconstructed as follows: 204. Warrant Officers, invalided and pensioned on the Indian rate, are

not entitled to free passage to Europe.

II. Warrant Officers who have served the prescribed periods entitling them to the Europe rate of pension are, on being pensioned, entitled to free passage on the regulated rate of passage money, if proceeding to

Europe.

III. Warrant Officers who have served the prescribed periods entitling them to the Europe rate of pension, and who proceed home on medical certificate in view to retiring at the end of their leave, are likewise entitled to a free passage, or the regulated rate of passage money to Europe.

IV. Warrant Officers invalided in India, but qualified by service to retire in Europe, if desirous of admission to the English rate of pension are, on finally relinquishing all claims to the Indian rate of pension, entitled to a free passage, or the regulated passage money of their rank to Europe, precisely in the same manner as Warrant Officers on the effective list proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

List proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

V. Warrant Officers receiving retiring pensions to settle in the Colonies

are allowed free passage thereto.

Transport Regulations, Part II.

The following clause to be added to para. 140A (G.O. 283 of 1873): Warrant Officers receiving a retiring pension to settle in the Colonies are allowed, in addition to free passage by sea, the cost of transit to the port of embarkation, as granted to those proceeding to England on retiring pensions.

May 20.—The following addition is made to Transport Regulations, Part I., and will be entered as para. 47a:—
47a. On board her Majesty's Indian troopships all Warrant Officers not holding honorary commissions are entitled to second class accommodation and messing. In other vessels Warrant Officers of the first class are proand messing. In other vessels Warrant Officers of the first class are provided with first class accommodation or passage money at first class rates.

The following additions are made to Transport Regulations, Part-I., to be entered as Clauses Ic. and XIV. of para. 169:—

Ic. Officers of the Indian Medical Service of the rank of Surgeon-General, who may have passed through a tour of service as Deputy Surgeon-General or exturning to England on completion of such tour, be treated

deneral, or returning to England on completion of such tour, be treated in the same manner as General and other officers of the Indian Army ap-

pointed to commands in India.

Clause XIV. A free passage to England will be granted to sub lieutenants who fail to qualify for their lieutenancies.

#### MEDICAL.

BARCLAY, Surg. A., of the Bengal medical estab., to offic. as medica officer in charge of the 1st regt., Central India Horse, with effect from the date of taking charge and until relieved by Surg. Caldcott.

BLAKE, Surg. major J., inspr. gen. of prisons in the Central Provs., to offic as civil surg., Nagpur, during the abs. on furl. of Surg. major W.

B. Beatson, M.D.

CALDECOTT, Surg. R., app. to the medical charge of the 1st regt., Central India Horse, by Notific. No. 545c, dated March 1, to continue to offic. as medical officer in charge of the 2nd regt., Central India Horse, until relieved by Surg. Keegan on furl.

CARROLL, Hony. Capt. and dep. comy. W., of the ordnance commissariat dept., is transfd. to the pension estab., on an invalid pension of Rs.

240 per mensem.

CROCKER.—Hyderabad Contingent—4th Cavalry—Surgeon major H. Crocker, M.D., in med. charge, 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. in med. charge, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.D.

FREVER.—H. M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a surg. in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—Medical dept.—Surg. P. J. Frever. M.D.

LECKLER, Surg. H. M., app. to offic. as civil surg. of Bhandara, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties on the 28th ult.

LLOYD, Surg. J., M.D., office, civil surg. of Unao in Oudh, to be a civil surg., from March 3 last, v. Surg. P. J. Heffernan, dec.

LLOYD—The services of Surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., are placed at the disp. of

the Home Dept., from March 3.

Mair.—The services of Surg. E. Mair, M.B., medical dept., office in med. charge, 35th (The Mynpoorie) N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

MANTELL.—The following station orders issued by Col. H. L. Campbell, comdg. at Declee, dated Jan. 12, are confirmed:—On the departure on duty of Surg. major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Declee Irregular Force, Surg. mojor R. Mantell, 9th Bengal Cavy., to take over medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force.

Surg. J. Middleton, M.D., doing duty with 34th regt., to be surg. major, from March 31. MIDDLETON.-Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:

MOBAN.—Allahabad division order confirmed, dated May 16, directing Surg. J. Moran to take charge of the duties of the garrison surg. at Chunar, with effect from April 6.

O'FLYNN-BOVILL.—Fort William garrison order confd., dated May 20, directing Surg. D. J. O'Flynn, M.D., to relieve Surg. J. Martin of the medical charge of the mily. prison, Fort William, from such date as the latter officer may assume charge of 7-13th B.A. Dated May 20, appt. Surg. E. Bovill, M.B., 16th N.I., garrison staff surg., Fort William, from such date as Surg. J. Martin may assume med. charge of 7 13th B.A. 7.18th B.A.

PARSONS-CONSTANT.-Supernumy. Surg. major F. Parsons and F. G. Constant, M.D., of the med. dept., are brought on the estab. of surge. major to fill existing vacancies.

Reid, Surg. A. S., M.B., is confd. in med. charge of the 8th N.1.

KEID, Surg. A. S., M.B., is confd. in med. charge of the 8th N.1.

SANDERSON, Surg. major A., M.D., of the Madras med. estab., to offic. in med. charge of 4th inf., v. Surg. major Crocker.

SIMMONDS.—In modification of the latter portion of the notific. of this dept., No. 804c., dated April 10, Surg. W. A. Simmonds, of the Bengal medical dept., is app. to offic, as medical officer in charge of the Merwar Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and for such time as Surg. S. Brereton may be employed at Bhurtpore or until further orders.

or until further orders.

WARD—ILLINGWORTH.—The following orders are confd.:—Lucknow brig. order, dated March 22, directing Surg. E. C. R. Ward, 65th regt., to proceed to Fort Muchee Bawn, and relieve Surg. major F. E. M'Farland, and the latter officer to take med. charge of the 65th regt., during the absence, on sick leave, of Surg. major H. Sherlock. Dated March 27, directing Surg. major J. A. Illingworth to proceed to Fort Muchee Bawn, and relieve Surg. E. C. R. Ward, and the latter officer to rejoin the 65th foot. Dated April 6, directing Surg. E. C. R. Ward, 65th foot, to proceed to Fort Muchee Bawn, on the 12th inst., and relieve Surg. major J. A. Illingworth, and the latter officer to and relieve Surg. major J. A. Illingworth, and the latter officer to take over med. charge of the R.A. div., during the absence, on leave, of Surg. major T. B. P. O'Brien.



DISTINCTION CONFERED ON A NATIVE.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to confer the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction on Syud Ali Shab, of Sirdhana, in the district of Meerut, in

CONSULAR.—The Gazette of India notifies that, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the temporary appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as acting consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, assistant commissioner, Jorhat, privilege leave for two months, with effect from June 5, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. H. B. Lawford, officiating district and sions judge of Hooghly, for three months, from June 19. Mr. J. R. Hand, assistant settlement officer, Southal Pergunnahs, for two months and a-half, from May 9. Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Southal Pergunnahs, for five months, in extension. Rev. F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, chaplain of Hazareebagh, for two years. Mr. C. F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, chaplain of Hazareebagh, for two years. Mr. C. J. K. Watson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on special survey duty in the South Western Circle, availed himself of the leave granted him on May 22. The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. W. Brown, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Jaunpur district, Allahabad Provincial Division, is hereby cancelled. Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., assistant commissioner, Bilaspur, for one year, from Feb. 21. Mr. W. K. Steut, temporary assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, attached to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway Division, special leave for three months, to study the native languages from July 20. Mr. H. R. Rich an assistto study the native languages, from July 20. Mr. H. R. Rich, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, Telegraph Department, privilege leave for two months and sixteen days. Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, boundary settlement officer, and political assistant in Bhopal, privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. R. Fink, assistant registrar, High Court,

Original Side, for fifteen months, from May 22.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Major the Hon. R. Hare, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. Crosthwaite, R.A., to remain at Landour from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Sub lient. F. Hawkins, 1 8th foot, to Lucknow, for four mouths, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. L. E. Goodall, 59th foot, from July 15 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs in extension. Col. A. Light, R.H.A., to Murree and Cashmere, from May 9 to Oct. 9, on private affairs. Lieut. R. E. Mundy, R.H.A., to remain at Simla from June 16 to July 17, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. A. H. Armytage, R.H.A., to remain at Mussoorie, from June 14 to Aug. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. M. C. Wood, 10th hussars, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, from date of embarkation to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major H. D. Jackson, R.A., to Murree, from June 18 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. R. J. Pike, 2-12th foot, from June 13 to June 18, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. Q. H. Thompson, 2-12th foot, from June 13 enable him to rejoin. Lieut. Q. H. Thompson, 2-12th foot, from June 13 to June 18, in extension of priv. leave, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. W. E. B. Moynon, M.D., to Simla, for four months, from May 8. Capt. J. B. Smith, Bengal staff corps, deputy asst. comy. general, 2nd class, to Calcutta, for thirty days, preparatory to applying for furlough. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. W. H. Greathed, c.E., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, Irrigation Branch, P.W. Department, for one year and twenty-nine days, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. R. Maunsell, c.B., R.E., Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor general commandant corps of Rengal sappers

### Madras.

A.D.C. to the Governor general, commandant, corps of Bengal sappers and mines, for six months.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 13.)

RORSBUBGH, B., is re-app. sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district

LODWICK, R. W., accountant gen., Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. E. Rule on June 5.

WHITLOCK, Capt. C. J. T., asst. supt. of police, Tinnevelly, to act as asst. supt. of police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. H. W. Blair on other duty, from the date on which he assumed charge of the appt.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 13.)
DURANT, Vet. Surg. G., of 9th brigade R.A., is posted to C baty. of that brigade, but will continue to do duty with the R.A. at Secunderabad. Harris, Capt. H. T., having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from June 13.

Howler, Brigdr. gen. A., C.B., of the staff corps, will be entitled to colonel's allowances from June 11.

JENNINGS, Major C. J., staff corps, has reported his return from Europe. TREVOR, Lieut. col. F. C., R.A., to be asst. adjt. gen., R,A., from April 26, v. Col. E. H. Couchman, dec.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service: Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) A. J. M. Rainey, staff corps, £292 and £3,687 Eogland.

Lieut. col. S. C. Montgomerie, staff corps, £292 and £232. 18s. Eng.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, June 7.)
-Regtl. order confd., dated May 30, by the comdt. 3rd L.I., Anderson.app. Capt. A. W. L. Anderson, to offic. as wing officer, from this date, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., until the arrival of Lieut. col. Warrington

BRAINE, Lieut. E. F., from 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I. to wing subalt. 30th N.I.

Hammick, Capt. St. V. A., 43rd foot, is directed to proceed to Secunderabadforthwith to relieve Major G. G. Hannen, who has resigned the

IRVINE.—Order confd., dated May 8, by the officer comdg. 44th foot, app. Capt. Irvine to act as interp. to the regt., vice Lieut. Browne, on leave of absence.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. R. A., D baty. 9th brigade R.A., who has been app.

to the R.H.A. at home, is directed to proceed to England.

STAINFORTH.—Order confd., dated June 1, by the comdt. 36th N.I., app. Capt. W. Stainforth to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt. during the absence of Capt. Hutchins, on gen. leave.

#### MEDICAL.

FERRAND-PODROZA.-Messrs. E. Ferrand and F. H. Podroza are ad. mitted as surgs. on the Madras Estab. from May 17.

LAING, Surg. J. A., M.D., is posted to Mysore div.

Shaw.—Order confd., dated May 22, by the officer comdg. Ceded dist., directing Surg. major H. T. Shaw to assume med. charge of the wing 39th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his own duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. H. Oakes, staff corps, cantonment mag., Bellary, for one year, four months, and twentythree days on private affairs, and seven months and seven days on m.o. Major H. P. Lane, 20th brigade R.A., from May 1 to Oct. 31. Surg. J. E. Purdon, from April 25 to July 24. Lieut. J. A. Strachan, 43rd foot, for two months, to Neilgherries, in extension. Sub. lieut. C. E. Harman, 89th foot, for four months, from May 1 or date of departure, to Neilgherries. Col. W. C. Phillips, commandant 39th N.I., from May 31 or date of departure, to Bombay. Capt. A. F. Orchard, qrmr. 2nd N.I., from June 10, to Madras. Major A. T. Rolland, staff corps, superintendent of police, Tanjore, to Europe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in

June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. N. Hunter, R.E., district engr., Salem, prep. leave not exceeding thirty days. Surg. F. M. district engr., Salem, prep. leave not exceeding thirty days. Surg. F. m. Rickard, zillah surgeon and supt. of Tinnevelly jail, privilege leave for three months, from June 1. Mr. J. Anderson, steward of the General Hospital, Madras, for two months, from June 1. Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, manager, Grand Arsenal Office, privilege leave for one month, from June 8. Mr. D. S. White, uncovenanted assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. N. B. Daly, inspector of police, Kistna district, privilege leave for two months. Capt. G. H. Oakes, cantonment magistrate of Bellary, subsidiary leave for one month, from date of departure from Bellary, preparatory to furlough.

### Bombay.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 8.)
BAUGHAUMKAR, K. N., received charge of the office of the dep. educational insp., Belgaum sub div. on the 24th ult.

FERNANDES—BARRETT.—Messrs. P. F. Fernandes, sub asst. conservator of forests, Kanara, and H. Barrett, dep. conservator of forests, Kanara, delivered over and assumed charge of the office of the sub asst. con-

servator of forests, Kanara, on May 31.

Harr—Thomson.—Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Nassick, from Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., on May 27. Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., received charge of the exec. engr., Poous and Kirkee, from Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B., R.E., on May 31.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 22.)

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 22.)

Ashdowne, W., is app. to act as exec. engr., Ratnagiri, during the absence of Capt. R. T. Frere, R.E.

CANDY, Major T., resumed charge of the office of Marathi translator, Educational Dept., on the 8th inst.

Lester, Col. J. F., is confd. as polit. supt., Sawant Wari.

Schneider, Col. F., to be polit. agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta

country, from the 12th inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 15.)

EWIS—RIDDING.—Acting conductor J. Lewis to be sub conductor, and Acting Sub conductor J. Ridding to be sergt. in the barrack dept., from May 31, consequent on the return of Conductor C. Bather from furl. LEWIS-RIDDING .-NUTTALL, Col. T., is appt. to offic. as comdt., Sind Frontier Force, daring the absence of Col. Loch, c.B.



(Bombay Government Gazette, June 22.)

Bell, Major T., officg. comdt. 30th N.I., offic. as comdt. Sind frontier

force, in addition to his own duties, from April 8 to April 28.

TREVOR—WACE.—Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., is perm., at his own request, to reside in England. Lieut. B. Wace, asst. supt. of factories, Ordnance Dept., performed the duties of supt., Gunpowdor Factory, in addition to his own, from May 16 to May 26, both days inclusive.

WADDINGTON, Col. E., staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service from June 20.

#### RETIREMENTS

Col. J. S. Kemball and Lieut. col. E. N. Marsh, staff corps, of the Bombay army, are perm. to retire from the service, from June 12.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 14.)
Coles.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 19, apptg. Lieut. W. Coles, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt. Blanshard on leave.

CROWE, Lieut. col. T. C., R.A., to be comdt. Purandhar sanitarium, v.

Lieut. col. Hughes, proceeding on farl.

CRUICKSHANK—NEWPORT—BITT—ST. CLAIR.—Sappers and Minersorder confd., dated May 20, apptg. Capt. J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., adjt., supt. of instruction and 2nd in com., to offic. as coundt.; Capt. C. P. Newport, officg. qrmr. and interpr., and supt. field and park train, to offic. as adjt., supt. of instruction, and 2nd in com.; Lieut. J. Pitt, R.E., doing duty officer, to offic. as qrmr. and interpr., and supt. of park and field train; and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer.

FAGAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, directing Capt. Fagan,

offing. 1st wing sub., 12th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Brown, officg. adjt.

GAYER—TRENCH—WALTER.—Rogtl. order confd., dated June 4, direct. ing Major Gayer, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. of the 19th N.I.; Capt. Trench, qrmr., as wing officer; and Capt, Walter, 1st wing sub., as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Johnstone.

MURRAY, Capt. P., attached to the Colaba depot, officd. as comdt. from

May 1 to 31.

REILLY, Lieut. R. E. D., 68rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. to 28th N.I., on prob., v. Barclay, on furl.,

SMITH, Capt. R. W., No. 6 baty. 6th brigade, has been app. to E baty. F. brig. R.H.A.

TITTERSON-SANDWITH.-Regtl. order confd., dated May 30, app. Major A. Utterson, wing officer, 15th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. W. F. Sandwith, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Lieut. col. Johnstone.

YATES.- Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, app. Capt. C. J. A. Yates, lat wing subalt. 26th N.I., to offic. as armr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Lyster, app. officg. adj. 24th N.I., as a temp. arrange-

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 21.)
ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. G., 2nd squad. sub. 1st regt. Sind Horse, to offic. as 1st squad. sub.

BIRCH.—Barods station order confd., dated June 10, directing Capt. V. Birch, 9th N.I., to act as station staff officer during the absence of Lieut. Smith at garrison instruction, or until further orders.

HEYMAN, Lient. col. and Brevet col. H., 9th brig. R.A., has been selected for the appt. of supt. Royal Carriage Dept., Woolwich; this officer should report himself at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, early in Sept.

RENNY, Col. G. A., v.c., R.A., to be comdt. at Poorundhur Sanitarium,

v. Lieut. col. Hughes, proc. on furl.

WORTHY.— Regtl. order confd., dated June 5, directing Capt. Worth, 1st wing sub. 27th N.L.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his own duties.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. major T. B., assumed charge of the office of the Dep. Surg. gen., Poona div., on April 25, in addition to his own duties as

BRUCE, Surg. major L. S., to act as civil surg. of Poona during the ab-

sence of Surg. major Beatty.

GILLESPIE.—The undermentioned apprentice is attached for duty to the corps specified opposite his name:—W. J. Gillespie, from I. M. Dept. to 66th regt.

HUNTER-BEATTY.-The services of Surgs. major W. G. Hunter and T. B. HUNTER—BEATTY.—The services of Surgs. major W. G. Hunter and T. R. Beatty are replaced at the disposal of Govt. in the mily. dept., from May 25. Surg. major Hunter is posted to the Presidency div., and Acting Deputy Surg. gen. Beatty to the Poona div.

POWELL, G., European General Hospital, Bombay, is admitted as hospital apprentice into the subordinate med. dept.

WILLIAMSON—ADYE-CURRAN.—Surgs. J. Williamson, M.B., and F. G. Adye-Curran, Army Med. Dept., are placed on gen. duty, Poons

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R.E., from date of departure. Major C. E. Rennie, 44th foot, to England, via Gues Canal, from date of embarkation. Paymaster (honorary major) C. F. Heatly, 68th foot, to Nynes Tal, from 1st to 30th May. Capt. W. H. Yates, quartermaster 7th N.I., to remain at Matheran, from May 19 to June 17, in extension. Col. W. T. Bowen, 2nd in command 3rd regt. N.L.I., for eighteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Lieut. J. B. H. Read. 2nd battalion 1st foot. to Eng. ing on furlough. Lieut. J. B. H. Read, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to Eng. land, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs, 109th foot, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. conductor A. Sincock, Bombay Commissariat Department, for six

### Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

ABBOTT—At Calcutta, June 15, wife of Charles P. Abbott, daughter. BENSON—At Madras, June 12, wife of Percy H. Benson, I.M.S., son.

BIRNEY—At Lahore, June 16, wife of W. R. Birney, daughter. Cantor—At Agra, June 1, wife of Capt. C. H. Cantor, staff corps, daughter.

DART-At Mazagon, June 17, wife of J. M. Dart, Salt Dept., daughter. GARDNER-At Morar, June 9, wife of Surg. major T. T. Gardner, Army

Medical Dept., daughter.
Gowneloch—At Calcutta, June 18, wife of A. H. Gowenloch, daughter. HANCOCK-At Rajkote, June 16, wife of Capt. G. E. Hancock, Bombay

staff corps, daughter. HARTLE—At Shorapore, May 19, wife of R. J. Hartle, lieut. and 2nd in com. 3rd regt. Nizam's inf., son.

JOHNSON-At Madras, June 18, wife of S. C. Johnson, of Brigade Major's

Office, daughter. LUNGLEY-At Calcutta, June 13, wife of Robert Lungley, son.

LYNN-At Calcutta, June 16, wife of Gordon Lynn, daughter.

MACKENZIE-At Agra, June 5, wife of A. H. Mackenzie, Asst. Eogr.,

D.P.W., daughter.
MAYHEW—June 21, wife of W. G. Mayhew, daughter.

McArthur-At Buxar, June 13, wife of Lieut. A. D. McArthur, R.E., daughter.

MILLER-At Cherat, June 14, wife of Major L. Miller, 70th Regt., son. NAYLOR—At Chanda, June 18, wife of F. A. Naylor, Superint. of police. daughter.

Neil.—At Deesa, June 17, wife of Apothecary J. Neil, 83rd Regt., son.
PENN—At Octacamund, June 13, wife of A.T. W. Penn, son.
SHAW—At Madras, June 3, wife of Surg. C. E. Martin Shaw, Army Med.

Dept., son.
SLATER—At Poona, June 19, wife of D. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A.,

TIMBRELL-At Dhurmsala, June 13, wife of Lieut. W. T. Timbrell, 54th Regt., daughter. MARRIAGES.

BEATSON-GRACIAS.-At Howrah, June 11, John R. Beatson to Emma,

daughter of George R. Gracias.

EDDOWES-DAWSON.-At Calcutta, April 15, Surg. major W. Eddowes, Bengal Military Service, to Grace A. A., daughter of the late Captain Dawson, R.N.

-At Mussoorie, June 15, Reginald C. Hadow, lieut. 55th HADOW-POTT. foot, to Annie S., second daughter of Lieut. gen. D. Pott, c.B., B.S.C. Kelly Phillips.—At Calcutta, June 13. J. Kelly to Julia A. Phillips. Lowe—Martin.—At Madras, June 14, John G. J. Lowe to Grace E., daughter of W. Martin.

MIDDLETON—SWANSTON.—At Bellary, June 17, Major F. B. Middleton, Madras staff corps, to Charlotte M., second daughter of Major N.

Swanston.

SMART—KEARNS.—At Taujore, June 12, A. W. Smart, R.E., to Fanny A., daughter of the Rev. J. F. Kearns.

#### DEATHS.

BOYDELL—At Dugshai, June 15, Capt. T. Boydell, 39th regt. BURLAND—At Landour, near Lucknow, June 10, Harry H. Burland, capt. 85th Light Infantry, aged 30.

BUSHER—At Panjab, June 15, wife of Lieut. R. Busher.

CORDNER—At Landour, June 12, Frances A. P., infant daughter of Lieut.

col. Cordner, B.A. col. Cordner, R.A.
COWIE—At Calcutta, June 17, Robert H. C., infant son of Dr. A. J. Cowie.
HODGEN—At Buxar, June 6, A. Hodgen, aged 80.
HOPE—At Tellicherry, Madras, June 10, Edmund W. B. Hope, late 8th
(the King's) regt., accidentally killed, aged 25.
LORIMER—At Madras, May 31, kobert H., son of Alex. Lorimer, late dep.

inspr. gen. of hospitals, H.E.I.C.S., Madras.

MACAULAY—At Bangalore, June 14, Col. K. Macaulay, Madras inf.

MONNIER—At Lahore, June 11, Jules G. M., son of J. A. Monnier, aged

Ogden-At Lahore, June 13, J. H. Ogden, accountant, Public Works Dept.

-At Dacca, June 2, Alfred E. Price, secy. and engr., Dacca Muni-[aged 28. ., P.W.D., cipality, aged 39.

RAITT—At Khundwa, June 14, A. G. L. Raitt, asst. engr., P.W.D., RICHARDSON—At Bombay, June 17, Henry Richardson, pensioned sergt.

major, aged 69.

RIORDAN-At Madras, June 12, John L. Riordan, late librarian, Madras

Literary Society, aged 73.

Sandeman.—At Calcutta, June 16, Douglas Sandeman, aged 49.

SIMPSON.—At Cawnpore, June 13, Elizabeth, wife of J. Simpson, supt., Government Farm.

STOLKE—At Darjeeling, June 10, Rev. Joachim Stolke, German Mission, aged 66.

THOMSON—At Madras, June 12, Jessie, wife of Dr. T. S. Thomson, Med. Missionary Neycor, South Travancore.
Wilson—At Koyal, Cachar, June 29, Clavell W., son of Dr. T. W. Wil-

son, H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, from a fall from his horse, WOODWARD-At Calcutta, June 15, Capt. E. C. Woodward, late com-mander F. L. B. Mermaid.

# Pome.

#### KASHMEER CARPETS.

We heard some time since that a new manufacture in the shape of carpets from the valley of Kashmeer was about to be introduced into England; but seeing no announcement relating to these articles, we concluded the idea had been abandoned. More recently, however, we learnt that such was by no means the case, and that not only is the project in course of execution, but that Mr. H. Cope, of 22, Fenchurch-street, London, whose Punjab and Kashmeer agency we have already had occasion to mention favourably, has received a considerable number of patterns that speak well for this new

branch of industry.

We call it new, because carpets, although occasionally woven in the valley, have been hitherto considered more as "curiosities of art" than anything else, giving, however, a very good idea of what could be done in this direction if occasion should offer. The Kashmeerians, whose shawls have been for ages so much admired, should be able to turn out handsome carpets, because their taste is good and highly appreciated in their own particular line, and because they are expert and intelligent weavers who, do not require much teaching from without to produce excellent and enduring work. The man who can design a handsome shawl should be able to draw a suitable and artistic pattern for a carpet, and we were not surprised on seeing the recently received patterns at Mr. Cope's office to find them, from the taste they display, the brilliancy of their colours, and the quality of the texture (the wool employed being confessedly very superior to that used in the jails and free manufactories in the plains of the Punjab and other parts of India) to be calculated to command a ready and, indeed, eager sale, as they are, we understand, offered at nearly the same price as carpet ware manufactured in those jails, that have hitherto been in much request amongst the large dealers at the West-end. We may even say that they compare very favourably with the two or three carpets specially made for presentation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be seen in the India Museum, South Kensington.

to be seen in the India Museum, South Kensington.

These carpets are being woven to the order of an enterprising English gentleman who has received a concession for a term of years from the Maharajah of Kashmeer, who is snxious to secure suitable employment for the artisans thrown out of employ by the diminution in the demand for shawls. According to this concession no other person is permitted to weave carpets in the territory of his Highness, who has taken steps for placing a considerable number of artisans at the sole disposal of the concessionaire whom Mr. Cope represents in Europe and America. We recommend an early visit to his office by those who deal in goods of this kind.

All the samples forwarded are choice of their kind, and present a wide range of selection. There are no apartments, however artistically furnished, to which one or other would not add a charm such as would in vain he sought to be secured by Turkish, Persian, or English made carpets. From the variety in style and in application of colour, only illumined illustrations would suffice to convey a true conception of their beauty, whether as regards arrangement and general tone or distribution of hues. In all there is a unity of effect, the true cause of which it would be difficult to realise. The general result is cool, yet the patterns are rich and full of colour, the artists well knowing how to enhance and enliven their designs. The colours are so well distributed, each tint is so well balanced with its complimentary and harmonising hues, the geometrical arrangement of the forms and distribution of tints is such as to produce a most agreeable appearance, and this without any crudity. Here we have colours blending into each other; there tints, that like streamlets, seem to have lost their way, conventionalised flowers free from the shadings and imitations which impart a vulgarised form to essentially rich materials, geometrical groupings with tints broken up and graduated, with a true balance of parts made still more admirable by the juxtaposition of complimentary and harmonising shade. With all this, there is neither heaviness nor monotonousness. The borders constitute a special charm with their contrast of bright hues on filmy ground. We understand that no less than 5,000 weavers are available for this elaborate manufacture. The public may be congratulated on the opportunity at last afforded of the fair and full introduction of the attractive carpets of Kashmeer into this country.—Draper, July 7.

### Miscellaneous.

THE LAHOR JEWELS.—His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is disposing of that portion of his collection of jewellery which was formed at the Court of Lahor by his father, Runjeet Sing, the late possessor of the celebrated Koh-i Noor diamond.

MILITARY.—The colonelcy of the 38th Foot, vacant by the death of Lord Sandhurst, has been filled up by the transfer of Lieut.-General J. P. Sparks, c.B., from the 95th Foot; and the colonelcy of the 95th Foot has been given to Lieut.-General J. S. Brownrigg, c.B.

WILL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The will, dated March 8, 1876, of the Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, who died, on March 15 last, at Rawul Pindi, in the East Indies, was proved on the 21st ult. by Miss Frances Maria Milman, the sister of the deceased, sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3,000.

DEATH OF GENERAL WALFOLE.—The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., at his residence, West Molesey, on Wednesday last. The late general entered the army in May, 1825. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he proceeded to India, and held important commands in the battles of Cawnpore, Allygunge, and Bareilly. He received the thanks of Parliament for his services.

Export of Bullion.—The following were the exports of Specie to the East by steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company on the dates given:—From Southampton, per Cathay, June 29—Gold, to Ceylon, £310; Silver, to Alexandria, £460; to Bombay, £4,975; to Penang, £41,850. Per Surat, July 6—Silver, to Alexandria, £900; to Bombay, £40,000. By steamers of the Messageries Imperiales:—From Marseilles, per Peluse and Erymanthe, June 8 and 15—Gold, to Alexandria, £972. Per Iraouaddy, June 18—Gold, to Pondicherry, £842; Silver, to Port Said, £658. Per Said, June 22—Gold, to Alexandria, £600. Per Tage, June 29—Gold, to Alexandria, £190.

Indian Competitive Examinations.—Lord Stanley of Alderley will ask the Secretary of State for India on July 17 if he will move the Civil Service Commissioners to redistribute the marks given at the examination for Indian appointments so as to notify that Sanshrit, Arabic, or Persian are more important than German and Italian for Indian civil servants; and will ask him to take into consideration the expediency of making one of those three Eastern classical languages obligatory on probationers before proceeding to India. He will also call the attention of the House to Colonel Yule's recommendation that a small defined number of men who have taken honours at the Universities should be nominated to the Indian Civil Service without competition.

The Report of the Select Committee of the Postal System was presented to the House of Commons on Thursday night. No recommendation is made to alter the existing telegraph rates, so as to increase their cost, but some suggestions are offered by which important economies, it is hoped, might be effected. The whole tenor of the report indeed indicates that the Committee look upon the telegraph service chiefly as a public utility and convenience, and hold that in its administration the strict limits of a profit and loss account should not be a lhered to. The suggestion of a sixpenny rate for short messages the Committee regard as well worth consideration. No absolute increase in the rate of Press messages is recommended, but a slight alteration is proposed in the mode of reckoning. The Committee were not satisfied that it was established that any large loss arose from the Press messages, and express the opinion that if it were found necessary to add to the revenue from this source an increase in the copy rate, and not upon the initial charges for a message, should be adopted. The Committee offer a variety of suggestions as to greater economy in the working expenses; and the latter portion of the report is devoted to a discussion upon the training of military telegraphists.

The Hyderabad Diamond.—A correspondent writes to a contemporary as follows:—The way in which the Hyderabad Diamond, mentioned in your paper last week, fell into the Nizam's possession was related to me by the late Major Raynesford, an old officer of the Nizam's Contingent, and in military command of the station of Muetal, where the diamond was found. He was waited upon one morning by a Koombee, or cultivator, of the village, for advice under the following circumstances:—Some time previously he had accidentally discovered, embedded in the walls of his mud hut, a pebble the size of a pullet's egg, which, deeming valueless, he had made over to his children as a plaything. In this transitional period of the jewel's history it chanced to attract the notice of a travelling pedlar passing through the village, who, with a view to ascertain its value, of which he had a shrewd suspicion, chipped off a fragment of the stone, and departed. By-and-by he returned, having in the interim had his suspicions confirmed as to the value of the stone, and, most incautiously for his purpose, offered the Koombee some ten rupees for his children's plaything. Crafty as the pedlar flattered himself to be, he found the Koombee equally cunning, for he was informed by the latter that if the stone were worth ten rupees to him it was equally valuable to himself, and referred the valuation of the stone to the Commandant of the Station, Major Raynesford. This officer, however, was unable to pronounce any opinion, either as to its character or value, and recommended consulting the jewellers in Hyderabad. They instantly recognised its nature, and rapidly the news spread from the Bazaar to the Palace, that an immense diamond had been found. The Nizam's Minister, Chandoo Lal, lost no time in putting in his master's claim to the treasure-trove, and rewarded the humble Koombee with a pair of shawls and a modest pension for life. Where it came from, or by whom secreted, was never known, but it evidently was a buried hoard of one of those plundering fr

lances that swelled the armies of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo, who devastated Southern India, looting temples and palaces alike. The famous Pitt Diamond was the spoil of war to an English soldier of those times, who dug it with his bayonet out of an idol's face, where it was made to represent its eye.

### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 11.—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.—Mr. WHALLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent increase of £8,570 a year to Roman Catholic chaplains for the Indian army against the protest of members of the Council, whether such chaplains are to be permitted without restraint to inculcate on British soldiers the doctrine of the Papal Syllabus of 1864; and whether their claim to be recognised as not being the servants of the Queen, and not to be subject to the same regulations as Presbyterian or Anglican chaplains, as was stated by the noble lord on the 11th of February last, is conceded by the Government.—Lord G. Hamilton said there were three statements in this question of the hon. member, and not one of them was correct. (A laugh.) The increase was given with the consent of all the members of Council except one. He did not state what the second part of the question represented him to have stated, but he had said that certain of those chaplains who were not on the establishment of the Government of India were not subject to the same regulations, and did not receive the same pension, salary, or allowances as chaplains who were on that establishment. As to the doctrine which might be preached by these gentlemen, he saw no reason why the Government should impose on them in India restraints which it was not deemed necessary to impose on chap-lains at home.—Mr. WHALLEY proceeded to question the noble lord further on the same subject, but was declared out of order by the Speaker.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SULIVAN, R.N.—The case of Captain Sulivan, who had been removed by the Admiralty from the command van, who had been removed by the Admiratty from the command of the London (late East India station), was brought before the House by Mr. E. Ashley. From the papers laid before Parliament Mr. Ashley read a narrative of the squabble, which related chiefly to the mode of performing Divine service, the Chaplain being High Church and Captain Sulivan a Nonconformist. The Chaplain, Mr. Ashley contended, had displayed great insubordination, and though the result of a Court of Inquiry had been a sentence of the property of the Chaplain of the Court of Inquiry had been a sentence of the property of the Chaplain of the Court of Inquiry had been a sentence of the property of the Chaplain of the Court of Inquiry had been a sentence of the court of the Chaplain of the C tence of removal against both, the Captain only had been removed. In conclusion, he moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the In conclusion, he moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the House that Captain Sulivan should not have been dismissed without an opportunity of defending himself before a court-martial.—Sir A. Gordon, in seconding the motion, contended that the Admiralty had not treated the Captain in accordance with the Naval Discipline Act, and though he admitted the right of the Queen to dismiss any officer without reason, he denied that even the Prerogative could condemn a man without hearing, in order to dismiss him.—Mr. Hunt contended that what had been done was entirely outside the Naval Discipline Act. The Admiralty had exercised the supreme authority of the Crown delegated to it or remove Captain Sulivan from his ship which was a very different thing Captain Sulivan from his ship, which was a very different thing from dismissing him under the Naval Discipline Act. There was no punishment accorded against him at the Admiralty, and he had offered to give him employment again. Mr. Hunt, in his turn, went through the papers, contending that, at the beginning of the disputes, the captain had been to blame, and that the chaplain had been respectful and subordinate. This he showed was the opinion of the Commodore at the Cape and of two successive Admirals of the Iudia station. Ultimately the chaplain did misconduct himself, and behaved insubordinately to his superior officer. The Admiralty having been appealed to, a Court of Inquiry was held, upon reading the report of which the Admiralty came to the conclusion that discipline required the removal of both Captain and Chaplain. The intelligence was sent out to both by the same mail, and communicated to both at the same time; but by an accident no orders were sent out for the chaplain to come home immediately. As to a court-martial, no charge could be framed worthy of such a tribunal, and what Captain Sulivan had asked for was that a ship should be sent out specially with officers to form a court-martial.— Mr. Goschen contended that the dismissal of the Chaplain and a reprimand to the Captain would have satisfied the justice of the case; while Sir J. Hay insisted that the Captain should have a courtmartial.—Mr. Anderson made some remarks, and on a division the motion was rejected by 102 to 91.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 13.—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. WHALLEY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to increased pay to Roman Catholic chaplains in the Indian Army, whether it was not the fact that many of them were not English, and could not even speak English. Whether the Duke of Argyll had pointed out the broad distinction between the position of the clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland and that of the priests of the Church of Rome in India the former Kaipe hound to show the orders of the Rome in India, the former being bound to obey the orders of the

Government, and the latter only the orders of their spiritual su-Government, and the latter only the orders of their spiritual superiors. And, whether any provision had been made in conceding an increase in pay of £8,570 a year for insuring discipline and loyalty on the part of Roman Catholic chaplains.—Lord George Hamilton: I believe some of the Roman Catholic chaplains are not English by birth, and some few speak English badly, if at all. (A laugh.) The passage from the Duke of Argyll's letter is correctly quoted. The increase to these chaplains pay was made in consequence of their satisfactory conduct in the past and the Inconsequence of their satisfactory conduct in the past, and the Indian Government have no reason for believing that they will behave differently in the future.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.-The LORD MAYOR asked why the return of property owned by the ex-chiefs of Kirwee did not contain the proceeds of all their movable property acquired by the local Government.—Lord G. Hamilton: The return alluded to gives all the information required by the order of the House of June 24, 1871, and if my right hon, friend will read from pages forty-eight to fifty-two of the return (No. 298 of 1869) he will there find reasons stated why the items enumerated by him are not comprised by the terms of the present return. I never stated this return to be incomplete. In March, 1875, in reply to a question, I said we had not then received information necessary to fulfil the orders of this return. In May, 1876, the return was laid upon the table of the House, and, taken with other previous returns, it gives the fullest and most complete information concerning the whole of the property owned by the ex-Chiefs of Kirwee. I have no objection to give any correspondence not published between the Secretary of State and the prize agents.

### India Office.

July 15, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Sir T. D. Forsyth, c.B., K.C.S.I.; Messrs. W. B. Fink (Uncov.), E. Culliford (Uncov.), A. Scott (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. D. Wybrow (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. W. P. Mark (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Major A. Schmid, 109th Foot; Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury.

Modras Estab.—Surg. major M. C. Furnell; Surg. R. V. Power.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A.; Capt. F. J. Wise, Staff Corps; Capt. J. McK. Hatigen, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. Quin (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; J. A. E. Muttler, 1 mo., s.c.; F. J. Rowe, 1 mo. special; F. H. Fisher, 3 weeks, s.c.; R. A. Fisher (Uncov.) 2 mo. s.c.; J. O'Toole (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c. Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. Barrett (Uncov.), 2 mo., s.c.; S. W. Tyndall (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; C. E. Lawson, 8 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., 3mo.; Major H. H. Godwin Austin, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Surg. major T. Duka, 4 mo.; Capt. A. W. Roberts, Cav., 3 mo.; Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E., 3 weeks; Lieut. col. A. R. Combor, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. J. F. L. Fisher, Staff

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Cook, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. R. B. Byrch, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. A. F. Laughton, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E., 9 days; Surg. major E. R. Bulter, 4 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Mossrs. H. B. Webster; R. L. Long, Pilot Service; H. D. Willock, F. Taylor (Uncov.), J. W. D. Clark (Uncov.), J. Tait (Uncov.), W. Theobald (Uncov.), C. J. Shaw (Uncov.), C. Bagshawe (Uncov.), P. Magrath (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab. - Messrs. G. W. Forrest (Uncov.), A. W. Crawley. Boevey. MILITARY

Bengal Estab .- Lieut. E. L. Durand, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Alexander, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. N. Wroughton, Staff Corps; Capt. C. L. Highmore, Staff Corps; Col. W. A. Riach, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps; Major E. B.

Crispin, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E.

### Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged
Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

FORBES - The wife of Lestock Forbes, of Daltongunge, Palamow, Bengal, of a son, at Bath, July 8.

HAWKINS—The wife of Cæsar R. Hawkins, B.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Sealkote, of a son, at Rochester, July 11.



KELLY-The wife of Major Kelly, 60th Rifles, of a daughter, at Winchester, July 9.

McCausland—The Hon. Mrs. McCausland, of a daughter, at Drenagh, co. Derry, July 9.

Thurlow—The wife of Major Thurlow, R.A., of a daughter, at Gibraltar,

July 12.

WATERMAN.—The wife of I. H. Waterman, of a son, still-born, at Selhuret, Surrey, July 12.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—FYERS.—Harry C. P., Ceylon C.S., son of Major gen. W. H. B. Bell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to Renne S., daughter of the Hon Lieut. col. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor gen. of Ceylon, at Colombo, June 6.

DEANES.—JACKSON.—Geo. C. Deanes to Maria, daughter of the late Col. Jackson, Staff Capt., Chatham, at Dawlish, July 4.

Fox.—Tasker.—John W. Fox, late Capt. 12th Lancers, to Mary L., daughter of R. T. Tasker, at Melbourne, Derbyshire, July 6.

GREGORY—CROZIER.—Engene M. Gregory to Emily, widow of the late Col. R. J. Crozier, at St. Pancras, London, July 8.

STURROCK—Shaw.—Ramsay Sturrock, M.D., late of the Madras Cavalry, to Charlotte S., daughter of the late A. N. Shaw, of the B.C.S.,

July 8.

TORRENS—DE BUTTS.—Col. H. D. Torrens, c.B., commanding 1st Brigade Depot, to Georgina F., daughter of the late Col. De Butts, Madras Engineers, at Cullingham-road, July 12.

DEATHS.

BARR-Major Gen. William Barr, late Royal (Bengal) Arty., at Elmdon. house, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, July 9, aged 64.

Browne-Ann, widow of Lieut. col. Browne, Bengal Army, at Wimble-

don, July 11, aged 82.
Corron—Sophia L. E., daughter of the late John Cotton, at 28, Ampthill-

square, July 9, aged 67.

Doveron—Capt. Edward Dovelon, late 52nd L.I., partly from the effects of a wound received in action, July 7, aged 33.

Downes—Ezra Thomas Downes, late Surg. major of the Bengal Army,

and Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta, at St. Leonards, July 2, aged 75.

MACLEOD-Major Gen. Alexander Macleod, late of the Madras Cav., at Rothesay, July 8, aged 72.

MILLER-Elizabeth M. A., widow of the late Wm. Miller, of H.M.'s India.

office, at Gravesend, aged 67.
NESBITT—Col. N. S. Nesbitt, B.N.I., at Algiers, June 18.

Neshin—Col. N. S. Neshit, B. N. H., at Algers, Jule 16.

Snow—Lieut. col. William S. Snow, late Madras Army, at Ashtown-lodge, near Dublin, July 3, aged 59.

WALPOLE—Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., at The Grove, West Molesey, July 12, aged 67.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 7. Str. City of London, Calcutta; Sumatra, Rangoon; str. Cella, Bombay; Windermere, Calcutta.—8. Edmund Shinney, Akyab; Morning Light, Aden.—9. Str. Vixen, Bombay; Fredrich, Colombo; Gulow, Rangoon.—10. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta; str. Dorunda, Calcutta.—11. County of Peebles, Calcutta; str. Hindostan, China; India, Akyab; Anticpe, Rangoon; Columbia, Rangoon; Fairy, Colombo.—12. Str. Assyria, Kurrachee.—13. Malta, Calcutta, Hereford, Calcutta; Bertram Rigby, Calcutta; Gulon, Rangoon; str. Europa, Bombay; Ceres, Rangoon; City of Paris, Calcutta; Demring, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Dorunds, July 10.—For Gravesend.—From Calcutta.—Miss Oran, Mrs. and Miss Alpin, Surg. A. J. Sturnier, Mrs. J. Ritchie, Mr. R. W. Beale, Mr. Miller, Mr. Pearson, Mr. J. Ward. From Colombo.—Mr. Hegarty, Mr. Norman, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Angus, Mrs. Affeck, Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Rudd, Mrs. Aickin. From Maddas.—Capt. and Mrs. Haleman, Miss L. Keating, Mr. C. W. Wybrow, Mr. P. H. Kidd, Mr. Tipping and five children, Mr. W. F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Richards and three children.

Mr. W. F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Richards and three children.

DEPARTURES.

July 6. Lady Octavia, Calcutta; Malabar, Galle.—8. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta; Pegasus, Bombay; Centenniel, Bombay.—9. Str. Branksome Hall, Bombay; str. Java, Kurrachee.—11. Prince Rudolph, Bombay.—12. Medusa, Point de Galle; Lord Canning, Calcutta; Pandora, Calcutta; Miracita, M

George Watson, for Negapatam, May 7, 34 S., 24 W. Rossdhu, for Calcutta, June 23, 45 N., 12 W. Castlemaine, for Galle, June 28, 45 N., 12 W. Ertram Rigby, from Calcutta, June 16, 12 N., 13 W. Bertram Rigby, from Calcutta, June 16, 12 N., 13 W. Blythwood, for Calcutta, June 10, 7 N., 28 W. Magdala, for Bombay, May 21, 27 S., 29 W. Magdala, for Bombay, May 21, 27 S., 29 W. Magdala, for Rombay, May 21, 27 S., 29 W. Magdala, for Bombay, May 21, 27 S., 29 W. Le Ray, from Rangoon, April 27, 17 S., 78 E. Indian Empire, from Calcutta, March 26, 11 N., 92 E. Vancouver, from Rangoon, May 9, 28 S., 49 E. Mountaineer, from Rangoon, May 9, 28 S., 49 E. Mountaineer, from Rangoon, May 28, 35 S., 18 E. Ardentinny, for Galle, June 29, 48 N., 14 W. Louiss, for Bombay, May 26, 7 N., 27 W. Iron Cross, from Calcutta, June 28, 37 N., 41 W. VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Arethusa, from Calcutta, June 1, 15 S., 7 W. County of Peebles, from Calcutta, May 8, 29 S., 41 W. Clydesdale, from Bombay, April 29, 20 S., 69 E. Jenny Earker, from Bimlipatam, June 25, 30 N., 37 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Riddell, and Mr. Ghandy.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Reid.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Schneider, Mr. James Geddes, Mr. Rustonjee, Mr. G.
bobinson, and Mr. W. Black.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Brant.

JULY 27.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Master and Miss Major, Master Somerest, and Mas-

SOUTHAMPTOR W WISSENSEL.

FOR CAMETON.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Lieut. W. Drake, and Lieut. C. Milne.
VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Tolson.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUITA.—Mrs. Avery.

Angers 3.

Argust 3.

Southampton to Malta.—Rev. J. Virtue.

Southampton to Gibraltae.—Capt. A. H. R. Ferguson.

Southampton to Bonbay.—The Misses Taylor, and Mr. B. W. Parker.

VENICE to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, and Mr. J. Taylor.

August 10.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Chapman,
Southampton to Shanghal.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children, Mr. T.

August 17.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. W. Mellor, and Mr. H. Payne and child.

August 24.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. G. M. Reilly and child.
Beindisi to Bombay.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, and Major Tyndall.
Southampton to Yokohama.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams.

AUGUST 31.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

SETTEMBER 7.

Beindisi to Bombay.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane.
Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Maddén.
Southampton to Calcuta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.
Bytne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and Miss Blathwayt.
Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Hon. O. Cuffe.
Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, and Capt. McAlpine.
Southampton to Madras.—Miss Arthur.
Southampton to Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Royals.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, and Col. and Mrs. Mayne. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. S. Bayley.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAE.—Miss Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Two Misses Adam, and Miss Perram.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. J. Graham, and Mrs. Bruce.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bellew.
SOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Ray and Mrs. Pland.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bellew.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. H. Blair.
BEIRDIST to BOMBAY.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, and Mrs. and Mrs. Drummond.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Shepherd. Major Lee, and Lieut. Palk.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Capt. Willoughby.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Boldero.
SEDDEMURE 28

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Boldero.

September 28.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, and Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham.

Venice to Bombay.—Col. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Shanks.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Buryers, Mr. A. W. Chapman, and Major Brownlow.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, and Capt. and Mrs. Barnett.

Southampton to Poer Said.—Mrs. Rickerds and Capt.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMDAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Col. H. O'Connell, and three Misses O'Connell.

BENDIST to BOMDAY.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbec, Col. C. Douglas, and Mrs. Buchs.

VENICE to BOMDAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. C. Alexander.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. E. J. Gayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Kean.

VENICE to Madras.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.

Southampton to Gibralte.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.

Southampton to Adem.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAL.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mscnaughten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, and Col. and Mrs. Davidson and family.

VENTICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mrs. Norie, and Mrs. and Mrs. Fergusson and child.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Mr. Chetto.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. A. Carter.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman.
Venice to Alexandria.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

# Spirit of the Home Journals.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER AND THE INDIAN REVENUE.

The Times maintains that the single use of the investigation into the causes of the depreciation of silver is to ascertain whether the depreciation is likely to continue, and on this point the evidence ap.

Digitized by GOGIC

pears to be conclusive that, while it may be aggravated, it will not be mitigated. This is the only safe basis from which the practical politician can start, and the question which must engage his attention is what he should do with this prospect before him. We in England can be calm about this depreciation of silver, but those who are responsible for the government of India cannot. They are already hard pressed by the cheapening of the metal. The Indian Government is embarrassed because its land revenue is received in silver, and the value of this metal is undergoing a great, and threatens to undergo a greater depreciation. In view of this difficulty the *Times* proposes that these silver rents should be at once converted into gold rent-charges according to the rate of exchange of ten rupees for the sovereign, which practically prevailed when the whole of them were assessed. Thus, if a ryot had been assessed to pay fifty rupees, he should be required to pay instead five sovereigns, or as many rupees as may become the equivalent of five sovereigns. It is said that this would augment the depreciation of silver, since it would exclude silver from being the medium of payment of the land revenue; but this is plainly an error, for silver would still be admitted in payment, though at a variable rate of exchange, and silver would be no more depreciated by the enactment than gold is depreciated here because we make the amount of gold necessary to discharge a tithe-rent charge dependent on the prices of corn. Then it is said that the ryot would complain, and justly, of breach of contract. It is true that there would be a variation in what may be called a contract, but its terms would be varied in order that its substance might be preserved unaltered. Justice would be maintained intact and sacred by what hasty observers might think to be an infraction of it.

THE CROPS.—The following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended the 1st of June :- "In Madras rain has fallen throughout the province, but, except in the Kistna District, it has been light; prospects are satisfactory. No rain is reported from Bombay except in the Kanara District; its want is becoming felt. Light showers have fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, where preparations for the kharif continue. No rain has fallen in Berar or Central India. In Rajpootana showers are reported only from Tonk, Kota, and Jeypor, In Bengal copious rain has fallen in the Eastern and Central Districts. West of the Hooghly and in Chota Nagpore it has been scanty, and in Behar little has fallen; in Orissa no rain is reported from Pooree; the other districts have had a good fall. Agricultural operations are vigorously progressing. In Assam the rain continues, and prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces showers are reported only from Bareilly and Almora, and in Oudh from Fyzabad; but there are said to be signs of the setting-in of the monsoon in the Eastern districts. In the Punjab no rain has fallen except at Rawalpindi; prospects are good. Rain has fallen generally in Mysor."

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Beimpisi, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

NII Do:— Via Southampton, on Thursday. July 20. Via Brindisi, on Friday, July 21.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA. LETTERS.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. † d. | each additional † oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional † oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under † oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional † oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under † oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional † oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fia Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 6 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional † oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$11. | 10z., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$1d. | 10z., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$1d. | 10z., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. | 10z., 1s. 6d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. | 10z., 1s. 6d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. | each additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. | each additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. | every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oz.}, \$2d. |

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is com-pulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 czs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater di neusions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

### Indian Gobernment Loans.

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*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1	824-25	(Sioce	L)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	83	83	
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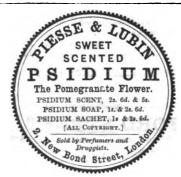
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### Summary and Rebielv.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 30; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, June 28; Calcutta, June 27.

THE meetings of the Viceroy's Council were resumed at Simla on the 29th ult. The Report of the Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill was taken into consideration and passed, after a short discussion raised by Sir Andrew Clarke on the third section. The Indian Registration Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, who explained the more important sections.

It has already been stated that nothing can be officially known as to the results of Mr. Grosvenor's Mission until that gentleman shall have reported to his immediate superior, Sir Thomas Wade, for the information of the Foreign-office. But the Bombay Times now says it believes that the Mission was singularly devoid of practical effect, and that Mr. Grosvenor was not long in coming to the conclusion that he was taking part in a solemn farce. "There appears to be very good grounds for imputing the chief share in the plot to murder Mr. Margary to an official named Tsén, the Governor of the Province of Yunnan, who was himself a member of the commission of inquiry. He was, in fact, appointed one of the judges of anybody he chose to accuse as a murderer with a view to screening himself."

THE Times of India hears from a good source "that officers on furlough are to be once more allowed to draw their furlough allowance at the rate of two shillings to the rupee."

On the 16th ultimo no less than fourteen cases of sunstroke were reported as having occurred in the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment at Kamptee: four of the cases terminated fatally.

GENERAL BIDDULPH has successfully opened the Hill Home at Mussoorie, with forty-six soldiers' children, and has obtained a volunteer lady superintendent.

It is asserted that the unusual sickness and mortality amongst the 1-25th (King's Own Borderers) at Fyzbad, is largely attributable to the numbers in the ranks of immature years.

THE Rajah of Nabha had arrived at Simla. The Rajah of Jhind was expected. Difficulty was felt in the immediate settlement of the Puttiala administration, owing to the hostility between these Rajahs and others to Kalifa. A strong feeling exists among the Sikhs and Mussulmans on this question, which will probably restrain the Punjab Government from issuing final decision for some time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Times of India writes that a shock of earthquake was felt at Simla on the 17th ult.

It was reported in Calcutta just before the mail left that the Positive Life Assurance Company had stopped the payment of dividends, a measure which had been proposed at a meeting held of this Company.

THE death of Captain J. C. M. Russell, of the 16th N.I., is announced from Jubbulpore.

A SERIOUS fire is reported as having broken out in a train on the Northern State Railway, crossing the Chenab Bridge. Much damage was the consequence. Three carriages laden with tea and cloth were burnt.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Madras, a prospectus, announcing the establishment of a School of Agriculture at the Sydapet Farm, is being widely circulated in that Presidency.

It is stated in the Bangalor paper that the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, has recommended to Government that the retired Deputy-Inspector-General Jackson may be granted the next higher rank of Inspector-General, with the relative rank of Major-General, and Inspector-General Mackenzie the relative rank of Lieutenant-General.

THE new schedule of Post-office charges was published in the Bombay papers. The Anglo-Indian Press does not appear to be very grateful to the Post-office authorities, for the newspapers sent from India to England have to pay just as much as ever. The almost prohibitory rate of three pence a copy is still charged, though the postage on letters and parcels has been considerably reduced, and even that on newspapers addressed to France, Belgium, and America has also been cut down. A newspaper may be sent to France for one anna and to America for two. Why, then, should two annas be charged for a newspaper to be delivered in the United Kingdom? Our Bombay contemporary, the Times of India, says:—A concession might have been very properly made to the press and the public in this matter. Those who have a desire to send papers to friends in London ought at least to be placed on as good a footing as the smaller number of people who may desire to pay a similar compliment to friends in Brussels or Berlin.

THE Medical and Sanitary Report on the Native Army of Bengal for 1874 discusses, among other things, the effects of heavy rainfall and bad drainage on the health of the troops. The remarks on the sanitary state of Meerut seem to bear out the general belief that saturation of the soil, although it may cool the atmosphere, has a baneful effect on the health of the men, and gives rise to malarious diseases. "There can hardly be a doubt that a water logged soil, and generally defective

drainage, have been the chief factors in the generation of the prevalent malarious sickness of the last few years. The regiment was tolerably healthy during the dry months of the year, but with the rainfall of July came a rate of admission for fever, which increased up to the 18th of September, until it reached 18 per cent. of the strength of the regiment." Again, speaking of Dehra Ismail Khan, the Surgeon of the 6th Panjab Infantry says :- "There has been a steady increase in the rainfall of the Derajat since we took the Punjab, due, I should say, to the greater cultivation and irrigation which came in with our With regard to Meerut, we are told that "the distance of the level of the subsoil water, on the 30th November, 1869, was 12 feet 2.21 inches; on the 30th November, 1873, it was 10 feet 5.29 inches; and on the 30th November, 1874, 7 feet 7.79 inches only." If, during those five years, there has been this rise of the subsoil water, what are we to expect in 1881? The Report finds just fault with the accommodation for native troops, "consisting, as it does, mostly of rude huts, whose floors are on a level with the ground, and built with little regard to sanitary principles." To rebuild the Sepoy Lines throughout the country on improved principles would cost a good deal of money; but if the Native Army is worth its keep, it certainly deserves to be better housed than it now is. In the matter of shoes also the Sepoy might be better furnished. At present he has to pay for such things himself, and as the whole of his monthly pay is barely enough to meet his regular wants, it may be imagined how little he has to spare for the protection of his feet. It appears from the Report, at any rate, that, during the five years under notice, there were 9,801 cases of blistered and ulcerated feet, owing to bad boots and shoes. In 1873 also there were 2,194 cases. A sore footed soldier is an evil which the Government would do well to lessen by supplying its Sepoys with good boots and shoes at its own cost.

A Times telegram of July 23 from Calcutta gives the following items of latest news from the Indian frontiers:—The Khan of Kelat and all the Chiefs are now with Colonel Sandeman at Mastang, and negotiations are proceeding favourably. After the disputes are settled, Colonel Sandeman will return to India. The Kohat Pass is quiet. No further Afridi raids are reported, but the tribe is still in arms. The Amir of Kashgar is sending a mission to India, whose object is unknown. The Envoy is Yakub Khan, nephew of the Amir; the same who went on a mission to the Viceroy in 1872, and proceeded to Constantinople with letters to the Sultan.

FROM the same source we learn that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce lately met to consider the currency question, and the following resolutions were passed:—

First, that the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country, and that, in view of its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give with regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances; secondly, that it is expedient for the Government to suspend Clause 19 of Act 23 of 1870, which makes it obligatory on the Indian Mint to receive all silver tendered for coinage, as also Section 1 of Clause 11 of Act 3 of 1871, which makes it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, and that during such suspension it be unlawful to import coined rupees.

The second resolution met with some opposition, being described as an attempt to give the rupee a fictitious value. A further resolution advising the adoption of a gold standard was proposed, but withdrawn for the present.

A TELEGRAM dated Penang July 15, reports the arrival of the Maharajah of Johore's gunboat *Pantie* there, bringing Maharajah Lelah and Pandut Indut, in charge of Secretary Or Hole (?) and Abdul Majad, officers of the Maharajah of Johore. The *Pantie* was to proceed direct for Johore.

WE are glad to hear that there was a slight improvement in the exchange last week in Calcutta, and that prospects in the silver market now look somewhat better.

A RECENT Viceregal minute appears, from the *Times* correspondent, to have caused some sensation in Anglo-Indian circles. A gentleman residing at Agra slapped and pulled the hair of a native servant, who fell and died soon afterwards. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen, which was found so diseased that slight violence was enough to cause death. The

Joint Magistrate tried the case summarily, and inflicted a fine of thirty rupees. The Allahabad High Court said the sentence was, perhaps, too light, but was not especially open to objection. The Viceroy has since censured the magistrate for not committing the accused for trial, the High Court for the opinion it expressed, and the Local Government for not instituting an inquiry. We hope that Lord Lytton's boldness in this matter has been well-advised. A very little violence may sometimes bring on the death of a native from ruptured spleen; but it does not therefore follow that the person causing the death deserved a heavier punishment than the fine inflicted in this case.

SIR J. STRACHEY makes over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces to Sir G. Couper at Lucknow tomorrow, July 26. Sir G. Couper proceeds at once to Allahabad to assume charge of his new post.

In proposing the other day to make Sanskrit and other Eastern classics enter into the first or test examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, Lord Stanley of Alderley seemed to ignore the main purpose for which that examination is designed. As Lord Salisbury pointed out in his reply, the object of that examination is "not to select those who are ready at once to enter the Indian Civil Service, but to select the raw material out of which Indian civil servants may be manufactured." We want, in fact, to pick out the best men among the competitors, according to the standard of education accepted in these days; not the young men who have made a special study of subjects taught at none of our leading schools. Until some radical change is generally demanded in the present mode of educating our English youths, most people will be satisfied with the kind of tests by which Indian candidates are now selected. A few enthusiasts, more zealous than discreet, may continue to urge the claims of Sanskrit in preference to Greek as the right mental training for English schoolboys. But "the common sense of most" will agree with Lord Salisbury in turning a deaf ear to demands so preposterous. A due knowledge of Sanskrit and Persian may be useful enough at a later period in the training of the Indian candidate, and in this direction the Secretary for India seems ready to go quite as far as Lord Stanley himself. During the two years of his probation the selected candidate will no doubt be expected to learn something of those classical languages which furnish a key to the modern Indian vernaculars, and equip the student in many obvious ways for his future career. Neither does Lord Salisbury appear altogether to scout the proposal borrowed by Lord Stanley from Colonel Yule, that a few "honour men" from our Universities should be allowed from time to time to enter the Indian Civil Service without competition. He admits indeed that this proposal "will not meet the difficulty of the case;" and it certainly might be held to clash with the scheme already approved by Lord Salisbury, which includes the lowering of the outside age for competitors, with the express object of opening the Universities to candidates who have already passed their first examination. only way of reconciling such a scheme with the principle of Lord Stanley's demand would be by allowing a few "class men" from Oxford or Cambridge to pass at once without further probation into the Indian Civil Service, provided their "honours' included a mastery of Sanskrit and other studies indispensable for an Indian career. In view of the movement now making, with every chance of success, for the admission of certain Indian studies into the University course, such a condition would not be unfair to any one concerned.

Among lately published Parliamentary papers is a Copy of the Minutes of the Members of Lord Salisbury's Council on the subject of "the Draft of a Despatch to India, replying to a letter from the Government of India, No. 3 of 1876, in the Financial Department, on the subject of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875," which was read at a meeting of the Council of India, held May 23, and, after discussion, was approved by ten votes to three. At the same meeting was read and approved the draft of another despatch to India in reply to a subsequent letter of 1876 from the Viceroy, touching the relations of the Indian to the Home Government. On this question Sir Henry Maine's Minute contains the following sound remarks:—

There is one sense of the words employed, in which I do not altogether agree with the position, that the initiative in Indian legislation should be

left to the Government of India. I think that the best arrangement is that which Parliament in its wisdom devised, which it has not yet seen fit to repeal, and which was carried into practice till the other day. Under this arrangement, the more permanent and important Indian laws were prepared by a Law Commission (16 and 17 Vict., c. 95, s. 28, following 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 53), and its only defect was that the limits of the authority of the Commissioners and of the authority of the Indian Legislative Council were not distinctly defined. But, as against the Secretary of State for India in Council, I quite concur with some who dissent from the present despatch in holding that the general initiative in legislation should be left to the Indian Governments, merely adding an expression of my wonder that anything which has proceeded from the India Office should have been thought likely to take it away. The initiative in fiscal matters seems to me even less threatened than in any others. The despatch before us to me even less threatened than in any others. The despatch before us is wholly concerned with legislation, and asks that information of the fact is wholly concerned with legislation, and asks that information of the fact that a law is about to be passed, as was the Tariff Act at Simla, should be communicated by telegraph. But during the tenure of his office by the late Governor-General, three budgets out of four required no legislation whatever. It is only when the financial provision for the year involves a distinct fiscal innovation, and therefore requires legislation, that the Secretary of State is to be informed of it, so far as regards the present degratch despatch.

In case of a dispute between the Viceroy and the Indian Office, the worst that ever happens to the former is, as Sir Henry truly remarks, the receipt of a scolding from this office, which is usually taken with the greatest equanimity. Lord Laurence, it may be remembered, spoke some months ago to the same purport. With regard to the question of responsibility, Sir H. Maine argues that

if there be one branch of Government more than another for which the Secretary of State cannot throw the responsibility on the local Indian authorities, it is legislation. Parliament has not left to the Indian Legislature a pretence of claiming the immunities enjoyed by the Colonies having representative institutions. In emphatic and even solemn language which still makes part of the law, it has declared (3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 51) that it reserves to itself a "full, complete, and constantly existing power" to "control, supersede, and prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever af the Governor-General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation" made by him. The clause ends with a direction to lay copies of all Indian laws and regulations before Parliament. The instruction has not been followed since 1857, doubtless because in 1858 a Minister responsible to Parliament was created. But I cannot understand how Parliament can "prevent" or "control" Indian legislation unless the responsible Minister is informed concerning it at all its stages.

Another Parliamentary paper just issued contains the Furlough and Retiring Rules of 1796, the Furlough Rules of 1868 as published in G.G.O. No. 1064 of 1868, and the same as republished in G.G.O. No. 171 of 1874. Colonel Jervis, the mover for these papers, also called for the correspondence between the India-office and the Government of India regarding the difference in the wording of certain clauses as they stand in the above-mentioned orders, but the official reply was simply that there is no such correspondence. We are glad to see that, owing to Colonel Boisragon's memorial, those officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before July 1, 1871, are to be allowed the benefit of the two-shilling rate of exchange, with effect from April 5, 1876. The date was originally fixed from June 1, but as the subject was first considered by the Council on April 5, accounts are to be adjusted from the latter date. It appears that the Council have called for a return showing the probable cost of the concession, and we hope that the result will encourage them to take yet one more step backwards, even to the repayment of all arrears on this score. The very concession now made involves a moral obligation to go yet further in the same direction.

At the presentation of prizes to the successful students of Cooper's Hill on Friday last, Lord Salisbury made an excellent speech on the advantages of practical knowledge for young engineers, on the supreme necessity of economy in the Public Works Department, and on the duty of Englishmen in India to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the natives, so far as lies in their power. With regard to the last point his lordship remarked that the "very distinguished body of travellers" who lately visited India found a greater degree of coldness between the two races than "anything they had learned at home had led them to imagine." It is to be hoped that the travellers in question jumped at their conclusions as travellers are wont to do, on scanty or mistaken grounds. But there is, we fear, some truth in the complaint so often raised of late years, that the gulf between rulers and ruled in India has visibly widened since the Mutiny. If this be so however, it would be unfair to ascribe the whole blame of it to our own countrymen, who are generally inclined to treat the natives kindly and with due courtesy, and who never invented those caste rules and religious ordinances which tend to keep the two races socially apart. At the same time young men on first going out to India are a little too prone to despise what they do not understand, and to resent by hard words or blows some act or saying, which a longer acquaintance with native ways and languages would find harmless enough. Such warnings therefore as those uttered by Lord Salisbury, and repeated in effect with kindly earnestness by that brave old engineer Lord Napier, never come unseasonably on such occasions.

OUR readers will, we are sure, learn with sincere regret that it is our painful duty to record the death of Sir John Wm. Kaye, late Political Secretary at the India-office, in the sixty-third year of his age, which event took place at his residence, Rose-hill, Forest-hill, on Monday evening, July 24. Sir John entered the Bengal Artillery in 1832, which service he resigned in 1841 for the purpose of carrying on his more congenial literary pursuits. In 1855 he obtained his appointment in the Political Department at the East India House, which he continued to hold until compelled by failing health to retire in 1874. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1871. A more detailed account of his Life and Writings will be given in our next issue.

THE death is announced of Licutenant-Colonel W. Tudor Boddam, late of the Madras Cavalry, at 12, Arundel-gardens, at the age of seventy-two. "Hart's Army List" records this officer's commissions as Ensign on December 11, 1841; Lieutenant, January 24, 1845; Brevet Captain, December 11, 1856; Captain, October, 1857; Major, December 11, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel (Madras Staff Corps), December 11, 1867; and Brevet Colonel, December 11, 1872. Colonel Boddam was Assistant Adjutant General of the Nagpore Field Force during the insurrection and Mutiny of 1857.

THE Army and Navy Gazette contains the following:—It is proposed considerably to shorten the term of service which Line regiments are now called upon to spend in India, and it was to this decision that Mr. Hardy lately referred in the House of Commons when he stated that next Session it was his intention to introduce a measure which would have the effect of removing the difficulties standing at present in the way of the War office in its attempt to make the requirements of our Indian possessions dovetail in with the changes that short service in the army has brought about. The idea is that each regiment should be absent from home about five, or at the outside six years, instead of twelve, as is now the case. The proposal to localise the European troops in India has, we are pleased to hear, been strongly condemned.

### Odds and Ends.

Mr. Johnson, Joint Commissioner at Ladakh, has discovered a gold mine at Giah Miru, and brought some specimens of dust for analysis.

From the 1st of October last to the 31st of May 3,166,177 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 8,08,22,548, were exported from India, being above a million cwts. less than was exported in the same period of last year.

PARTY of the Central Asian Trading Company have arrived at Ladakh from Yarkand with goods and gold dust, and 100 more horse-loads of merchandise are shortly expected.

Major R. Wheeler officiates as Second in Command of the 18th

Bengal Cavalry.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR has given a cup, value Rs. 150, to be shot for by the Simla Volunteers

The young Maharaja of Patiala has been named Maharaj Kumar Teka Rajindar Singh Bahadur.

MR. C. R. HAWKINS officiates as Judicial Assistant at Sialkot. LORD LYTTON is said to have given his consent to the Mufasal

Municipalities Bill for Bengal.

Mr. P. Kennedy, from the Bareli College, has been appointed a

Professor at the Delhi College.

The weather has been very hot at Allahabad, and upwards of

twenty deaths from sunstroke are reported in that district.

It is reported that Mr. Lyall, Agent to the Governor-general in Rajputana, is going on leave, and that Major Walter will act for

A MEDICAL officer in charge of a station near Calcutta has been suspended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The sea has made encroachments on the beach at Madras since the commencement of the new harbour works.

CHOLERA has broken out badly at the mines at Garawara, and all work has been stopped.

Mr. E. Jackson has resigned his appointment in the Education

Department.

THE receipts from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by

RAIN is still wanted in Bankura, Hughli, most of the Patna Division, Bhagulpur, and Hazaribagh. Cholera is still reported in

many districts, and is very bad in Balasor.

During the week ended the 3rd of June there were 193 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22 42 per 1,000 per annum. There were thirty-four deaths from cholera.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 3rd of June exceeded those of the corresponding week of last year by £13,589; those of the Jabahur Line show an increase of £374.

It is reported that Lord Lytton will hold a grand darbar at Delhi on the 13th of November.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA has got a daughter, and not a son and heir,

as at first reported.

DEFINITE arrangements have now been made for the telegraph line from Siam to Burma, and the work will soon be commenced.

IMPORTANT changes will soon take place in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, as the head of the department and the deputy at head quarters will shortly retire.

THE REV. DR. MAZUCHELLI, Chaplain of Hazaribagh, has been

granted furlough for two years.

MR. H. B. LAWFORD, Judge of Hughli, is going on leave for three months.

CHOLERA still continues prevalent in many parts of the Central Provinces.

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE has been appointed one of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's troops at Sher Gari are suffering

severely from cholera. CAPTAIN F. LANCE officiates temporarily as Commandant of the

2nd Punjab Cavalry. MR. S. LE P. T. CLIFFORD officiates as Judge of the Small Cause

Court at Lahor.

THE famine-carrying contract cases between the owners and managers of indigo factories in Behar have been settled by an equal division of the profits.

Colonel J. G. R. Forlong is expected to be appointed Superin-

tending Engineer in Oudh.

CHOLERA has appeared for the first time this year in Kurg, where

there have been ninety-two deaths.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR left Simla for Jaipur on Friday, June 16.

The new rates of postage, six annas per half-ounce via Brindisi, and five annas via Southampton, came into force on the 1st of July. THE report of Mr. Grosvenor's Mission has been sent to the Foreign Office in England, and the Indian Government know nothing

MR. P. T. CARNEGY is appointed Political Officer in charge of the

Naga Hills.

MR. DICK, Principal of the Delhi College, is said to be preparing

an\_elaborate work on India.

THE consideration of the new Madras Municipal Bill has been postponed sine die. THE Darjiling Municipality has applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000

for improving the water supply and drainage.

MR. JUSTICE JACKSON left Calcutta on three months' leave on

Saturday, June 17.

It is reported that Mr. R. Simson, Member of the Board of Bevenue, North-Western Provinces, will retire at the end of this year.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—General Gascoigne, Col. of the 69th Regiment, at 14, Lowndes-square, July 18, aged 80. Lieut. col. George Bent, 25th Regiment, at Shorncliffe Camp, July 13.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Sir William Kaye, at Rose-hill, Forest-hill, July 24, aged 63.

aged 63.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. H. Fawkes, H.M.S. Spartan (East India Station), on board the above ship, lately, on passage out from Sheerness.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. Moore, Bundmaster of the Nepalese Government, at Katmandoo, June 18. Lieut. J. Buckley, v.c., Bengal Retired, in London, lately. Lieut. col. E. P. del. Hoste, H.M.'s Indian Army, Retired List, at Portishead, Somerset, July E. P. A. Decourland, Esq., on the voyage home, after ten years' service in India, 19. F. A. Decourland, Esq., on the bengal Army, at 11, Holles-street, July 12, aged 72.

aged 72.

MADEAS.—Mr. W. Jackson, late Taluq overseer of Tanjore, at Tanjore, June 17.
Lieut. col. W. Tudor Boddam, late Madras Cavalry, at 12, Arundel-gardens, July
21, aged 72. Goorge Norton, Esq., formerly Advocate-General of Madras, at Swallowfield, near Reading, July 13, aged 83. Col. A. Lawe, late of the Madras (Royai)
Engineers, at 5, Colville-gardens, July 16, aged 80.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Str. Nizam, July 31.—From Bombay.—Lieut. col. Harnett, Mrs. Pullan and child, Mr. Montagu, Mr. J. Coddinton, Mrs. Daniell, Mr. J. Stewsrd, Lieut. col. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, and Col. Stoddart. From Addr.—Col. Ker, Sub Lieut. Target.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From Bombay.—Mr. F. Lazarus, Mr. C. R. Hil's, Mr. A. A. Ho, s, and Mr. R. Dick.

Dick.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.
From Bombay.—Mr. G. L. Molesworth, and Mr. T. Matheson.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name on one suce of the paper only, and accompanies with the same and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.

#### INDIAN SURVEYS.

In his abstract of Indian Survey Reports for 1873-74 Mr. Clements Markham continues the work which he has for some years past so ably discharged. He begins with a brief account of the new marine surveys started under the direction of Captain A. D. Taylor, one of those officers who earned his scientific laurels in the days of the old Indian Navy. Little of course had been done by the new department in the year under review, beyond the collection of charts and the drawing up of survey programmes. But Mr. Chapman in the Constance made a survey of Kolachel port in Travancore, besides taking fresh soundings in Palk Bay and the Pamban Channel, examining the neighbourhood of Coconada, and extending his researches about Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., in the Guide, found time to survey the Hughli Reach, near Diamond Harbour, as well as the famous James and Mary Shoals, and a part of the Rupnarain river. Mr. Carrington compiled from previous surveys a chart of the west coast of India, from Sumniyani Bay, north of Karachi, to Pigeon Island in 14 degrees south latitude.

During the same year the officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey measured 70 principal triangles, covering an area of 7,190 square miles, besides 8,862 square miles of secondary triangulation, and the fixing of a large number of peaks in the

mountain ranges north of the Assam Valley.

The last remaining gap of 108 miles in the revision of the southern portion of the Great Arc was filled in by Major Branfill's party. A search made for one of Colonel Lambton's old stations in a group of red sand hills resulted in showing a movement of that group south-eastward at the rate of 17 yards per annum; all efforts to arrest this remarkable sand-wave having proved unsuccessful. Major Branfill then reconnoitred the Straits of Manaar, with a view to connect the Indian and Ceylon series. This done, he proceeded to carry his triangles eastward from the great Arc to the coast, and thence to Neduven-tivu on the Ceylon side, opposite Rámiserám.

In the Assam Valley 47 more miles were triangulated, almost up to the Sibsagar Station. Points were fixed in the Dafla and Naga Hills, and connections made with the Revenue Survey stations in the valley. A useful member of the survey party, Mr. G. A. Harris, died of fever. Captain Carter found it no easy work to complete a gap of 54 miles in the Brahmaputra series, before the jungle fires of March broke out, especially as he had to build lofty towers in default of hills. The



Jodhpur series was pushed some way northwards through th sandy wastes of Márwár and Jesalmír. The Eastern Frontier Series in British Burmah, after a stoppage of four years, was resumed by Mr. Rossenrode, whose work was greatly hindered by the smoke of the jungle fires, and afterwards by the monsoon rains which flooded all the lowlands from one to four feet. Good progress was made by Lieutenant Harman in obtaining levels in the Madras Presidency, his surveys extending from Guti through Bellary to Karwar.

In Kátiawár an area of about 2,201 square miles was topographically surveyed by Lieutenant Pullan, whose party was weakened by the loss of three assistants, two from death, and one from madness. A survey of Rajkot was also made on a scale of twelve inches to the mile, and the revenue survey of Gujarat was greatly aided by the co-operation of Colonel Walker's department. Some 450 miles were triangulated, and 534 topographically surveyed by Captain Thuillier's party among the upper valleys in Kamaon and Garhwal. Some members of the same party aided Captain Bailey in surveying the Dehra Dhun.

Amidst circumstances of no small difficulty Captain Baird and Mr. Rendell pursued their tidal observations on the western coast and in the Raun of Kachh. On topographical surveys seven parties were employed, who completed 24,103 square miles of final topography, besides 19,623 square miles of triangulation in advance. In the course of their explorations in Gwalior and Central India, one of Captain Strahan's parties noted the manufacture of a strange kind of jewellery in the cities of Partabgarh and Deola. It consists of all kinds of shapes of green glass, on which grotesque figures and hunting scenes, in which the lion constantly appears, are delineated. The secret of this manufacture is so carefully kept that the men will not allow their daughters to enter the workrooms, lest after marriage they should betray what they had seen. Another party under Mr. Girdlestone measured the fall of the Narbada between Mortakka and Khéri, 73 miles apart, and visited the ruins of Mandu, in the Vindhya Hills, with its walls thirty miles round, and its vast remains of palaces, temples, tanks, and well built streets, once the glory of successive Bahmani Kings, but now inhabited only by "a few wretched Bhils."

Lieutenant Holdich's Survey Party in the Central Provinces did good work among the broken rugged hills stretching from the Eastern Ghats south-westward into the table-land of Haidarábád, an unhealthy region of dense forests haunted by tigers, and relieved by a few isolated villages of aboriginal Kóls. Colonel Depree's party also made satisfactory progress in Rewah, Mandla, Bálaghát, and Biláspúr, in spite of the ground they had to work over. The Bhopal and Malwa Survey under Captain Riddell also got through a good deal of hard work. The sixth party was employed in surveying the northeastern frontier of India and the Manipur State. At the end of the season there remained a small strip in the Nága Hills still to survey. A good deal of the country explored and mapped out was unknown except by name to the oldest and most experienced frontier officers, and the whole party suffered much from bad or scanty food, fever, and exposure at one moment to malarious heats, at another to the great cold on the snow-covered hills.

The Rájputána and Simla Survey was carried on vigorously by Captain G. Strahan's party through a region consisting mainly of plain studded with saudhills, where grass, water, and other supplies were hard to get. A curious method of telegraphy is employed, across the desert from Ajmir to Bikanír, by the opium merchants who, by means of mirror-flashes, make known the selling price of opium in Calcutta. The same party completed a large-scale plan of Simla and Jatog.

The area mapped out during the year amounted to 21,383 square miles, and progress was made with the engraving of maps of Sind and India. No fewer than 27,800 photographic copies of outline maps were printed in aid of the famine relief works, besides a vast number of lithographed maps and plans for general purposes.

#### HAZARISTAN.—I.

Macmillan's Magazine of November last makes the statement that "no mention of Merv in connection with Russia is to be found in any book or article published prior to the year 1874." This is an error. In 1866 the present writer, speaking of a combined Russian movement on Herat from the Caspian and Bokhara (the latter not then subdued by Russia), wrote:—"From Charjoe the eastern attack would easily cross the desert to Merv on the Moorghab by Russia's Desert route which is only 190 miles in length and on which Burnes's Desert route, which is only 120 miles in length, and on which water is everywhere obtainable within thirty feet of the surface." And again:—" Although the direct Kafila routes are useful to save time, the natural lines of departure from the basin of the Oxus, as the natural lines of approach to the same, are the valleys of the rivers that flow towards it. Thus the Russians will desire to move upon the Oxus at Charjoe by the parallel lines of Zeraffshan and Karohi rivers, and to leave it by the valley of the Moorghab-all fine open country, with communications protected by deserts on either side—instead of plunging direct into the Uzbeg Khanates by Andkhoi, and

skirting the dangerous Paropamisus by Maimunna."

These articles in the Friend of India were reprinted as a pamphlet in London under the title of the Cabul Question, in 1869. In 1873 the present writer further commenced a "Note on our Policy Towards Afghanistan" (published in London in May of that year), with the following remark:—"It has been sufficiently demonstrated by competent authorities that Russia's line of advance in Central Asia points at present towards Merv, the valley of the Etrik, and generally in directions leading on and south of Herat, and that the question of the Afghan boundary on the upper course of the Oxus is not really one of primary importance as affecting that advance." Evidently, then, the importance of Merv, and the significance of a Russian move upon that place—as pointing full on the gap in our mountain barrier, in which stands Herat, and through which leads a plain, direct, and cosy route to Candahar—have not been lost sight of by those who have discussed frontier matters previous to the writer in Macmillan's Magazine.

In the preface of the pamphlet mentioned the present writer referred incidentally to a proposition which he worked out at greater length in the note written in 1873, and which is, in another shape, the subject of the present paper—this is the advisability of directing the application of the subsidies we pour into Afghanistan. For ten years the writer has been constant and instant in urging the policy of strengthening Afghanistan as an outwork against Russia. A considerable advance has no doubt now been made since 1866, when the proposal to interest ourselves in Afghanistan was considered absurd, as was the assumption upon which the writer's arguments (in the Friend of India) were based—that Russia's action was persistently aggressive, and that in a very short space of time she would subdue Khiva and Bokhara, in addition to Khokand, which she then occupied.

The support of Afghanistan is now a policy as fully accepted as the fact that Russia's military progress is to be constant, and that the Turkomans and Yarkandis will be the next nations to acknowledge her sway. It is the manner of extending such support and of checking such progress which is now the subject of the greatest diversity of opinion. Men's minds, we fear, incline to a very strong and decided policy, without sufficiently considering whether we are in such a military and financial position as to justify our attempting it.

In 1867 the writer anticipated this, and combated it in anticipa-He urged that the diplomatic measures should be adopted, which were shortly after (in 1869) adopted to a certain extent—that the ground might be cut away from under the feet of the possible advocates of such a policy. In August of that year he wrote:—"If we procrastinate and let matters stand over till we are wrote:—"If we procrastinate and let matters stand over till we are seriously threatened, and the British public, roused, demands that immediate measures be taken for the protection of our Indian Empire. . . . . We are compelled to secure our own safety by militarily occupying the important points of the country . . . . we shall have to hold those portions of the Cabul kingdom the retention of which would be requisite for the security of our dominions, with the "strong hand against the Afghan nation" (an operation the burden of which during two years only was fast ruining us when, thirty years ago, the Cabul disasters released us therefrom). "instead of hy rears ago, the Cabul disasters released us therefrom), "instead of, by timely use of diplomacy, money, and tact, being able to do so in co-operation with and by means of that warlike and turbulent people."

In the end of 1874 the writer again argued, in these columns, that neither our military nor financial resources were adequate to a "strong" policy. He suggested certain palliatives for both deficiencies—of which, indeed, the first depends entirely upon the last. Those papers were republished in pamphlet form, and the political and financial retrospect of the year which has elapsed since their appearance, only confirms the writer in the views then expressed. The political crisis draws nearer, and our resources for meeting it are yet in no way developed, nor can they be to any material extent till some means are found of considerably enhancing the revenue. Till this is done by the cancelment of the permanent settlement, and the imposi-tion of marriage and succession taxes, as proposed by the writer, or by other better means—our existing financial and military resources must be eked out to the best advantage. To enlist some fifty thousand efficient troops of the feudatory chiefs in our frontier defence, without expense to ourselves, would set free a large portion of our Digitized by

army as disposable force which is now distributed in garrisons. To cheaply hold and strengthen the formidable field of operations in our front will be to increase indefinitely the strategical power of this disposable force. In this view the writer strongly advocated, in his "Note on our Policy towards Afghanistan," written in 1873, the expenditure of a portion of our cash subsidies to Cabul in the improvement of main routes and the strengthening of the strategical points of the country, under the superintendence of our own officers. He advocates this still, and he further urges, as he then urged, and has urged since 1869, that the arms supplied, and the major portion of the money given should be devoted to equipping and training a contingent of Afghan troops, under British officers, who would be capable, at a pinch, of occupying and holding those strategical points, so strengthened till support could reach them from India by those communications so improved. The exact method in which he would carry out this proposition is the subject of the present paper.

The best and cheapest method of creating such a contingent as is proposed, and, at the same time, of disposing it to advantage on the points where it is required, is to lease from the Ameer of Cabul the Hazıristan (the ancient Paroramisus) at a fair rent, such lease being the condition on which our present relations of moral support and substantial assistance shall be maintained in future. The hold of the Ameer on the Hazuristan is of the slightest; it now adds very little to the strength of his kingdom, and his revenues derived therefrom are but very slender. The Eimak and Huzareh tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of Herat, Candahar, Ghuzni and Cabul, render a sort of allegiance thereto, and pay a miserable tribute, 1 arrly in kind; but the whole return of the Hazaristan to the Ameer's Governors is under forty thousand pounds per annum, and takes at least the quarter of that sum to collect and realise. We could afford to lease it at a progressive rate, commencing with £3,000 per annum, and increasing by yearly increments of ten per cent. Administered on an inexpensive system, and developing very rapidly in population and cultivation-as under our just and moderate rule, and energetic and enlightened officials it assuredly would—the revenue derived from the country would suffice to pay for the administration and to de-fray the payments under the lease. The money we should lay out in raising and maintaining a strong Hazaristan contingent for the Ameer's service, and in constructing serviceable communications up to and through this tract, which might be made the cutwork and bulwark of Afghanistan, would represent, as the subsidies we now pay to the Ameer do represent, the cost of our insurance against the much greater military expenditure which would be entailed upon us were our frontiers conterminous with those of Russia. Such subsidies would, of course, no longer then be paid on the present scale, though presents of out of date arms and munitions of war might still be occasionally made to the Ameer. The contingent force would be, as one of the terms of the lease, at the service of the Ameer for all internal and defensive warfare; but not for external warfare save under special circumstances, to be decided on by the Government of India.

For a full understanding of all the bearings of this proposal it is evidently necessary to possess the caste du pays. In this view it is proposed to give,

The statistics of the Hazaristan.

A notice of the districts and routes east, north, and west of it. The study of any good map will afford the rest of the knowledge

necessary to understand the question.

For convenience we will deal, first, with the environs of, and afterwards with the Huzaristan itself. The great range of the Hindu Kush, which shelters Afghanistan proper from Chitral to Herat, is known as the Koh Baba west of the 68th degree of east longitude, where the Hazaristan commences. A degree and a half west of that point this main range divides into three, the Tirbund of Turkestan to the north, the Sufed Koh in the centre, and the Sinh Koh in the south. East of the 68th degree the Hindu Kush stretches eastward, getting higher and higher and more and more impracticable till it joins the great table-land of the Pamir in longitude 73 degrees. West of longitude 68 degrees, i.e., in the Hazaristan, the mountains are traversible at many points, but the Hindu Kush itself can only be crossed by special passes. Between longitude 68 itself can only be crossed by special passes. Between longitude 68 and 70 degrees the country to the north of the range is partly included in the Hazaristan and partly in the district of Kunduz subject to the Government of Afghan Turkestan. South of the range there is the district of Kohistan, and the communications between the two are by three main routes, each of which have several alternative passes, by which the actual ridge of the mountain is crossed. These are, from the east, the Punjsher, Perwan and Ghorbund routes—being the valleys of the rivers of those names, which all eventually unite and fall into the Cabul river. These passes are practicable only during five months of the year to laden animals, on account of the snow. There are no particular physical difficulties during those five months on the principal passes, which are all used by horsemen and laden camels, and have been traversed by Central Asian armies with artillery. At the same time they may safely be left out of consideration among the routes available to an European Napoleon certainly crossed the Alps with a modern army, but he did so from one fertile and populous country into another, and by a good military road, and his operation was unmolested. It may safely be affirmed that no general of modern times could convey an army from Afghan Turkestan into Afghanistan (that country being in hostile occupation; by any route east of longitude 68.

East of longitude 70 deg. are two or three passes, leading from the country of the Siahposh Kafirs into Badakshan, of which nothing is known, as no traffic can pass through the savage Kafirs. East of these are the following passes between Chitral and Badakshan:—Durra, Kharteza, Nuksan, Agram, Sateshterak, Peerkhar—of which only the first and last are even practicable for horsemen and laden animals, and which are all consequently out of the question for military operations.

Evidently, then, the right flank of the Hazaristan is quite secure, and needs no attention. If in safe hands, it would also be perfectly impregnable in the centre, as will be seen from what follows. The routes leading through the Hazaristan between Afghan Turkestan and Afghanistan are as follows:-

1. The great route between Khulun and Cabul, via Bamean.

The route from Balkh to Candahar by the Balkh river.

3. The route from Maimunua to Herat.

Besides the alternative and branch routes pertaining to each of these main routes, there are also cross routes through the mountains, practicable only for horsemen, and of which no notice need here be taken. All will be referred to when the statistics of the Hazaristan are given in detail. The rentes here given are those used by traffic and by Central Asian arm es; they have all been traversed by artillery. Nevertheicss, when the best of them, that by Bamean and Khulen, was examined and reported upon by a British officer in 1839 with a special view to moving troops thereby, he pronounced even the main line impracticable without great labour on the construction of the road to render it passable by artillery, which must even then be drawn over the passas by hand, as no labour could render them practicable for horse draught. A good deal was then done to improve the portion of the route between Cabul and Bamean, but since our evacuation of Cabal the road has deteriorated into its former condition. One branch of route No. 3, crossing the western extremity of the Hezaristan, was recently traversed by Mr. Vambéry; a second, in 1845, by General Ferrier; and a third, in 1839, by Major One branch of route No. 3, crossing the western ex-Pott nger. The description of all shows that they are impracticable in their present condition for European troops, and that they would require considerable labour to render them traversable; and subsequent native accounts show this to be the case at the present day. The central route (No. 2) has not been surveyed, nor reported upon by any European officer, but native accounts describe it as inferior to the other two.

(To be continued.)

### Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE NAVY IN INDIA.

The Englishman, in a recent article, observes that the Pioneer has recently come out valiantly in vindication of the old Indian Navy and Marine Services, and in denunciation of the Admiralty's raid on the Indian revenues to the tune of £70,000 per annum—repairs and coals into the bargain. Although the Pioneer seems to forget for the moment that thriving young man of the sea who carries on the functions of Lord High Admiral of India on a mountain top as far from his native element as he can get, there is quite sufficient in our contemporary's retrospect of the blundering and plundering that has characterised home dealings with our marine affairs, since the abolition of the Indian Navy, to arouse righteous indignation. But we are fain to ask why so late? Perhaps it is only natural that to a remote land-locked station like that of Allahabad the sound of maritime affairs should travel slowly; but there are newspapers published in the two chief ports of India, a few copies of which daily reach that far inland city. And, if our memory serves us aright, all that our contemporary is now saying as to the stupidity of sweeping away the Indian Naval service, and the rapacity which has been displayed by the Admiralty whenever that institution has been able to touch the Indian revenues, was said years ago, both in our own columns and in one of the Bombay journals. Had the protests then raised, and fairly put, been heartily supported by the *Pioneer*, who can tell what good might have been done? Unfortunately, it was then the cue in official quarters to let the marine question slide, or that unwarrantable imposition of the marine question slide, or that unwarrantable imposition of  $\pounds70,000$  per annum—permitted, as we always suspected, by the culpable indifference of the Duke of Argyll, and the weakness of Lord Lawrence—might have been warded off, or largely mitigated. However, we are right glad to see light breaking at last from the North, and trust that it will, at least, spread far enough, and rapidly enough, to check the movement now stealthily but determinedly going on, to quarter as many Royal Navy stipendiaries on the Indian revenues as possible. We would fain trace, in the new light breaking on a seven-year-old question, the influence of Lord Lytton's fresh mind. fresh mind.

#### PARLIAMENTARY BORES.

The Indian Daily News remarks that people in India are desirous that men of mark from that country should enter Parlia-

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ment so as to strengthen Indian interests, and to enlighten the British public upon matters which they do not understand, and which are of great importance to India. Though Sir George which are of great importance to India. Though Sir George Campbell was not a "popular" man in India, it was generally admitted that he had originality of idea and force of character to make himself felt in some situations. He did so undoubtedly while he was here. But we had no hesitation in saying that his success in the House of Commons was simply impossible. the most tolerant of assemblies in the world; but it will not be The members cannot prevent each other from speaking in the ordinary sense; but they can and do refuse to listen to dull prosy speakers who persist in trying to thrust their inflictions on the House. Sir George Campbell's abilities, if they were twice as great as they are, would not compensate for the execrable style in which he endeavours to convey his ideas. But even that would be tolerated, for the House will tolerate very bad speaking when the speaker has anything to say, and will keep his inflictions within bounds. But Sir George is one of those loquacious men, of whom we have several in India, who think it is incumbent upon them to talk on every occasion and on every subject that ever comes before any assembly of which they form a part. It is this that soon gets a public man the character of a bore. Some men attain it through riding hobby-horses. Whatever the subject under discussion they will bring in their mag as certainly as Uncle Toby. These men also som become bores. Sir George Campbell is not of this order; for he has ideas on many subjects; but he forgets that other people have also ideas, and when they have expressed them, there is no need for a repetition, because he thinks the same thing. He is diligent in attendance in Parliament, but seems to have an idea that the members are so much in the dark, that if he does not enlighten them, they will go astray. This is too fatal a delusion to be commonly entertained. The House of Commons contains many hard-headed practical-minded men, who become impatient of crotchets, and have a wholesome horror of bores. By speaking so often Sir George has got the reputation of a bore; and when last month he sought to address the House on two subjects of real importance to India, the members resented his boredom by counting him out. He could talk, but they would not listen, standing just outside the door of the House until the members were counted; and he was thus bowled out. This is rather hard on a member to occur twice in a week; but it tells better than anything else could give it, the position of so "able" a man as Sir George Campbell—"the Indian nightmare." With every desire to serve India, we believe, Sir George sees his ability literally lost and sat upon, owing to his unhappy style of oratory and his propensity to talk. Nor is India often very fortunate in her advocates and representatives. With the best intentions and good speech, Mr. Fawcett lacks experience, and often his services are of questionable value. Sir George Balfour is as great a bore as Sir George Campbell; and very few of the old Indians get the ear of the House. They suffer for it, and so does India, and it is rather hard upon the latter that she should be so greatly neglected owing to the incompetence of her friends and representatives.

#### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSIONS.

The Pioneer admits that probably the Indian pensions may not be very bad as compared - without making allowance for varying circumstances—with those given by other Governments in other countries. We are writing without having hunted up the exact terms of the Civil Pension Code in England, because no comparison between the two systems can really affect the point at issue. Even granting, though we believe the concession cannot properly be claimed, that the Indian Code is as generous as the English, there remains the overwhelming fact that service in England and service in India are two wholly different things. There is only one rational way of treating the pension problem here. What kind of pensions will be so far acceptable to men in the service of Government that they may be induced to retire at such a rate as will keep up a healthy flow of promotion through all ranks. It is manifest that, though the views of Government and of young officers may differ very widely as to what rate of promotion is healthy, a stagnation injurious to the public welfare may be conceived in the imagination. And hence it follows that Government is not only acting ungenerously but inexpediently, if it proceeds on the theory that mature servants of long experience are more likely to be useful than youngsters, and that consequently it is right to throw obstacles in the way of the retirement of such men. The object of Government should be to compromise between its dislike on the one hand of new comers and of ions, and on the other, of an inefficent service, recruited from men in despair of doing any good in better grooves of life, and discontented with things in general from the outset of their career. Now, the pensions given or offered—for scarcely any one ever takes themresent to the Uncovenanted Service have ignominiously failed to accomplish the end for which they were designed. It is therefore, we repeat, beside the question to say that they are as good or better than the pensions given under different circumstances in other countries. We have already said, indeed, that absolutely, and without referring the discussion to public interests in any way the pensions strike us as very mean. And the net-work of restric-tions under which they are bestowed are essentially mean, like stop-

of a soldier's pay. The recruiting sergeant in this case ges out -" It is necessary to express the pay in a sum that may sound liberal; if the soldier's spendable surplus alone were quoted nobody would enlist," but the plea of necessity in matters of this kind only aggravates the inherent impropriety of the arrangement. However, we are not discussing the details of the Pension Code now, but the broad principles that ought to be observed in recasting the pension system. It is obvious that when men hold on to their work out here until they die, finding it impossible to live at home in decency on the pittance Government offers them, unless, perhaps, they happen to be single and free of all encumbrances at tifty years of age, the pension system prevailing must be a mere mockery. Of course, it is open to contention that the whole theory of pensions is unsound, that men ought to save from their salaries during their working lives that which will provide for their necessities in the working lives that which will provide for their necessities in the future, but that theory is generally allowed to be too finely-drawn for the present age of the world. Besides, as applied to the uncovenanted servants of India generally, it would be little better than mockery of a new kind. Out of such pay as they receive on the average, saving is certainly impossible on a large scale, unless the average. the institution of marriage be first abolished, and human nature metamorphosed into the bargain.

# Bengal, Typer India, Kc.

STATION TALK.

SRINAGAR, June 9.—The view of the Kashmir Valley from the Baramula Pass is certainly five. What was grand and beautiful in the valley of the Jhelum, in its limited extent, is here expanded into more striking dimensions-extended snow ranges, enlarged grassy slopes, wide cultivated fields, the Jhelum now quiet and smooth, as if on its good behaviour under the maternal eye of the Woolar Luke from which it has just descended. One can scarcely believe that the river so tranquil here could become co-disturbed in its rocky bed a few miles further down. This Woolar is no doubt a beautiful piece of lake scenery, all the more beautiful for its grand surroundings, but unless the sky is clear not much of it can be seen at one time. The journey by water from Barannia to Srinagar is luxurious in the extreme. I do not know of anything more calculated to soothe a crabbed old *Qai hi*, with a bad liver, than to put his pipe in his mouth and place him reclining on his bed on the deck of a doonglet and be towed up these waters. If, under the circumstances, he could utter a growl, I would have him sent back to the plains as unworthy of nature's delightful gifts bestowed upon him, and order that his liver might be slowly consumed. In a morning's ramble I came upon the Kashmir Mission House, or rather hospital, for the mission here, as you are aware, is medical, and although an hospital has been established the Mission House has yet to be built. The hospital is on an eminence near the foot of the Tukht-i-Suliman, and under the great zeal and excellent skill of the late Dr. Emslie and his successor, Dr. Maxwell, has attained a wide reputation, so that people come long distances from the adjacent States to seek relief at the Padré Sahib's hos-Unfortunately, there is no missionary doctor available at present, Dr. Maxwell having worked himself into a state of bad health which compelled his retirement; but under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Wade, who himself has a considerable smattering of medicine, the native doctor, who is also an ordained clergyman of the church, performs his double function with untiring energy, and the large number, from one to two hundred, of daily attendants for medical advice and medicine shows that the medical portion of the work at least is appreciated and attended with success. But I fear the rest is up-hill work, and that more funds, to supply more missionaries and medicines, are much required. What has to be done here is more than any one man can do. I was told that a considerable number of the patients suffered from a certain kind of cancer which follows on burns received from the fire-basket. These baskets, kangris as they are called, are earthen vessels surrounded with basket work, in which in cold weather the patives carry fire under their clothes, and as most of the people have only one article of clothing it follows that the kangri is very apt to come in contact with the skin, with the frequent result of burning it, and the not unfrequent sequence of the cancer referred to. surely must be something wrong socially or politically amongst a people in a pastoral country, where woollen textures cost next to nothing, who prefer to keep up animal heat by carrying baskets of fire under their clothes to covering themselves with warmer garments, or building houses sufficiently protective from the climate. Pioneer Correspondent.

### Miscellancous.

SUNSTROKE AT JHELUM.—The thermometer at Jhelum stood at 110 deg. last week, and four deaths among the labourers on the bridge are reported through sunstroke.

CHOLERA AT SRINUGGUR.—The Koh-i-noor learns from a correspondent that the Municipal Committee of Jhelum have given orders that no one is to drink water from the river till the cholera at Srinuggur abates.—Public Opinion, June 20.

The Star of India.—We hear that rumours are abroad of the probable creation of some new star of India. The names we have heard thus far as likely to be placed in the exalted firmament are those of certain members of the Legislative Council of India. We should like to see an impartial record of the vast services quoitur ad astra.—Indian Daily News, June 24.

Arming of Native Infantry.—The Civil and Military Gazette says that Government has ordered that all regiments of Native Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency, now equipped with muzzle-loading rifles, shall at once indent for ten Snider rifles, in view to their being able to compete on equal terms, in the several army and divisional matches, with corps armed with the Snider rifle.

divisional matches, with corps armed with the Snider rifle.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening of last week as a party of officers were returning from the Lancers' theatre at Sealkote, the horse they were driving shied, and they were all thrown out. At first it was feared that one of the party, Lieutenant Lendrum, of the 72nd Highlanders, was very seriously hurt, but it was afterwards found that his injuries, though bad enough, were not of so very serious a nature. He is now rapidly recovering, we are glad to learn.—Indian Public Opinion, June 16.

The Maharajah of Jhallawar.—The widow of the late Maharajah of Jhallawar, says the *Pioneer*, failed to fulfil her promise of producing an heir within what is considered by Government a reasonable time after her husband's decease. Brahminical law fixes the limit, we believe, at two years; but the Foreign-office justly looks on this as going too far in the direction of hopefulness, and has declined to give the lady more than ten months. This having elapsed, the late Maharajah's adopted son, Bakht Singh, is to be placed on the *gadee* at once. The boy, a promising lad of twelve years, has left the Mayo College, Ajmere, where he has been a pupil for the last three months, for Jhalrapatan, to be formally installed on the throne.

JAIL EMEUTE AT LUCKNOW.—We regret to learn that there was an emeute at the Central Jail last Thursday night, at about eight o'clock, but our informant does not state whether there was any bloodshed or loss of life. Dr. McReddie, the superintendent, the jailors and warders were all speedily on the scene of action, although they had mostly retired to their several homes for the night. Mr. Horan, of the jail, is particularly named as having behaved very pluckily, rushing in among the rioters sword in hand, long before even the guard could effect an entry. The riot, or whatever it was, was finally quelled, but what gave rise to it is a matter of detail, and the particulars have not yet reached us.—Lucknow Times, June 19.

A Famine at Darjiling.—Darjiling is suffering very severely just now from famine, or, at all events, a very near approach to it. The luxuries, as well as the necessaries, of life have been becoming steadily dearer every year. The inevitable skinny Moorghie is selling at fabulous rates; exorbitant prices are being asked, and given, for eggs; sheep are worth nearly their weight in copper; potatoes are at tive annas a seer, and bad at that; while vegetables of any kind can hardly be got for money; charcoal, heavily weighted with water, is selling for fourteen annas a maund; and house rent has gone up about twenty-five per cent. within the last two years. In fact Darjiling is far becoming too expensive a place for any but those having an income of not less than four figures per mensem.— Darjiling News.

The Prince's Expenses.—A good story is in course of circulation which may serve to explain how it happens H.R.H. has not exceeded the vote of the Commons. After one of those many charming dinners given by the coming King, when moving about Upper India, sight-seeing and shooting, a great bon vivant and authority remarked, "Well, if the Prince understands nothing else, he understands how to give a dinner. Last night's entertainment, given under every possible disadvantage incidental to camp life would have soothed the soul of a French epicure." The Anglo-Indian gourmand was not aware that he had been the guest of poor Lord Northbrook, whose cook, wines, everything, were freely impounded by the Royal tourist. What those little dinners and their surroundings cost the Viceroy it would be curious and idle to inquire.

THE RAIN AT CALCUTTA.—The rainy season appears to be upon us. At noon on Saturday heavy clouds were hurried over from all directions by a stiff breeze, and the storm burst over the town with the usual amount of thunder and lightning. The rain was not heavy, and it did not seem to reach far in any direction until later, when the sky assumed that dull unbroken appearance betokening a lengthened downpour. The rain fell steadily until seven or eight in the evening. Yesterday morning looked fine though cloudy, and there was a sharp shower about mid-day. The sun set amidst banks of clouds, and at night-fall the atmosphere had a heavy and watery aspect, suggestive of a further heavy fall at any moment. We have had little to grumble at in the way of heat the last few months, interspersed as the sunshine has been with frequent

showers. On the whole, the hot weather of 1876 has been unusually mild in Calcutta.—Calcutta Statesman, June 20.

The Patna Murder Case.—The excitement caused by the trial of the now celebrated Patna murder case in the city of Patna has by no means terminated with the trial, and we are informed that many of the residents are so dissatisfied with the conduct of Maulvi Amir Hossain, the Deputy Magistrate, who first investigated the murder case, and one of the principal witnesses in the case, that they are about to memorialise the Bengal Government for his removal from Patna. We also hear that Mr. Grey, the judge who tried the case, has made some strong comments on the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate. If we may judge of his conduct only from his evidence in the murder case, which is given in full in the Behar Herald, it certainly calls for some explanation, for he admits having married in nika a dancing girl, who had been under the protection of several other men, so as to prevent her appearing as a witness in Court.—Englishman, June 26.

HEAT-APOPLEXY.— During the continuance of this fearfully oppressive weather, the General Commanding has very properly, and with a right regard for the best interests of the troops, ordered that after 10 a.m. no soldiers are under any pretence to be absent from barracks. Notwithstanding this injunction, we understand that the other day a man "broke out of barracks," and having got liquor from somewhere or other was brought to his regiment (the 85th) a corpse—struck down with heat-apoplexy. The heat in well protected houses is all but unbearable, and what the risks are if people will expose themselves to the direct rays of the sun, every day casualties are sufficiently making manifest. The dhobies are falling victims to sun-stroke and heat-apoplexy, in common with many others, and only a couple of days ago two of these people were tumbled over on the river's bank while engaged in their useful avocation.—Lucknow Times.

The Monsoon.—The downpour predicted in my last began almost before the copy had gone to press, and has continued, with one or two breaks, pretty well throughout the week, greatly to the delight of Nature, barring the crows, which look draggled and altogether disconsolate, and including man, who, a few weeks hence, however, will probably be cursing the rains, as more monotonous and discomfiting than even the hottest of hot weather. Already one's boots and books and clothes are beginning to yield abundant harvests of mould, a kind of crop which would puzzle believers in the eternal fitness of things to discover any final cause for, except the punishment of human vanity. But where are our annual visitors, the adjutants? Here and there a solitary individual is to be seen; but the paucity of their numbers is striking. Has there been a plague among these wonderful freaks of Nature, or has Calcutta found a rival for their favours? Our public buildings sadly miss them.—Englishman, June 26.

The Cholera at Darjiling.—We are glad to hear that cholera in the Terai seems to be decreasing, although it is still far more prevalent than is at all desirable. On the hill gardens there is still a good deal of sickness, and cases of cholera make their appearance occasionally here and there on different gardens, though, apparently, the majority of deaths reported are probably not due to cholera. On the whole things appear to have improved steadily during the week. The heavy rain which has fallen during the past fortuight will, doubtless, tell, in a little time, on the outturn of those gardens round Darjiling which had previously suffered from want of moisture. Jungle has been growing very fast recently, and, owing to the panic caused by sickness amongst the coolies, cultivation has on many gardens been necessarily neglected. However, the coolies have not left the gardens altogether, but have simply left their lines temporarily and gone into the jungle (about the best thing they could do) until the sickness abated. They will all, or very nearly all, return to work, as soon as they think the worst is over, and as on several gardens the muster has been going up steadily every day this week, it may fairly be presumed that the worst is over. The quality of tea being manufactured appears, on the whole, to be satisfactory, and good prices continue to be realised for all that has reached Calcutta.—Darjiling News.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—A year more and Sir Richard Temple will, it is believed, resign the Indian service, and probably seek to enter Parliament. He has been irrepressible during the whole of his career, and is made of the stuff that some Ministers value in an Under Secretary. The India-office may yet hail him in a more important official capacity than a member of the Dummy Council; and then woe betide Madras, woe betide the Madras army and Madras Military Establishments, woe betide the Madras Governorship, Commandership-in-Chief and Council. Sir Richard Temple is a believer in the desirability of concentrating the military manufactories of India in Bengal (in Allahabad by choice), he advocates the reduction of the Madras Governorship to a Lieutenant-Governorship, à la Bengal, and the abolition of the minor Presidency Commanderships-in-Chief and Councils. The time has passed when the Madras Governorship would have met his views. He has become a capitalist, and a baronet; his name and that of the other recently created baronet, Sir Bartle Frere, are almost the only names of Anglo-Indians familiar to the British public; his foibles have yet to be discovered in England, and when discovered, they should not

be ridiculed by a nation that tolerates a Disraeli. "He laughs who wins;" and Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., will have good cause to indulge in a hearty laugh at the Stracheys; at many a senior and contemporary in the Civil Service, who sulk at the comparison of his luck with their own; and at pamphleteers, whose efforts to expose his wind-baggery have possibly, by keeping his name before the world, assisted him up the social ladder, and landed him among the hereditary aristocracy of his native land.—Madras Mail.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.—There are now four regiments of British infantry armed with the Martini-Henry rifle in this country, viz., the 1-25th at Fyzabad, the 34th at Ferozepore, the 33rd at Nagpore and the 2-16th at Secunderabad. We understand that for some years to come there will be no general attempt made to change the arm of the infantry in this country, but that as regiments come out from home they will bring the new rifle with them. The accounts of the performances of the new rifle are still contradictory, but it seems to be agreed on all sides that the barrel, sighting, and ammunition are excellent—in fact, can hardly be improved on. The shape of the stock excited some adverse criticism at the National Rifle Association Meeting at Wimbledon in 1874, and the stocks were lengthened, with good results. The weak point of the Martini-Henry is undoubtedly in the lock and action. The principle of a coiled spring igniting the cap in the cartridge by a pushing blow, instead of the direct sharp impulse given by the old flat main-spring, is pointed to as the real cause of unpopularity among riflemen who purchase their own arms, as the competitors at Wimbledon do. Not five per cent. of the men who shoot in the "any military rifle" matches use the Martini, most of them preferring the Swinburn, the Henry, or the Farquharson, all of which depend for their action on an ordinary lock and main-spring. After the summer manœuvres an ordinary lock and main-spring. After the summer manœuvres of 1875, some of the rifles were tested in the 77th Regiment, and it was found that in some the "pull" had gone up to 15 lbs.; in others, the trigger had become practically a "hair" one. Again, in the mere opening and shutting of the breach, a difference of "pull" of several pounds can often be made merely by opening and closing the breach sharply or gently. If a rifle pulling normally 7 lbs. has the lever depressed very gently, and closed as gently after the insertion of the cartridge, it will be often found the "pull" has fallen to 5 lbs.; while, on the other hand, if the breach is closed with a sharp the trigger will weigh as much as 8 lbs. or 9 lbs.—Plancer. snap, the trigger will weigh as much as 8 lbs. or 9 lbs.—Pioncer.

The Composition of the Native Army.—The Bengal Army includes about 22,200 Hindustanis, 19,700 Trans-Jumna men, 4,700 Trans-Indus men, 9,100 Goorkhas and other Hill men. There are also 260 Christians in the Bengal Army, whose pedigree, less clearly defined than their religion, renders their classification embarrassing, but of whom many good people at home will think with innocent satisfaction as a band of apostles leaving the Heathen hordes of their too tolerant sovereign. As a matter of fact, we believe the 260 Christian soldiers, having inherited their faith from ancestors, who, in a less moral age than our own, may have loved not wisely but too well, turn their attention now to drums rather than to divinity. Leaving them to their musical duties, we may analyse the religious divisions of the main body divided above merely into nationalities. The Hindustanis consist of 6,400 Mohammedans, 8,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots, 1,900 Jats, 5,800 low-caste men. The Punjabis are divided as follows:—5,900 Mohammedans, 800 Hindus, 11,700 Sikhs, 1,200 Musbi Sikhs. The Trans-Indus men include 2,300 Afghans, 2,400 men of other border tribes. The Hill men include 5,100 Goorkhas, 3,100 Dogras, 850 men of other tribes. It is essential to a proper comprehension of the constitution of the Rogal arms to understand that some regiments are composed. the Bengal army to understand that some regiments are composed of one class of men, as the Goorkhas and the Musbi Sikhs-some are on the class company system, and some on the general mixture system. The Madras army, of which the regiments are recruited on the general mixture system, may be analysed as follows:-1,960 Christians, 11,200 Mohammedans, 1,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots, 430 Mahrattas, 10,000 Telungas and Gentus, 3,100 Tamils, 2,100 men of other creeds and races. The Bombay army, very similarly classified, yields the following results:—310 Christians, 250 Jews, 4,400 Mohammedans, 2,900 Brahmins and Rajpoots, 8,000 Mahrattas, 3,000 Perwaris, 1,787 Punjabis, 800 Trans-Indus men, and 3,000 not coming under any of these heads.—*Pioneer*.

# Shipping.

June 20. Str. Malda, Singapore; str. Asia, Pondicherry; str. Abyssinia, Rangoon.—21. Str. Chancellor, Liverpool; Star of Scotia, London; Havilah, Cape Town.—22. Foyle, London.—23. Str. Khandalla, Bombay; str. Pekin, Southampton.—24. Royal Edward, Liverpool; British Peer, London; Accrington, Liverpool.—26. Str. Merkara, London; str. City of Carthage, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Malda.—Capt. Sorenson.

Per Abyssinia.—Mr. Goddard and Mrs. Blom.

Per Khandalla.—Mr. Affleck and Mr. Gill.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—

Mr. Cardew, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Langair, Mr. Langh, Mr. Baklat, Mr. Donaldson, and Capt. Hall. From Venice.—Dr. and Mrs. Picachy, and Mr. Odling. From Madras.—Dr. Boyes Smith and niece, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Bagrandi, Mr. Macey, and Col. Malleson.

Per Merkara.—Mr. D. A. Clader, Miss Linton, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Connor, Mrs. Muusee, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Britani.

Per City of Carthage .- Mrs. Doyle and child, Miss J. Smith, Miss E. Smith, and

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Jane 20, Dake of Argyll, London; Oxford, London; Penguin, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Arratoon Apear, Straits and Hong Kong.—21. Cherwell, London: Marie Celina, Mauritius; str. Jean Baptiste, Mauritius; str. Africa. Bombay, via Coasts.—22. Str. Sea Gull, Liverpool, via the Suez Canal.—23. Dake of Satherland, London, via the Suez Canal. Blair Drammond, Dunkirk.—24. Str. Himalaya, Rangoon and Moalmein; str. Busheer, Akyab and Rangoon.—25. Str. Queen Anne, London, via the Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Himalaya.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mr. H. L. Pemberton.

Per str. Pleiades, June 10.—From Calcutta.—For London.—Rev. J. H. Roberts,
Mrs. Roberts and three children, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay and three children,
Mr. G. K. Muckenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Eyre and two children, Mrs.

Phillips, Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Mr. O. Philpott, Mr. G. R. Yates, and Mr. G. Richards.

From Colombo.—Capt. Oakes.

### Commercial.

#### Calcutta, June 27, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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6 per Cent. 1867 (1887)			•••	•••	•••		112 0 to 112 0
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Bengal Coal Company			•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1275	to	1300
Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14:0	•••	4:0	to	4.15
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Equitable Coal Company			•••			250	•••	195	to	200
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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, July 21.—(By Telegram.)

—Piece Goods steady. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8tlbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 3.b. Madapollams, Rs. 1.16. 40's Bannermill Twist, Sa. Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Rice: Ballam, Rs. 2.6. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 7d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 3c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101\frac{3}{5}; Four-and-a-Haif per Cent. ditto, 104\frac{1}{5}. Freights, 32s. 6d. to 65s.

# Madrus.

#### MINERALS IN BURMAH.

We find it stated that though the general impression is that there is not much gold in Upper Burmah, there seems to be good grounds for believing that it exists very extensively. A Mr. Golding, of Australian experience, entered into a contract with the King to work a square mile of gold field in the Magoung district for ten years, and he pronounced the fields to be better than any in Australia. Mr. Golding fell a victim to a malarious fever, and after his death no more attempts have been made by the Burmese Government to work the mines. There is reported to be a gold field in the Shan States to the N.E. of Mandalay. At Thayelpeingua to the S.E. of Mandalay gold quartz is found in abundance. Gold also is obtained in the Yaw district, to the S.W. of Mandalay; and at Sagaing, Kannee, and Seinjo, and it is procurable not only from Kyeendeen river, but also from the sands of most streams between Mandalay and Magoung. Silver is found in many places in the

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Shan States to the east of the Irawaddy river; but the most prolific mines are at Bawyine, Kyouktch, and Toung-byne, near Tleebaw to the N.E.E. of Mandalay. It is mixed with lead. A mine at Kampanee yields 40 ticuls of silver and 25 viss of lead to one basket of ore. There are other mines at Bandween, Bandweengyee, and Saigang. In many places silver is found unmixed with lead.

Copper is found in the Shan States, but it has not been utilised to any extent. The mines at Saigang were formerly worked by the Chinese. The ore on the surface is not promising. Copper the Chinese. The ore on the surface is not promising. Copper is also found at Bawyine and Kolemmy, where the malachite appears to be of a rich description. Iron is also found in the Shan States; and the district of Pagan, to the south of Mandalay, is noted for its richness in this metal. The ore in the form of a rich hematite is found in abundance to the west of Saigang for miles up the Irrawaddy river.

Tin and platinum are also to be found in the Shan States, but the

mines have never been worked.

Coal is known to exist at Thingadaw, about seventy miles above Mandalay; on the western bank of the Irrawaddy; at Shunygoo below Bhamo; at Mainbaloung in the Shan States, east of Mandalay; at Yaignaw, east of Nattaki; in the Yaw district to the south-west of Mandalay. It is found at Pagan and Shimpagah, and it is probably to be found near Menhla and Yeynagyoung.

The coal-bed in the Shan States contains the true mineral coal, and has been pronounced by an experienced mining engineer to be equal to the best English coal. Sulphur is also very abundant in Upper Burmah, and is found not in mass or in its native state, but in the form of efflorescent salts. There are in all about eight places where sulphur works are carried on with an average yearly return of about 28,000 viss. It is found from twelve to twenty feet below the surface embeddied in the tertiary blue-clay, which is an alluvial deposit of the old red sandstone.

The soil of Upper Burmah, in many parts, is extensively impregnated with nitre, which presents peculiar facilities for the manufacture of saltpetre; works are carried on at twenty-three places. The average outturn is about 40,000 viss. The price of saltpetre is about

Rs. 50 per 100 viss; that of sulphur at Rs. 3 per viss.

Petroleum is very plentiful in Upper Burmah. At Yeynangyound there are at present about 150 wells being worked—the daily outturn is estimated at 15,000 viss. The total yield of these wells is 6,000,000 viss, or 9,375 tons per annum. The total quantity of earth oil yielded by the wells of Upper Burmah is 6,600,000 viss, or 10,3121 tons per annum.

As to gems-rubies, sapphires, and garnets, &c., are to be found in abundance at Mayonk, Ryatspeen to the N.E. of Mandalay—near Momeit. The ruby field extends over a large area of hill country. The gem sand is found from three to tifteen feet below the surface

A German mineralogist, who had been engaged to develop these mines, but left in consequence of some disagreement declared that with careful working rubies as large as pigeons' eggs could be extracted, and that the mines are very rich. Mines also exist at Mayoung, where very fair rubies have been found. Marble and lime-stone also abound in Upper Burnah, which, irrespective of the exuberant fertility of its soil and the value of its vegetable productions, possesses such exceptionally rich resources in metals and minerals that if they were properly developed it would become in no long time perhaps the richest country in Asia.—Delhi Gazette.

### Hiscellaneous.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. C. M. RUSSELL,-Intimation has been received from Jubbulpore of the death of this officer, who was officiating Quarter-master 16th Regiment N.I., on the 15th inst., from heat apoplexy.-Madras Mail, June 21.

THE MONSOON, -We learn from Cochin that the south-west monsoon has fairly set in on that coast. It commenced last Thursday, and ever since there have been heavy showers. We also learn that the sea has of late considerably encroached on the beach in the town of Cochin .- Madras Times, June 21.

NEILGIRI DISTRICT.-The Madras Council recently considered all the matters relating to the Neilgherries, but were unable to come to a decision. It has, however, leaked out, that in all probability the S. E. Wynaad will be annexed to the Neilgherries, and that the present constitution of the Neilgherries will remain unchanged.

COFFEE IN KURG .-- It is feared that the coffee crop in Kurg this year will not be so good as it was anticipated at the time of blossom. A large percentage of the berries is not likely to ripen. The "borer" is showing itself in many of the estates in the "Bamboo" district.

Forest Department.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the holding of an examination for the upper subordinates of the Forest Department. The officer at the head of the department and the Board of Revenue recommended the proposal, and sanction was readily granted. The subjects for examination will be English, accounts, the measurement and valuation of timber, cost of conveying timber, and all matters in connection with the working of he department.

Mysor.—As a proof of the commercial prosperity of the Province of Mysor, a Bangalor paper points out that, during the past official year, sixteen new banks were registered and opened native institutions—with a gross capital of Rs. 460,000; the whole of these banks are doing a good business.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The Duke of Buckingham and him Grace's family and suite propose leaving Ootacamund for Kotergherry on the 15th proximo, and of remaining there two or three weeks. Koter Hall and Mr. Ouchterlony's house, both looking over the plains in the direction of Coimbatore, and affording lovely views have been engaged for his Grace.—Madras Mail, June 26.

JUSTICE DONE. The Madras Government lately issued a strong order, censuring Colonel Richards, the Joint Magistrate at Wellington, and Major Jago, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, for a miscarriage of justice in reference to a native Badager Christian, who cut down a tree in his own land, and was punished for doing so with six weeks' imprisonment, and a Rs. 50 fine.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS.—The Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. B. Saunders, with his Secretary and Colonel Hay, accompanied by Major Pearse, visited the Maharajah of Mysor at the palace at Mysor on Saturday. The interview lasted two hours, during which Mr. Saunders heard all the grievances of the Ranees and promised them consideration. - Madras Mail, June 26.

GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR .- Mr. Ernest Barclay, of the late firm of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, has been appointed Government Solicitor, Madras, in succession to the late Mr. H. G. Prichard. Mr. Barclay has been acting Government Solicitor since Mr. Prichard's death, and he also held the acting appointment during that gentleman's absence in Europe two years ago.

THE COIMBATORE KHEDDAHS.—We learn that it is in contemplation to abolish the Coimbatore Kheddahs, as the expenditure has much exceeded receipts during the time they have been in operation. The tame elephants employed there are to be something the Mysor Keddahs, where they can be much more remuneratively

employed.—Madras Mail, June 22.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, CHINCHONA PLANTATIONS.—No successor has yet been appointed to succeed the late Mr. McIvor as Superin-We daresay tendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations. Government will take the present opportunity to review the whole question of Nilgiri chinchona cultivation, and if it should appear to them advisable to continue to compete with private enterprise in the production and sale of quinine, there will be but little difficulty in getting a qualified man to follow up the management of the plantations, on the well-defined lines laid down by Mr. McIvor. Either Mr. Jamieson, of the Government Gardens, or Mr. Rowson, who has been in charge for some years of the Nediwuttum plants. tions, would be the fittest for the post.—Neilgherry Courier, June 29.

FRAUD.—One of the effects of the visit of the Prince of Wales is related by the Neilgherry Courier, which says:—" During the peat fortnight a Mussulman has been making large purchases of bullocks—so very extensively, indeed, have been his transactions that they created a suspicion in the mind of our energetic Sur Amia, who, having caused inquiries to be made, ascertained that the worthy follower of the Prophet had given out that he was authorised to purchase 200 pairs of bullocks for the Prince of Wales. Some poer fools caught at the bait, and parted with their cattle, which, of course, were immediately re-sold for half and quarter of their value. A warrant was in the meantime issued for the man's apprehension, and after a little search he was found, tried, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment."

A TIGER AT QUILON.—A Cochin contemporary reports that a live tiger of considerable size was actually seen in the town of Quilon near the large stone bridge last week, and that the beast made his presence felt by carrying away a cow that happened unconsciously to be grazing on the slopes of the canal. "Whence he came or whither he went deponent sayeth not; but it is a positive fact the tiger was not a two-legged Mohurrum affair. He was one of the real sort. It was said that a shikarring party was being organised to beat the place and give master stripes his quietus; but whether the spirit of Nimrod actually prevailed and the tiger was traced we are not informed. Mr. MacGregor, that terrible tiger slayer, was here at the time; and it must have made his heart glad to hear that there was a tiger so near the Residency. But how it all ended no one knows.—Madras Times, June 27.

CHINCHONA CULTURE.—Some time ago a commission was appointed by the Madras Government, with Sir William Robinson as President, to go into the whole question of chinchona cultivation on the Neilgherry Hills. The first fruits of that commission was the visit of the Governor and Sir W. Robinson to Nediwattum a fortnight ago. The Duke, in his usual practical way, had some chinchona trees that had been barked, and others that had not been barked, cut down. He found those that had been barked and mossed (i.e., a covering of moss wound round the stem which had been partially barked) had "heart shade"—a technical term to signify a beginning of rotting in the centre of the tree. Those trees that had not been mossed, or barked, were healthy enough. The Madras Mail remarks on the above facts that Mr. McIvor's death will be a great loss to the commission, for he knew a great deal on the subject, which, it is feared, he never re-

Sovereigns

duced to writing, and it is probable the commission will have some trouble to arrive at all the facts, and all the superintendent's strong convictions on this subject which had for him a very great interest.

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON .- We regret to learn from the Western Coast, and Wynaad and the Neilgherries, that the South-West monsoon has so far proved light and in-adequate. The "burst" was delayed at least a fortnight, and the rainfall since that event has been ominously meagre as compared with the fall of former years. As the rainfall last year was much below the average, anxiety is caused by the partial failure of the present monsoon; and, as an inevitable consequence of abnormal weather, the health of the public is suffering. At Vythery there is a great deal of sickness among the coffee-coolies and other natives; and the mortality among the Badagers of the Neilgherries and native residences at Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Wellington is said to be exceptionally high. These facts have attracted the notice of the Government. Dr. Cleveland, of the Indian Medical Service, has been ordered to visit all the Badager villages and other places, such as Kullar, Burliar, Kulhutty, Missnaconie, Vythery, &c. He has begun with Kaity, the head-quarters of the German Mission. The soldiers at Wellington have been more than usually sickly. The hospital is full of cases of a sort of sunstroke and fever.

COLONEL BODDAM.—Lieut.-Col. Boddam, Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the 16th instant. This gentleman's connection as agricultural officer of the Mysor Commission has been for a long series of years, and his services have been of the most useful kind. The tours he made, often through the Districts, led him into contact with the ryots, and by Government orders he was expressly to meet these with Deputy Commissioners, in order to instruct them in the art of agriculture as well as to improve the native system. His labours towards horticulture are well-known, for are they not written in the books of the Mysore Agri-horticultural Society? As Honorary Secretary, he devoted himself to introducing innumerable new varieties of plants and seeds, and his floral experiments in his quiet retreat at Morrison's Gardens were always utilised for the benefit of the public ultimately. The Lal Bagh owes much of its present improvements to his advice and suggestions to successive superintendents of the garden, and he had also the looking after of the Government House grounds, Cubbon Park, and the Rajah's palace grounds, all of which testify to his taste and skill. The allowance he drew from local funds, on special duty, was not much, and in retiring from the service, Bangalor loses one of its most useful public servants.—Bangalor Spectator, June 24.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 20. Str. Duke of Argyll, London.—21. Str. Madura, Calcutta; St. Anne, Masulipatam.—22. Str. Merkara, London; str. Ava, Bombay; Dindem, Rangoon.—24. Ægean, Rangoon.—25. H.M.S. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Mokana, Moulmein.—27. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Duke of Argyll.—From London.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pelly, and three children, Mr. Comyn, and Lieut. Power.

Per str. Madura.—From Gopaulpore.—Col, and Mrs. Marsack, and Serg. major Orchard.

Per str. And The Company of t

Per str. Ava.—From Powdicherry.—Mr. O'Ratigan. From Colombo.—Major Fitzgerald.

Fitzgeram.

Per str. Merkara.—For Madras.—Mr. Menacheya, Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Williams. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Calder, Miss Linton, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Munsie, Mr. Connor, and Mrs. Adamson. From Colombo.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Brittani.

DEPARTURES.

June 20. Ysusquiza, Coconada; str. Pokin, Calcutta; Inveravon, Marseilles, via Coconada.—22. Str. Madura, Bombay; str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Merkara, Calcutta.—24. Queen of the North, London; Paloyrah, Cocanada; str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Malacca, Calcutta.—26. H.M.S. Tenasserim, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madura.—For Pondicherry.—Mrs. A. Rothiel, Rev. Bolard, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, and Monsieur A. Gallois Montburn.

Per str. Ava.—For Cocomada.—Mr. F. Brandt. For Bimlifatam.—Rev. D. W. Kidd. For Gopaulforr.—Mr. T. Yeardley. For False Point.—Mr. G. Seager and wife.

Per str. Asia.—For Masulipatam.—Surg. A. J. Srurmer. For Vizagapatam.—Mrs. Elliot and child. For Rangoon.—Capt. S. C. Haliday, Mrs. A. Sturt, Mr. J. Leach, Mrs. Street and child.

### Commercial.

Madras, June 28, 1876.

#### EXCHANGES.

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5} per ce	nt. L	oan	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1859	34	to 4 pm.
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4 per of						•••		•••	•••			18
	,	•••	•••	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	1832-33	••• )	
Ditto	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	1835-36	( ,	^^
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D-000	•••	***	***	***	•••	•••		•••	•••	1872	34	to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

... each Rs. 10-13-0 FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool-Cotton, £2. 15s. to £3.; Light Freight and Indigo. £3. 10s. ; Skins, £4.

# Bombay.

THE MONSOON.—The monsoon set in at Katiawar on the 13th June. There were smart showers of rain in the Joonaghur, Godul, and Rajcote districts, and the weather has assumed a monsoonish appearance at Rajcote, where no rain had fallen up to the 16th.

OODEYPOR.—We hear from Oodeypor that on the 16th inst. his Highness the Maharana held a "Duree Khana" Levee on the occasion of his accepting the hand of a Princess of the Kishengurh House. It is not yet known when his Highness will celebrate his marriage. - Times of India, June 30.

CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.—We regret to hear that cholera has broken out at Panchgunny. A private telegram received in Bombay on Tuesday stated that two of the boys in the Panchgunny school had died, and that others were seriously ill and not expected to live.—Times of India, June 30.

CHOLERA AT TANDUR.—A telegram from Seram, in the Nizam's territory, dated 21st June, states that three or four days previous to that date cholera broke out at Tandur, and carried off some twenty of the inhabitants. The police have, it is added, made the necessary arrangements, and the Resident at Hyderabad has been applied to for medical aid.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—A shark upwards of eleven feet in length was caught by some fishermen in their nets at the stakes, just beyond the middle ground, on Tuesday. It was brought to the Victoria Bunder Basin in the evening, and was still alive. About forty men were required to haul it ashore, after which it was cut open and a large quantity of oil extracted. It was cut up and sent to the fish market on Wednesday morning.—Times of India, June 30.

MILITARY.—Brigadier-General Schneider having left Aden on six months' leave to England, the military command of the brigade has devolved on Colonel Ker, of the 6th N.I., the next senior officer. In taking up his new charge, Colonel Ker is obliged to give up command of his regiment for the time, as he draws half the brigade al-Colonel Elder, 2nd in command of the 6th, acts as comlowances. mandant, Major Dodd (author of an excellent work on military law) acts for Colonel Elder, and Captain Prideaux, the adjutant, will act as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Aden will not be liked the less by the 6th for this pleasant little shuffle of the cards.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.—The question of the new furlough rules has apparently been decided in the way that we informed our readers was most probable. At least that is the only inference to be drawn from the fact that in a recent General Order, Captain Frere, R.E., Executive Engineer, Rutnagherry, was granted furlough to England for six months under para. 11 of the 1876 As we before pointed out, to imagine that Government regulations. had published rules in 1876 which could only come into operation in 1881 was an obviously absurd reading of a clause which certainly might have been clearer, and we repeat our former conviction, that to all officers under twenty years' service the new furlough rules hold out advantages not offered by any that have been published of late years .- Times of India.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We hear that Dr. A. N. Hojel has been appointed to the chair of Physiology in the Grant Medical College and as second Physician of Jamsetjee Hospital, in succession to Dr. Cook, now acting Principal and first Physician of the Hospital. As Dr. Hojel has acted twice, and with marked success, in the position he is now to occupy, the nomination is one that will give general satisfaction. The function of dispensing medical patronage in this Presidency has been no sinecure of late. There have been many more men eligible then posts waiting to be filled. The conflicting claims of seniority and special fitness have rendered choice difficult; while the caprices and subordinate personal interests of influential official friends of several of the applicants have been enough to puzzle and perplex even a more experienced administrator than Sir Philip Wodehouse. But if half we hear about these small politics be true, his Excellency has very fairly held his own. In several instances the net has been spread very vainly in his sight, and accomplished fowlers have been disconcerted.—Times of India.

AN IMPORTANT CASE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The case in which the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank sued Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Soortee to recover the sum of Rs. 3.200, being the amount of calls due by the defendant to the plaintiffs, was heard before the Hon, Sir Charles Sargent on Monday last, and was resumed for further hearing yesterday. The defendant in his written statement denied that he was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum or any part thereof, neither did he ever sign the articles of agreement, nor held any shares in the plaintiff's bank as alleged. An important question having arisen as to whether the Court of Chancery has any power

over the defendant in the present case, several witnesses were examined on behalf of both the parties, after which his Lordship said that the Court of Chancery had no power over the defendant, and dismissed the suit with costs. Messrs. Starling and Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank. Messrs. Lang and Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendant. During the hearing of the case the Court was crowded with shareholders, mostly Banians, who were very anxious to know the result of the case. Times of India, June 30.

ROBBERY AT THE ALBERT MUSEUM.—The above Museum was broken into on Saturday or Sunday evening, and property to the value of nearly Rs.1,000 stolen from it. It appears that the Museum was closed, as usual, at about 5.30 P.M. on Saturday last, everything being in proper order. On Monday morning when it was opened it was found that the place had been broken open and many of the things stolen. The thieves, for it is pretty clear that two or more were concerned in it, had effected an entrance by smashing one of the thick plate glass windows on the garden side of the Museum. Putting a hand through they unbolted the window, and then smashing the shutter on the inside had unbolted that in the same manner. The framework of the next window is partly broken away, showing that the thieves had tried to break that open, but had failed. Amongst the property stolen is a silver coffee pot, presented by the Rao of Cutch, a battle-axe, a silver model of a musjid, some sashes, The thieves were evidently not acquainted with the value of some of the things there, as they left behind a gold medal, of the value of about Rs.800, and other small articles quite as valuable as those they took away, and much less cumbersome. The police are making inquiries, and have arrested a man who was formerly employed at the Museum, and who has been lately seen loitering about there. The gates of the Victoria Gardens are closed at ten o'clock at night, and as there is no ramoosee or guard at the Museum the thieves had plenty of time to execute their purpose. A number of half-consumed matches were picked up near the cases from which the property was stolen.—*Times of India*, June 30.

DEATH OF SERGEANT H. RICHARDSON.—The mention of the name of Sergeant Richardson will call up in the minds of old residents in Bombay very lively remembrances of a character whose stern sectarian tenets and fiery rebukes of the faithful in general drew to him much attention. We refer to a period dating about twenty years ago. As a soldier he had been in many a hard-fought engagement, and when he became unfit for further duty he retired on his pension, in 1850. Being of active temperament, and under the influence of strong religious convictions, credited also with an irre-proachable character, he accepted the appointment of City missionary in Bombay, and subsequently was appointed Superintendent of the Pensioners' Home and the Magdalen Asylum. Whether, in his new line of life, he was solely concerned in waging war against sin and ungodliness, or whether his strength was spent rather in proselytising efforts in favour of his Baptist views, we cannot say, but he was soon ejected from all his appointments—not, however, until much rancour and bad blood had been stirred. In his retreat the old Sergeant kept up a running fire on the several committees of those institutions, which for sarcasm, reproach, and raillery could hardly be matched. The press opened its columns to some of his fulminations, and when that channel was closed against him he set up a press in his own house, and worked it with his own hands—all unpractised as he was in the craft—from whence he issued what he designated "Tracts for the Times." The odd medley of type (which he had picked up in the bazaar), with the liberal scattering of italics and capitals, and other devices for giving emphasis to his objurgatory language and withering scorn, fitly correspond to the rough and incongruous style of the matter he wrote—which was a mixture of religious po-lemics and personal vindication. Regarding the distribution of his tracts, he announced that "the poor and all lepers [sinners] will get one of each gratis—the rich and the clean [self-righteous] will pay 3 as." In his tract No 2 he relates a conversation with a chaplain at Poona, who called on him, with the view, as it would appear, of drawing out the old Sergeant on religious subjects. Here is a part of the dialogue:—"Sergeant: If Parson: We know nothing about them; they were not brought into the covenant.—S.: But it behoveth me to know something about them, because I have buried four; now I ask you, are they saved or lost?—P.: They are not saved.—S.: That is plain, and tantamount to saying that they are lost." He further says:—"A memo. was taken; the whole scene stands as vividly before my imagination as when it occurred—the lordling attitude, and the unwarranted and wounding expressions, of the parson can only be severed from memory by the keener scythe of Death." The incidents of this unfortunate interview had evidently sunk deeply into his soul, as he again refers to it on another page with indignation and in language of deep feeling:—" We shall tell a strange story," he says, "when we shall publish our life and letters; when we come to show in detail all that we have met with from this class of harpies (the ministers on the Bombay establishment)—how we and our family have been treated, our innocent children called heathers when living, and set on a par with dogs when they have been called for by Death." The valiant old Sergeant displayed his soldierly quali-

ties of courage and fearlessness among his theological foes as unhesitatingly as he had done in mortal encounter with those of his country, and his own convictions of what was truth he loyally maintained against all assailants. That he gave no quarter may be attributed to the treatment which, as he says, he experienced; and while we may regret the bitter and violent spirit which too often characterised his speech and "Tracts," yet that there was a deep and ardent "soul of goodness" in the sturdy veteran no one who knew him would hesitate to admit. His quaint diction and copious illustration, his Hibernian humour and keen repartee marked him out as a very original character, and all regarded him as a diamond in the rough. He died on Saturday last, having attained the age of sixty-nine years. - Times of India, June 23.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 22. Annot Lyle, Liverpool.—23. Str. Calcutta, Bussorah; str. Mecca, Calcutta.—24. Albania, Liverpool; str. India, Glasgow.—25. John Allan, London; Sir John Lawrence, London; str. Atalanta, Liverpool; Seaflower, Greenock; str. Vingorla, Kurrache.—26. Str. Nizam, Calcutta; Chrysolite, Liverpool; str. Vingorla, Kurrache.—26. Str. Nizam, Calcutta; Chrysolite, Liverpool, Everpool; Schleswig Bride, Greenock; str. Assam, Venice.—23. Stevanger, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Assam.—From Southampton.—For Bombax.—

Mr. G. F. Price, Capt. W. G. Sharpe, Mr. W. Main, Mrs. Pillot and infant, Mr. A.

Houston, Mr. G. T. Nixon, and Mr. W. Ingram. From Barndist.—Mr. Williams,

Mr. Logan, Col. Davidson, Mr. McKee, Mr. G. Wingrove, Mr. Richardson, Lieut.

col. Iredell, Major Neville, Mr. Macfarlane, Capt. A. N. Shah, Lieut. the Hon. W.

E. Noel, Mrs. M. D. H. Larpent.

DEPARTURES.

June 23. Str. Travancore, Adon, Suez, &c.; str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool, via the Canal.—24. Fanny Tucker, Calcutta; Stornoway, Liverpool; str. Bangalore, Australia; str. Border Chieftain, Marseilles, via the Suez Canal; str. Punjaub, Kurrachee; str. Tebe, Trieste, &c.—28. Str. Indus, China, &c.—27. Mary Stenhouse, Liverpool—28. Knight Companion, Liverpool; Princess Alexandra, Havre; John Clark, Calcutta; str. Calcutta, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—29. Str. Ethiopia, Coasts and Calcutta.

PASSENGEES DEPARTS.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. Griffin, Mr. J. Brewer, Mr. White, Mr. Joss, Mr. Joscelyne. Lieut. W. F. Biggs, Surg. major Greig, and Mr. Maynard. For Suez.—Mr. Carroll.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. J. Walker, Mrs. A. Pullan and infant. the F. W. R. Cowley, Mrs. Cowley and infant, Mrs. Daniel, Lieut. col. E. Harnett, Mr. J. Stowart. Mr. C. Jardine, Mr. J. Simpson and child, Mr. J. G. S. Codrington, Mr. Montague, Mr. A. Reed. For Brindley.—Mr. F. Lazarus, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. A. A. Hoyes, Mr. R. Dick. For Venice.—Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Mr. T. Matheson.

### Commercial.

Bombay, June 30, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

... House Rate 1142 ... Market Rate 1142 6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ...
6 ditto ditto ...
5 ditto ditto ... ... 1s. 7 7-16d. ... 1s. 7 9-16 #d. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 10 1-16d. Doots. BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

... Rs. 700 per share
... 1100 per share old
... Rs. 1550
... 680 per share

Rs. 2000 per share

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

... each Rs. 12-4-0 ... per 100 290 ... Do. 278 per 100 pieces 227 106-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bonbay, July 21.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods firm. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8\footnote{1}\text{slbs}. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 3\footnote{1}\text{slbs}. Madapollams, Rs. 1.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9\footnote{1}; 30's Water Twist, 9\footnote{1}. Cotton very dull; Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 163; Oomra, Rs. 160. Shipments of the week, 7,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 7d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 102; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 10\footnote{1}\text{freights}: 47s. 6d.,



#### Gnzette. Official

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS. (Gazette of India, June 24.)

BALLARD, Col. J. A., R.E., c.B., made over charge of the office of master

BALLARD, Col. J. A., R.E., c.B., made over charge of the office of master of H.M.'s mint at Bombay to Mr. L. G. Hynes, on May 25.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. col. H. A., R.E., superint. engr., 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is tempy. prom. to chief engr., 3rd class, and app. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to Govt., N.W.P., Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Col. W. W. H. Greathed, c.B., R.E.

CATHER—DUPERIER.—The apps. of Lieuts. T. P. Cather, R.E., and H. W.

CATHER—DUPERIER.—The apps. of Lieuts. T. P. Cather, R.E., and H. W. Duperier, R.E., to the P.W.D. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, date from Feb. 26 and March 2, 1875, respectively.

Duns, Asst. engr. D. A., Sindia State Railway, is transf. from the Chumbul to the Agra div. of this line, as a tempy, arrangement.

Eckstein, W. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Allahabad div., mily. works, to offic. as exec. engr., Fyzabad div., during the abs. of Mr. E. LeLievre on priv. leave.

Green.—The services of Lieut. A. O. Green, R.E., secy. torpedo and defence committee. Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

fence committee, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

HAWKES, F. A., Northern Bengal State Railway, exec. engr., 4th grade,
No. 3, Rungpore Branch div., is transfd. temp. to the office of the engr. in chief, from July 3.

HAWKES, R. B., insp. of police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt., v. Lieut. Snell.

LEMESSURIER, Major A., R.E., resumed charge of the duties of dep. consulting engr., Sind, from Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., officg. dep. consulting engr., on April 17.

SEALY, G. W., asst. supt., Persian Gulf Telegraph, is app. to offic. as

supt. during the absence of Mr. Mance, on leave, from April 19.

HELVERTON.—The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of

SHELVERTON.—The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of Mr. C. Shelverton, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab.

SNELL, F. W., asst. dist. supt. of police in British Burmah, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 5th grade from March 19 last, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Perreau.

WILSON, F. A., is app. tutor to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, and is ranked for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty as an additional political agent of the 2nd class.

WRIGHT-GOLDIE.-J. W. Wright, exec. engr., made over, and Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, received over charge of the Jullundur div., Military Works, on the 17th ult.

#### HIGH COURT OF BENGAL.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a rule of the Bengal High Court, to take effect from the 1st of June, 1876:—

Every advocate of the High Court who, after having his name removed from the roll of advocates, has served for three years as an articled clerk to an attorney, and has complied with all the rules relating to the service of articled clerks to attorneys (except those as to the In. termediate and Final Examinations), shall be admitted to practice as an attorney.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. to

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. to fill existing vacancies with effect from the dates specified:—

Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., office, chief engr., 2nd class, to be temporary chief engr., 2nd class, from March 14, v. Col. Sankey, on furl.

Brevet col. L. Russell, R.E., tempy. chief engr., 3rd class, to be office, chief engr., 2nd class, from Murch 14, v. Col. Peile, tempy. prom.

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, office, chief engr., 2nd class, to be tempy. chief

engr., 2nd class, from April 19, v. Col. Peile, on farl.

Consequent on the return of Col. II. W. Gulliver, R.E., and Col. W W. H. Greathed, c.B., R.E., from priv. leave, the following officers reverted to the grades specified:

Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E., to suptg. engr., 1st grade, from April 29.

Brevet col. L. Russell, R.E., to tempy. chief engr., 3rd class, from May 3.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Railway Branch of the P.W.D., to fill existing vacancies, with effect

from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. C. J. Mead, staff corps, tempy. superint. engr., 1st grade, to be permanent superint. engr., 1st grade, from April 10, v. Mr. C. J. Campbell, dec.

Mr. J. Collet, tempy. superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be permauent superint. engr., 2nd grade, from April 10, v. Lieut. col. C. J. Mead, prom. Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., tempy. superint. engr., 3rd grade, to be permanent superint. engr., 3rd grade, from April 10, v. Mr. J. Collet,

Mr. M. Rayne, superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be tempy. superint. engr.,

1st grade, from April 10, v. Lieut. col. C. J. Mead, prom.
Mr. H. Priuce, superint. engr., 3rd grade, to be tempy. superint. engr.,
2nd grade, from April 10, v. Mr. M. Rayne, tempy. prom.

Mr. J. Collet, superint. engr., 2nd grade, to be tempy. superint. engr., 1st grade, from April 19, v. Mr. M. Rayne, tempy. prom. to chief engr., 3rd class.

Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., superint. engr., 3rd grade, to be tempy. superint. engr., 2nd grade, from April 19, v. Mr. J. Collet, tempy. prom.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT-BURMAH.

Mr. W. H. Pattison, dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, and officg. dist. supt. of the 2nd grade in British Burmah, to offic. as dist. supt. of

munro.

Mr. T. D. Jameson, dist. supt. of the 4th grade, and officg. dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Pattison.

Mr. R. Redpath, dist. supt. of the 5th grade, and officg. dist. supt. of

the 4th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Jameson.
Mr. J. W. Olive, dist. supt. of the 5th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of
the 4th grade, v. Mr. Redpath.

Mr. W. Hannay, asst. dist. supt., to offic. as dist. sa t. of the 5th

grade, v. Mr. Olive.
Mr. P. M. Agnew, inspr. of police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt., v. Mr. Hannay.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 21.)

Mr. T. D. Beighton, an offictg. judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is app. to act tempy. as dist. and sess. judge of Hooghly.

Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister at law, lecturer on English law in the Pre-

sidency College, is app. to act tempy., in add. to his own duties, as a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, offictg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Jajpore div. of the Cuttack dist., is transfd. to the Sudder station of that

Dr. J. Anderson is appointed to be a member of the committee for the

management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, barrister-at-law, is app. to act as a mag. of police,
Calcutta, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. P. D. Dickens.

Mr. L. E. Fabre Tonnerre, offictg. asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnas, is transfd. to Shahabad.

Mr. C. S. Agacy is app. to be an inspr. of police in the 2nd grade in the

Howrah Municipality.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., offictg. Principal of the Hooghly committee, v.

Mr. R. Thwaytes, deceased.

Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., supt. engr. (tempy. rank), 1st grade, resumed charge of the North-Western Circle on June 10.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 17.)

Capt. A. C. Toker, officg. cantonment mag., Jhansi, to be mag. of the 2nd class, subject to the result of the next examination.

Mr. J. Clarke, dep. coll., is transfd. from Shahjahanpur to Banda.

Mr. T. E. Heaford, exec. engr., 1st grade, on special duty, is app. to offic. as engr. in chief, Light Railways, during the abs. of Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., on priv. leave.

Mr. W. Smart, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transid. from the Fatehpur to

the Allahabad dist., Allahabad Provincial Div.
Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Meerut dist. to the Allahabad dist., Allahabad Provincial Div.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 24.)
D'AGUILAR, Lieut. F. G., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Dalhousie div., mil. works, is transfd. to the 2nd Rawul Pindee div., mil. works, as a temp. arrangement.

Landon.—The services of Capt. A. Landon, gen. list, inf., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Peacock, Capt., R.E., is transid. from Lucknow div. to 2nd Allahabad div., during the absence of Mr. Eckstein, transfd. to Fyzabad div., mil. works.

SLATER, Capt. J. B., Bengal staff corps, is permitted to retain the appt. of 1st wing sub., 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, for a further

term of two years, two months, and sineteen days, from June 15.

WATERMAN, Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. P., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance, from June 11.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head-Quarters, Simla, June 7 to June 13.)

Gastrell.—Regtl. order confd, dated April 25, app. Lieut G. D. C. Gastrell, offic. 1st wing sub., 8th N.I., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. and Adjt. C. J. Walter, on general leave. Hennessy.—Incles.—Smith.—Abbott.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated

ENNESSY.—INGLES.—SMITH.—ABBOIT.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 16, 1876, making the following appointments consequent on Col. G. H. Thompson, offig. commdt., 15th N.I., having assumed com. of the Sialkot brig., v. Bridgr. gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., proceeded to assume com. of the Rohilcund district:—Major G. R. Hennessy, offig. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 15th N.I., to offic. as commdt.; Capt. D. W. Ingles, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Capt. R. E. S. Smith, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. H. A. Abbott, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties. addition to his other duties.



Howey.-Regtl. order confd., dated May 31, app. Capt. J. E. W. Howey, 34th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. H. W. J. Senior, app. officg. supt. N. Army Schools.

MARRIOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 22, appointing Sub-Lieut. E. F. Marriott to effic. as interpreter, 34th foot, temporarily, no fully qualified officer being available.

ICHELL.—Capt. J. W. A., staff corps, to officiate as wing officer to 36th

MICHELL.—Capt. J. W. A., staff corps, to officiate as wing officer to 36th N.I., v. Worsley, on furl. from the date he takes up the duties.

THISTLETHWAYTE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, appointing Capt. and local major A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, 1-5th foot, to perform the duties of paymr., on the responsibility of paymr. and Hon. Major F. B. Forster, proceeded to Bombay.

WHEELER—BROOME—NEAVE—NAPIER—McMullen.—Major R. Wheeler, 2nd squad. officer, 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., from the date of the departure of Capt. Marsh on furl.; Capt. A. P. Broome, gen. list. inf., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Wheeler, from the date be takes up the duties; Capt. E. S. Neave, offic. 3rd squad. officer, to be 3rd squad officer, v. Wheeler, prom. to 2nd squad. officer; Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, 2nd squad. subalt., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Neave, and Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, offic. 1st squad. subalt., on probation, to be 2nd squad. subalt.

probation, to be 2nd squad. subait.

(Head Quarters, Simla, June 16 to 20.)

ABADIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 7, app. Capt. H. R. Abadie to act as interp. to 9th lancers, v. Capt. H. A. Bushman, on gen. leave. Bourne.—The fifteen months' leave to England, granted to Lieut. F. H.

Bourne, 43rd foot, is hereby cancelled. CHALMERS, Major O. I., Bengal staff corps, returned from civil employment, is posted to Cawnpore for gen. duty.

FRASER, Capt. J., 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt. 40th N.I., v.

Bromhead, app. wing officer.
GRAHAM, Major T. C., late 4th European L.C., to be 2nd in com. and squad. officer to 7th Bengal cav., in succession to Lieut. col. Packe, deceased.

Howey, Capt. J. E. W., gen. list, inf., to be qrmr. to 11th N.I., v. Macnair, is placed on half-pay.

KINLOCK, Lieut. F. G., 92nd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be

officg. 2nd squad. subalt. to 5th Bengal cav., on prob.

SPENS, Lieut. N. J., 72nd highlanders, to be capt., from June 3.

THUILLIER, Lieut. D'A. W., 1st batt. 8th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt. to 17th Bengal cav., on prob., v.

Chalmers, on furl.

Webs, Lieut. H. N., 54th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing subalt. to 34th N.I., on prob.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, and Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav., to be sub asst. commissaries gen., 3rd class, on probation, from June 1 respectively, to fill existing vacancies.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :-

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. J. Ward, staff corps-ordinary pension

2456. 5s., annuity £114. 6s., from May 26.
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. B. Irwin, staff corps—ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £528. 7s., from June 22.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on June 5 :-

Lieut. J. R. J. Jocelyn, R.A.; Lieut. O. C. Radford, 1-25th foot; Sub lieut. H. E. Grimes, 40th foot; Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, 65th foot; Sub lieut. A. L. Barrett, 109th foot; Surg. S. H. Carter, M.B., 109th foot. Capt. E. Temple, officg. polit. asst., 1st class, and cantonment mag., Nowgong, has passed the examination prescribed for officers employed in

the Political Department, in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Aitchison's Treaties.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson passed the departmental examination by the higher

standard on May 17.

Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, 63rd foot, 2nd squad. sub., 11th Bengal lancers, and Lieut. T. T. Vaughan, R.A., have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the

Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on June 5:— Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th hussars. Lieuts. M. N. Hobday and F. T. Maxwell, R.E.

Sub lieut. C. E. Pollock, 6th foot. Lieut. W. S. D. Liardet, 1-17th foot. Capt. J. M. Mure, 34th foot.

#### REGIMENTAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS

The following officers, having passed Parts I. and II. Examination B, have completed their qualification for apps. on the regtl., general, and personal staff of the army :-

Majors C. V. Conway-Gordon, Madras staff corps, R. Griffith, Madras

C.S., and Capt. H. A. Little, Bengal staff corps.

Capts. E. W. Begbie, gen. list, Madras inf.; A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal staff corps; C. T. P. Luxmore, Madras staff corps; R. S. Roberts, Madras staff corps; H. S. Stewart, Madras staff corps; C. H. Stoddart, Bengal staff corps; V. W. Tregear, gen. list, Bengal inf.; E. Quin, Madras staff corps; V. W. Tregear, gen. list, Bengal inf.; E. Quin, Madras staff corps, and A. T. Woodhouse, Madras staff corps.

#### COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

10th Hussars regtl. order coufd., dated June 5, app. the following committee of paymastership, v. Paymaster L. L. Montgomery, dec. :-

Capt. B. A. Combe, president; Capt. W. Yeldham, member; Lieut. W. E. Phillips, member.

Capt. B. A. Combe to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Col. G. Selby, R.A., to Coonoor, from April 25 to July 8, on private affairs. Lieut. J. B. H. Read, 2-1st foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. C. H. Morris, 1-14th foot, to remain at Pachmari, from June 15 to July 15, in extension of privilege leave, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. M. Griffin, 29th foot, privilege leave, on urgent private affairs. Licut. G. M. Griffin, 29th foot, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from the date of availing himself of it; and thence, from date of embarkation, to Nov. 30 next, on private affairs. Surg. major D. J. Doherty, 2-12th foot, to remain at Mussoorie, from June 18 to July 20, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs. Lieut. J. M. Gordon, 1-21st foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. T. E. Carroll, British medical service, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure: The undermentioned officers have reported their departure: Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. W. Peile, R.E.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Reid, brevet col. F. W. Peile, R.E.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Reid, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Mills, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. W. Jackson, Bengal staff corps; Major E. A. C. Lambert, Bengal staff corps; Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal staff corps; Capt. H. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. L. Sammells, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. L. Sammells, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. L. Sammells, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. V. Ellis, Bengal staff corps; Capt. D. Adamson, Bengal staff corps; Capt. W. E. Chambers, Bengal staff corps; Capt. N. F. Parker, general list, infantry; Capt. F. E. Wiggens, general list infantry; Capt. J. Cook, Bengal staff corps; Capt. Edmonds (unattached); Capt. G. R. Grylls, Bengal staff corps; subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. E. J. DeLautor, R.A.; Lieut. E. W. Chambers, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E.; Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E.; Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, Bengal staff corps; Surg. major J. Ewart, M.D., Medical Department; Surg. major A. Christison, M.D., Medical Dept.; Surg. major C. C. Chesnaye, Medical Department; Surg. major S. B. Patridge, Medical Dept.; Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., Medical Patridge, Medical Dept.; Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., Medical Department; Surg. major L. F. Dickson, M.D., Medical Department; and Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., Medical Department. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. A. Browne, infantry, commissioner of the Pegu division, British Burmah, has been permitted to avail himself of the residue of the furlough to Europe on private affairs, for eighteen months.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. C. H. Garbett, assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough. Mr. P. D. Dickens, magistrate of police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months from the 27th inst.

Mr. C. Raban, assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. F. T. Platts, district superintendent of leave for three months. Mr. F. T. Platts, district superintendent of police, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months from July 15 next. Mr. H. G. Keene, district and sessions judge, Agra, privilege leave for one month from June 9. Mr. W. M. Tidy, joint magistrate, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month, from Aug. 20. Mr. D. F. Addis, assistant magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, privilege leave for three months, from July 19. Mr. G. R. C. Williams, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge Ballia sub. division, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 16. Mr. F. S. Bullock, assistant magistrate and collector, Bareilly, privilege leave for three months, from July 20. Mr. W. Young, magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, from Aug. 15. Surg. major H. S. Smith, civil surgeon, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, from July 12. Granting Mr. J. Ellis, civil surgeon, Hamirpur, three months' privilege leave, is hereby cancelled. Three months' special leave is granted to Mr. W. E. Garstin. assistant engineer, Etawah division, Ganges Canal, to study the native language. One month and twenty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surg. major J. M. Fleming, M.D., civil surgeon of Hoshan-gabad, from the 25th inst. Surg. major A. C. C. De Renzy, sanitary commissioner, Punjab, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave under Sec. 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from July 4, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. E. LeLievre, executive engineer, Fyzabad division, Military Works, privilege leave for three months, from July 15. Capt. H. R. Le M. Carey, officiating examiner, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties. Mr. T. L. Tanner, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, for nine months. Mr. V. Ball, assistant in the Geological Survey of India, privilege leave for three months, from July 1. Lieut. col. A. B., Bayley, staff corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, for one year in Iudia, from Sept. 15. Mr. J. B. Braddon, assistant examiner and assistant auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, privilege leave for three months, from July 1. Mr. S. Finney, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, Northern Bengal Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, from June 17. Mr. J. Ramsay, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Ghotki division, privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from July 15. Mr. F. L. Dibblee, executive engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, Mehur division, privilege leave for two months, from July 15. Major O. J. Mead, temporary superintending engineer, 1st grade, engr. in chief, Sindia State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from

### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 20.)

BEATTY, Major J., R.E., to offic. as superint. engr., 3rd grade, v. Lieut. col. Oakes, proceeded on leave to Europe, with effect from date of

CLARKE, Rev. D. G., B.A., to be chaplain of Wellington.

INNES.—The Gov. in Council has been pleased to reapp. the Hon. L. C. Innes, one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

MALTBY, Mr., actg. 2nd asst. superint., revenue survey, is confirmed in that app.

NELSON, J. H., to be dist. and sessions judge of Cuddapah, in succession

to Mr. R. Davidson.

Lyon, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Madura dist., on return from furl.

STODDART, J. H., to act as asst. superint. of police, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 20.)

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:— Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. M. Shakespear, S.C., £456 5s.—£688 12s. England.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. T. Boddam, S.C., £456 5s.—£5,143. £200 in India, the remainder in England.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 7.)

BEAGIN—HOENSEY.—Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, from qrmr. 24th N.I., to 2nd wing sub. 24th N.I. Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, from 2nd wing sub. 5th

N.I., to qrmr. 24th N.I., to offic. as adjt. 24th N.I.

ELLIS—Order confd., dated April 1, by the officer comdg. 89th regt.,

app. Lieut. Ellis to act as interpreter to the regt., from April 1, v. Lieut. J. R. McMurray, who has proceeded on detachment to Tong-

HUNTER, Capt. R., from 1st wing sub. 80th N.I., to qrmr. 30th N.I.

KNOCKER, Sub lieut. C. G., 21st foot, is directed to attend the eight
months' course of garrison instruction, commencing at Bangalore on June 15.

June 15.

PHILLIPS—RAMMELL.—Order confd., dated May 31, by the officer comdg.

Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, permitting Col. Phillips, 29th N.I., to
proceed to Bombay, in anticipation of leave recommended by a med.
board appearing in G.O.s; and directing on the departure of Colonel
Phillips, Col. Rammell, staff corps, pending confirmation by H.E. the
C. in C., to offic. as comdt. 29th N.I.

SMITH.—The services of Lient. S. G. Smyth, B baty. C brig. R.H.A.,
being required with his own baty. that officer is directed to proceed

being required with his own baty, that officer is directed to proceed to Secunderabad without prejudice to his app. as office, instructor of gunnery to the C brig. R.H.A.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, June 14.)

EAGIN.—The following order is confd.:—May 22.—By the comdt. 24th

regt. N.I., app. Capt. and qrmr. E. G. D. Beagin to offic. as adj., withont prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. and adj. J. Ward, proceeded on preparatory leave to appear before a medical committee.

Lawford, Major (Brevet lieut. col.) E. M., from gen. duty, Bangalore, to 2nd squad. officer, and office. 2nd in com. 4th (Prince of Wales's Own) L.C.

-The following order is confd. :- May 29.-By the officer comdg. LEADER.-Berhampore, app. Lieut. T. A F. Leader, 2nd regt. N.I., station staff officer, and to the charge of military pensioners and family certificate holders from June 1, v. Capt. A. F. Orchard, 2nd regt. N.I., recommended to proceed to Europe on m.c.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. W. W. Martin, acting sub. collector and joint magistrate of Madura, privilege leave for three menths from July 15. Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., deputy examiner of P.W. accounts, two months' privilege leave, subject to the confirma-tion of the Government of India. Major C. A. Liardet, assistant superintendent of No. 5 North Arcot survey party, privilege leave for three months. Major A. Balmer, staff corps, deputy inspector general of police, Northern Range, to Europe, on private affairs, for one year, two months, and fifteen days, and subsidiary leave for thirty days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. E. W. Childers, royal (Madras) artillery, superintendent gunpowder factory, on private affairs, for two years. Surg. J. F. Sargent, in medical charge 5th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, on private affairs, for two years. Major C. E. Rennie, 44th foot, from June 6 or date of departure, to Bombay. Col. P. L. Holmes, staff corps, in extension, till June 1, the date of his appointment to the 17th regt. N.I. as commandant, to Madras and Bangalore, on private affairs. Capt. H. R. Hope, general list, adjutant 1st regt. L.C., in extension of privilege leave, until June 24. Surg. major F. Duckworth, M.D., medical department, in medical charge 26th N.L., from May 29 or date of departure, to Madras. Surg. major F. Duck-

worth, M.D., medical department, in medical charge 26th N.I., from June 10 till Dec. 10, to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries. Capt. T. W. Roberts, 5th brigade R.A., from June 10 to July 20, to Octacamund, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. R. E. Grey, 3rd hussars, in extension, for two menths, to the Neilgherries. Sub lieut. R. H. C. Tuffuell, 89th foot, from May 9 to date of joining the 45th foot, to Bangalore, on private affairs.

### Bombay.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 22.)
Bowrer, Lieut. W. G., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the departmental examination.

FLEET, J. F., C.S., is spp. to act as asst. political agent in the Southern

Mahratta country during the absence of Major Westropp.

FROST-GRANT.-Messrs. C. E. Frost and J. H. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and dist. mag., Sholapur, on the 12th inst.

HART-GOODFELLOW .- Mr. J. H. E. Hart, C.E., and Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B., R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge

of the office of the superint. engr. for irrigation in Sind on June 6. Hewett-Mainwaring. - Messrs. G. Hewett and H. Mainwaring, asst. conservators of forests, 3rd grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the dist. forest office of Colaba and Dapoli on June 15.

LARKEN-MACPHERSON.-Messrs. A. L. P. Larken and C. G. W. Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office

of 2nd asst. coll. of Poona on the 12th inst.

McCorkell—Codrington.—Mr. G. McCorkell delivered over and Capt.
G. H. T. Codrington received charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Belgaum, on June 13.

MALINS-VAN DER STRAATEN.-Messrs. G. W. R. Malius and E. Van Der Straaten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of deputy sheriff of Bombay on the 15th inst.

Mills—Edginton.—Messrs. T. Mills and A. Edginton respectively de-

livered over and received charge of the office of dep. comr. of police,

Bombay, on the 14th inst.

Petkar, P. V. C., B.A., is app. to act as dep. educational inspector, Dharwar sub div., during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. Chanbassappa B. Dharwar.

SILCOCK-McCorkell.-Mr. H. F. Silcock delivered over and Mr. G. McCorkell received charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Belgaum, on June 6.

WESTROPP, Major G. R. C., asst. political agent, Southern Mahratta country, is app., on the departure of Col. Lester on leave, to act as political superint. of Sawant Wari.
White.—The services of Lieut. col. J. H. White, R.E., are placed at the

disposal of the Govt. of India in the financial dept. Lieut. col. J. H. White, R.E., is app. to be president of the commission to hear appeals under the steam boiler inspection in the place of Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., c.B., proceeded to Europe. WOODWARD—BAINES.—The Hon. t

-BAINES.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned mags. of the 1st class, in the dist. of Kasik, to be mags. in charge of the divs. of the dist.:—Mr. W. Woodward, Malegaon div.; and Mr. J. A. Baine, Nasik and Igatpuri divs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 29.) Gibson, G. L., asst. conservator of forests, having availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him, from May 4 to June 2, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

MULES, H. C., acting supernum. dep. coll. of Shikarpur, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Shikarpur.

NAIRNE, A. K., to act as dep. com. of customs and opium during Mr. Jacomb's absence.

Pegge, W., is confirmed as supt. of the Dhuliakot Jail.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—Asst. Commissaries (hon. lieuts.) G. Hall and J. Kelly (supernumera. ries), and J. Clabby to be dep. commissaries; Dep. Asst. comy. (hon. lieut.) W. F. Knight to be asst. comy.; Conductor C. Pain to be dep. asst. comy.; Sub conductor M. Dowling to be conductor; and Sergt. H. C. Vantin to be sub conductor, from April 24, in succession to Stapleton,

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 29.)
Reilly—Lieut. B. L. P., 1st batt. 11th foot, 2nd wing sub., 21st regt.
N.I., is admitted to the Bombay staff corps from April 5, 1875, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. M. J. J. Mignon; June 14.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieuts. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Major D. B. Young, and Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. Moore; June 15. The undermentioned officer of the staff corps is entitled to the colonel's

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. S. A. Anderson; June 12.



The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:

Lieut. W. R. Le Geyt Anderson, 63rd foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 8th

N.I.; June 15, 1875.

#### GRATUITIES AND MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List have been granted a gratuity and medal for long service and good conduct :

Sergt. J. Neill, Bombay Harbour Defences, a silver medal and gratuity

equivalent to £7.

Sergt. R. Lashbrooke, garrison provost sergt., Bombay; Sergt. J. Dearkin, Bombay Harbour Defences: and Hospital sergt. W. Bishop, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, a silver medal and gratuity equivalent to £5 each.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 21.)
FORDYCE, Lieut. A. L. D., officg. 2nd wing subalt. 11th N.I., is confd. in

the app., vice Lieut. A. L. D., office. 2nd wing substit. It in N.I., is conid. in the app., vice Lieut. Dickson, app. asst. supt. of police.

Bruce—Ducat.—Lieut. col. Bruce, wing officer, to be 2nd in com. and Major C. M. Ducat, staff corps, to be wing officer to 23rd N.L.I., in succession to Col. Waddington, who retires from the 29th inst.

Harman—Cust.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 29, app. Lieut. Harman, acting qurm. of the half batt. 1-2nd foot, Bombay, with effect from 20th internal lieut. Cust. performed the duting of course to the half

26th idem. Lieut. Cust performed the duties of qrmr. to the half

batt. at Bombay, from May 8 to May 25.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 28.)

YONS—BECKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 21, directing Major G.
M. Lyons, wing officer, to office as 2nd in comd. 21st N.I. (marine bat.), and Capt. J. Becke, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut. col. Thorp.

Tillard, J. A., C baty. 4th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Nusserabad, ria Agra, as soon as possible, for duty with G baty. 4th brig. R.A.

#### THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION OF 1876.

The C. in C. of the Bombay army notifies that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1876 will take place at Poons in the month of Sept. next, and will be conducted under the same rules and regulations which governed the Exhibition of 1875.

H.E. accordingly requests that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the secretary to the Central Committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed

contributions and monthly progress reports should also be transmitted.

The Central Committee will be appointed under the orders of the major gen. commanding Poona div. of the army.

Detailed instructions will be hereafter published.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, deputy tions of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. E. Jacomo, deputy commissioner of customs and opium, privilege leave for fifty-five days, from June 20. Mr. R. T. Wingate, assistant superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 2 next, or date of departure. Mr. W. G. Harrison, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, having returned to Bombay on June 6, the unexpired portion of his leave from that date is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. M. Grant, assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, having returned to Bombay on June 6, the unexpired portion of his leave from June 6 to June 17, both days inclusive, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Licut. L. L. Fenton, assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country,

aniowed subsidiary leave not exceeding unity days. Lieut. L. L. Fenton, assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, privilege leave for fifteen days, from June 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. M. Boyd, staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, in India for four months, on private affairs, from date of departure in July next. Lieut. R. H. Daniell, staff corps, 1st squadron subaltern, 1st Sind Horse, for eighteen months. Capt. E. J. Singleton, 2nd battalion 15th foot, from March 25 to date of embarkation. Major J. Spratt, 68th foot, to remain in England from May 8 to June 8, unless previously gazetted out. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, to Mount Aboo, for twenty days, from date of departure. Major H. Lock, 108th foot, to remain in England, from May 11 to Nov. 15. Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, 18th N.I., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 2, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Major J. A. Gayer, wing officer 19th N.I., for three months, on private affairs, from date of departure. Surg. major R. O. Hayden, to remain in England, from May 12 to Aug. 11. Surg major J. Greig, attached to the 66th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Surg. major A. R. Hudson, attached 83rd foot, to remain at Mount Aboo, from June 16 to July 6. Surg. major J. Greig, M.B., vid Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. major J. Greig, M.B., vid Suez Canal, from date of embarkation.

### War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. July 14.

9th Lancers.-Capt. R. Chambers retires from the service, receiving

the value of his commission.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. W. W. Dundas resigns his commission.

15th Hussars.—Capt. F. H. Gregory to be major, v. C. Currie, retired;
Lieut. G. D. F. Sulivan to be capt., v. F. H. Gregory.

1st Foot.—Sergt. A. S. Wilson, from the 84th foot, to be sub lieut., v.

P. H. M. Massy, transfd. to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

2ad Foot.—Paymaster and hony. capt. R. G. Craig, from the 84th foot, to be paymaster.

5th Foot.-Lieut. J. L. Vincent to be capt., v. H. E. W. Preston, retired.

6th Foot.-Capt. A. S. Bell, from h.p., late 2nd West India Regt., to be capt., v. S. Field, made supernumy. while holding the appt. of adjt., 2nd Warwick Militia.

9th Foot.-Lieut. H. O. Weare, from the 99th foot, to be lieut., v. M. S. J. Sunderland, prom.

14th Foot.-Lieut. W. M. G. Lapenotiere retires from the service, re-

ceiving the value of his com.

19th Foot.—Capt. and brev. major H. S. G. S. Knight to be major, v. E. Whyte, ret.; Licut. G. H. Reynolds to be capt., v. Brev. major H. S. G. S. Knight.

21st Foot.—Capt. and brev. major R. W. C. Winsloe to be major, v. G. F. Gildea, made supernumy. on being app. inspector of gymnasia at Aldershot; Lieut. C. E. Bovill to be capt., v. Brevet major R. W. C. Winsloe.

25th Foot.-Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. J. S. Wallace retires upon full

48th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. M'C. O. Whieldon, from 102nd foot, to be lieut., v. I. Pennell, prom.

55th Foot.—Lieut. A. Cook to be capt., v. O. S. Delano. Osborne, ret. 60th Foot.—Lieut. P. A. J. H. Johnstone to be capt., v. W. Cowan, retired.

62nd Foot.—Major and brev. Lieut. col. H. E. Jerome, v.c., retires upon

half-pay.
73rd Foot.—Lieut. R. Mitford retires from the service, receiving the value of his com.

Rite Brigade.—Capt. H. H. Mitchell retires upon temp. half-pay; and Sub lieut. C. T. E. Metcalfe, from 94th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. S. Campbell, retired. -Capt. H. H. Mitchell retires upon temp. half-pay; and

#### UNATTACHED LIST.

Sub lieut. Sir K. H. Kemp resigns his commission.
The second Christian name of Sub lieut. Rainsford, app. in the Gazette of Sept. 10, 1875, is Ryland, and not "Byland," as therein stated.

The second Christian name of Sub. lieut. Leonard, app. in the Gazette of Sept. 10, 1875, is Gastrell, and not "Gostrell," as therein stated.

E. Cooke, gent., C. G. Matthews, gent., G. L. Orred, gent., W. E. Evans.Gordon, gent., F. B. Matthews, gent., J. B. de la Poer Beresford, gent., E. D. Kennedy, gent., and P. G. Dyer, gent., to be sub lieuts. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. R. M. Lewis, M.D., retires upon half-pay-

Surg. S. B. Gamble, M.D., is placed upon temp. half-pay.
Surg. S. B. Gamble, M.D., is placed upon temp. half-pay.
Surg. S. Doake, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay.
Surg. O. G. Wood, M.D., from half-pay, to be surg.

Surg. R. H. Robinson retires upon temp. half-pay.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. J. S. Wallace, 25th foot, to have the hon, rank of major gen. on retiring upon full-pay.

Surg. major J. R. M. Lewis, M.D., to have the hon, rank of dep. surg.

gen. on retiring upon half pay.

Conductor P. Carr, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the hon.

rank of lieut. The undermentioned lieut. cols., having completed the qualifying ser-

vice, to be colonels: Lieut. cols. J. Roe, 11th foot; J. A. Ruddell, 25th foot; N. Stevenson,

87th foot. The undermentioned warrant officers, Bengal Estab., to be granted a

step of honorary rank.

Lieut. and Dep. comy. J. Robertson to be capt.

Dep. Asst. Comy. J. Judge to be lieut., but junior of that rank for one

Dept. Asst. Comy. J. Lyons to be lieut., but junior of that rank for one year.

# Births, Marringes, and Meaths.

ATKINSON—At Simla, June 11, wife of C. J. E. Atkinson, daughter. Bond—At Allahabad, June 21, wife of L. Bond, daughter. Bradshaw—At Simla, June 21, wife of Surg. major, A. F. Bradshaw,

daughter.

BURNETT—At Calicut, June 16, wife of John B. Burnett, son.

CARDOZ - At Dwarks, June 20, wife of D. Cardoz, Bombay Med. Dept., daughter.

COMBE-At Muttra, June 19, wife of Capt. Boyce Combe, 10th Royal hussars, daughter.

COOK—At Jubbulpore, June 24, wife of H. F. Cook, daughter.

GARBETT—At Dalhousie, June 20, wife of Hubert Garbett, daughter.

HANCOCK—At Rajkote, June 16, wife of Capt. George E. Hancock, Punjab inf., son.

B.S.C., daughter. HASTINGS—At Shekh Badin, June 15, wife of Capt. F. E. Hastings, 2nd HORSFALL—At Coimbatore, July 15, wife of J. G. Horsfall, M.C.S., son. Kennedy—At Belgaum, June 25, wife of Condr. Louis Kennedy, Commissariat Dept., son.

MACBEAN—At Shapore, June 20, wife of A. MacBean, daughter.
MACARTHY—At Hyderabad, Deccan, June 24, wife of Capt. J. E. S.

MacCarthy, H.H.N.'s staff, son.
ACDONALD—At Calcutta, June 17, wife of the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, daughter.

MILLER-At Cherat, June 14, wife of Major L. Miller, 70th regt., son. NIVEN—At Poona, June 24, wife of Surg. major Niven, daughter. Roberts—At Tirhut, June 17, wife of P. B. Roberts, C.E., P.W.D., son. -At Ootacamund, June 21, wife of Capt. T. W. Roberts, R.A., daughter. ROBERTSON--At Dalhousie, May 31, wife of Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd

(Gordon) Highlanders. Ross-At Madras, June 21, wife of G. H. Ross, son.

SIMMONS-At Madras, June 25, wife of G. Simmons, son.

WILLIAMS—At Kuruntadee, June 19, wife of G. R. C. Williams, son. WITHER—At Cuttack, June 19, wife of L. F. B. Wither, daughter.

Wood-At Assam, June 10, wife of J. M. Wood, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLANDFORD—CRICHTON.—At Barods, June 22, E. Blandford, of the Salt Dept., to Laura F., only daughter of the late G. F. Crichton, of Bom-

Dept., to Laura F., only daughter of the late G. F. Crichton, of Bombay, and grand daughter of the late Dr. J. P. Heath-Crichton.

BOUTFLOWER—KNIGHT.—At Agra, June 24, W. N. Boutflower, of the Educational Dept., N.W.P., eldest son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Carlisle, to Edith B., second daughter of R. Knight, of Calcutta.

HADOW—POTT.—At Mussoorie, N.W.P., June 15, Reginald C. H., lieut. 55th foot, to Annie S., daughter of Lieut. gen. D. Pott, c.B., of B.S.C. HAMILTON—CARVALHO.—At Belgaum, June 19, J. Hamilton, Ordnance Dept., to Jessie H., daughter of D. Carvalho, Med. Dept., Dharwar.

HEPPOLETTE—REID.—At Nagpur, June 21, J. E. Heppolette, asst. apoth., Bengal med. estab., to Lucy A., only daughter of J. Reid, of Nagpur. Jouguet—Dillon.—At Allahabad, June 19, Hector H. Jouguet, to Annie M., daughter of Luke Dillon.

M., daughter of Luke Dillon.

KEATING-PEARCE. - At Murree, June 14, Michael P. Keating, telegraph master, to Louisa Pearce, of Cheltenham. LEE-Chipchase-At Madras, June 16, R. L. Lytterton Lee, to H. A.,

widow of the late T. O. Chipchase.

MOCHETT—WALKER.—At Mysore, May 16, Wm. Mochett to Blanche M.,

daughter of the late Col. Clements E. M. Walker, M.S.C., and commander of the 30th regt. M.N.I.

PUGET—WISDOM.—At Mussoorie, June 20, Lieut. col. Granville W. Puget, H.M., 34th regt., to Mary L., second daughter of the late Thomas H. Wisdom of Black Rock of Dublin. Wisdom, of Black Rock, co. Dublin.

#### DEATHS.

Bell.—At Assam, June 5, Cecil F. H., son of Hugh F. D. Bell, aged 6 months.

BOTDELL-At Dugshai, June 15, Capt. Thos. Boydell, 39th regt.

Brago-At Madras, June 20, Anne K., youngest daughter of R. A. Bragg, D.P.W.

Bragg, D.P. W.
CARTHY—At Agra, June 11, James Carthy, aged 35.
COSBY—At Poudicherry, June 19, William J., son of the late Lieut. ccl.
Montagu Cosby, of the late 8th L.C., aged 64.
DAVID—At Madras, June 19, Mary H., daughter of S. David, aged 14.
HARTSHOUNE—At Mussoorie, June 21, Emily, wife of Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, of the 12th Kelat.-iGhilzie regt.

Harry—At Reproduct Lyne 25, Commission shill of Lieut G. Henry.

HENRY-At Bangalore, June 25, Georgiana, child of Lieut. G. Henry, R.E, aged 10 months.

HILSON-At Agra, June 21, Margaret, infant daughter of Dr. A. H. Hilson, civil surgeon.

Jackson—At Cawnpore, June 17, infant son of Rev. Jackson.

Jackson—At Tanjore, June 17, William Jackson, late Taluq overseer of Tanjore.

MELHUISH-At Lucknow, June 18, Alice E. F., daughter of W. F. Mel-

huish, aged one year.

Moore—At Katmandoo, June 18, J. Moore, bandmaster of the Nepalese Government, aged 55.

MORRISON-At Bundlecund, June 19, Mary, wife of Asst. Apothy. J. A. Morrison, aged 22.

Nash—At Mussoorie, June 16, Diana M., widow of Lieut. gen. J. Nash, c.s., H.M.'s Bengal Army, aged 73.

NICOLLS -At Darjeeling, June 20, Louisa R., wife of Col. Nicholls, R.E., aged 48.

Palmer-June 24, Helen, wife of A. V. Palmer, C.S., aged 37.

PICKANCE-At Chutterpore, June 14, John W., infant child of Capt.

Pickance, M.S.C.
ROBERTS—At Tirhoot, June 22, infant son of P. B. Roberts, C.E., P.W.D.,
SIMPSON—At Cawnpore, June 13, Elizabeth, wife of J. Simpson, supt.. Government Farm.

NEW INDIAN SEES .- The Propagation Society on Friday discussed the proposals for the endowment of the new sees of Lahor and Burmah; when, on the one hand, the proposals of the Committee for grants of £500 were defeated by Sir Bartle Frere, who succeeded in substituting £2,000 in each case; while, on the other hand, persistent attempts to refuse any grants at all, because the Bishops were connected with the State, were negatived.

EAST INDIES .- POSTAGE ON PRINTED PAPERS AND PATTERNS.-In the notice which was issued on the 5th June last, relative to that the rates to be paid on printed papers and patterns for India, as well as for Aden and Zanzibar, would, in future, be—via Southampton, 2d. for 2oz., via Brindisi, 3d. for 2oz. Many articles of ampton, 2d. for 2oz., via Brindisi, 3d. for 2oz. Many articles of this nature, however, not exceeding loz., have since been posted prepaid at the former rates of ld. via Southampton, and 2d. via Brindisi, and in order to prevent any inconvenience from the detention of such packets for such insufficient payment, the Postmaster-General considers it necessary to point out that the new rates of postage, as above indicated, are applicable to all such articles, even if they do not exceed loz. in weight.



#### BANQUETS TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

A banquet was given on Tuesday evening to Lord Northbrook at the Guildhall, Winchester. When Lord Northbrook was appointed Governor-General of India, in 1872, the then Mayor of Winchester, Mr. Robert P. Forder, gave him the first farewell banquet in the county at Winchester, 160 being present, including several members of the Cabinet. The present Mayor, Mr. Morshand decimals to give Lord Northbrook a suitable and hearty head, desirous to give Lord Northbrook a suitable and hearty welcome after his services in India, invited his lordship to a banquet. The Mayor occupied the chair, having on his right the Earl of Northbrook, and on his left Bishop Harold Brown, the party numbering about 100, including Bishop Macdougall, Lord Selborne, Mr. Bonham Carter, Sir Henry Mildmay and officers of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Colonel Pemberton, the Warden and the Head Master of Winchester College, Mr. William Bramston Beach, M.P., Mr. Barrow Simmonds, M.P., Major Naghten, M.P., &c. After the dinner the gallery was occupied by ladies, invitations having been previously given them by the Mayor.

On Wednesday evening his lordship was entertained by the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. W. Pink) at a public banquet in the Lecture Hall of the Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth. Covers were laid for 150. The Mayor, who presided, had on his right the noble guest of the evening. In front of the gallery was the design "A hearty welcome to the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy of India, on his return from the most successful government of that important part of her Majesty's Empire." After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor, in proposing "The House of Lords," coupled with the health of the Earl of Northbrook, alluded to the difficulty and anxiety which had characterised the government of India by and anxiety which had characterised the government of India by their noble guest, and the commendable way in which he saved the natives from starvation. All must wish that his lordship might be blessed in his family connections, revered by his intimate friends, and treasured in the hearts and affections of his countrymen.

Lord Northbrook, who was received with cheers, responded. After acknowledging the cordiality of his reception by men of all parties, which he attributed to the respect in which his father was held, he disclaimed the merit of having averted the famine in India, as the safety of the millions of inhabitants depended not upon the action of the Government or the conduct of the Governor-General, but upon whether rain fell at a particular time. He paid a high compliment to Sir Richard Temple and the other civil and military servants of the Crown. He said that as far as he understood the policy to be pursued, the Government of England was based upon the proclamation of the Queen in 1858, in which it was laid down that England required and intended no extension of dominion in India, and that the rights and dignity of the princes of India would on all occasions be respected. In consequence of the policy of the country the native princes were satisfied with what they did with respect to the Guicowar of Baroda. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that as soon as they heard the intimation that the Prince of Wales was about to visit India, from all parts of India came solicitations from the native princes to be honoured with visits. The qualities of the Prince of Wales were of the greatest possible service; for his Highness whilst in India, by his kindness, dignity, and courtesy combined, had acquired over the native rulers and chiefs an influence that was something remarkable. The visit, he was certain, not only from personal conviction, but from what he had been told by officers of the Government of India, had resulted in a high political advantage. The knowledge in England of Indian subjects was very superficial, and based on incorrect reports, but much satisfaction had been expressed in India that in a time of extreme difficulty and anxiety. England had placed that time of extreme difficulty and anxiety England had placed the Indian Government under many obligations by the confidence which had been shown to be reposed in the administration there. It was a matter of the greatest importance that there should be great precaution and deliberation before imposing new taxes. The noble earl thanked the company for his reception, and said it was to him a matter of great pride and satisfaction to return thanks in a borough with with his father was so long associated, and that he should have had the advantage of thanking them for the same hospitable and cordial reception on his return from India that was given to him when he was on the point of starting.

#### ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The annual presentation of prizes to the successful students at the Royal Indian Engineering College, which is situate in the delightful neighbourhood of Egham, took place on Friday. The reports of the President, Colonel Chesney, and of the examiners, were of the most satisfactory character, and in reference to the third batch of students who, after completing their three years' training at the college, are about to proceed to India to enter the service of the Government, it was stated they had acquitted themselves very creditably, even the lowest on the list having reached far above the qualifying standard. The Marquis of Salisbury distributed the prize.

in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company. After having presented the rewards he proceeded to address the company. Having congratulated the heads of the college the company. and the students on the happy results of their labours, his lordship said:—Far be it from me to say a word implying the faintest disrespect for Buddhist or Hindoo architecture, but, in the relation in which I stand to the Government of India, par-don me if I attach more value than you appear to do to the excellence of estimates in matters of architecture, or rather to the excellence of that economy of which adequate and judicious estimates are the foundation. It is impossible to address a number of gentlemen who are now going out on engineering service in India for the first time without feeling that we are sending out there a very powerful financial engine. Therefore, although economy has been often the text for a very dull sermon, perhaps I may be allowed in the present state of affairs to say to you, who will have so much power in reference to future Indian budgets, one word in its behalf. You know the condition in which our Indian finances just at this moment are. Probably rumours of the great silver panic have reached even these secluded halls. I use the words silver panic advisedly, because, in my opinion, matters are made out to be very much darker than they really are, and prophecies of evil are indulged in for which there is no foundation in ascertained facts. Still, making allowance for that, and fully admitting, as I do, that the larger amount of our present trouble is due to purely transient and temporary causes, there is no doubt that, by our mode of governing India and our method of raising money for its requirements, we have placed ourselves in this unpleasant position—that we have to bring home a very large sum—£15,000,000 annually—for the wants of the Indian Government at home. The progress of the discovery of silver, and the action of foreign nations, make that difficult, and add to the burden of doing it; and there can be no doubt that, although the burden is not so great as some people think, the call for economy will be greater in future years than it has been in the past, owing to that cause. I would impress upon engineers, therefore, that this is a serious question, in which they, in their professional capacity, may have great influence for good or evil. Whatever may be the case in England, where spending more or less money means more or less unpopularity, it cannot be too earnestly impressed on all who take part in the Government of India that economy there is not a matter of discretion or choice, but of absolute necessity. What is the reason why our rule in India is accepted so patiently and contentedly by vast millions of human beings, with whom we have in other matters little sympathy, who are aliens from us in colour, race and creed? The reason is that under our rule they are free to exercise their industry unharassed by any excessive imposts or capricious exactions. As long as that continues they will be content with us; but if there arose in India any Government which despised economy, which trusted to its force to exact new and unaccustomed taxes from the people, that Government would be straining its power to the utmost. Economy is the very sceptre of It is the lightness of our imposts which cements that compact with the people by virtue of which they are glad that we should rule. The duty of contributing in every way not only by personal exertion, but by the expression of individual opinion, to the performance of that duty which is the first the Indian Government ought to keep in mind, is incumbent not only on the heads of the Government, but on every member of the great services by which India is ruled. I therefore in no mere theoretic spirit plead with you that in your future career you will give no encouragement to that contempt of economy which has sometimes prevailed with engineers of the older school, which even now has not disappeared from the popular or even the official sentiment, and which, objectionable everywhere, in India is little short of suicide. There is another thing I would mention. I think there is in the country no nobler spectacle than the services that work under the Government of India. We have achieved wonderful results, owing to the fact that we are able to enjoy all the honour and the integrity which belong to officials bred in an atmosphere of freedom, while we have all the power and vigour which belong to a Government whose form is absolute, and that combination which, on so vast a scale, the world has never seen before, will, as long as it lasts, be productive of unexampled blessings to the human race. But if there is one drawback to be found it is the tendency to increased distance between those who govern and those who are governed. As you know, a very distinguished body of travellers left these shores, since I addressed you last year, to visit India. They have returned. I have talked with several of them, and have had the opportunity of learning the opinion of others; and whilst generally their language has been one of unalloyed admiration, whilst all they saw filled them with the greatest respect for the qualities of the race by whom such things could be achieved, they yet brought home the painful impression that there was more coldness between the two races than anything they had learnt at home had led them to imagine. That coldness I need not say is full at least of injustice and possibly in the distant future of danger. It is contrary to the wishes of the people of this country, and to the tendency of the legislation which they authorise. As you know, under the late Government, provision was made for introducing

natives into the Civil Service, and under the present Government rules for carrying that provision into effect have been issued. They will not remain a dead letter; they will gradually receive more and more effect, and over a wider area. What occurs to me chiefly as a matter of solicitude is that that inevitable increase in the share which our native fellow subjects must in the future take in the administration of their country should be received not as a hardship, not as something to be lamented or kept at a distance, not grudgingly, in fact, but cheerfully, by the English services with whom they are to associate. To your service it will be no novelty, for natives have worked with you for a long time; but still on your opinion much will depend, and I trust you will put earnestly from you those old jealousies, sentiments, prejudices, or whatever name you choose to call them by, which establish a deep gulf between the English and the native.

Lord Napier of Magdala remarked that his course of conduct in India had been to take care that no native should leave him without the feeling that he had parted from a friend. He had never done a kindness to a native of India which had not been repaid him a hundred-fold when opportunity offered. In every difficulty in which he had been engaged he had always received the greatest support and assistance from the intellectual natives of India.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College: —
J. W. Wyatt, F. G. Heaven, H. G. S. Savory, W. H. M'Connel, R. O. Clayton, E. H. Tuck, W. L. Strange, A. Brebner, A. Hill, J. F. H. Collett, F. St. G. M. Smith, J. P. Coy, F. W. M. Scott, G. H. Morse, D. W. Herbert, W. T. Anstruther, H. Roche, H. A. D. Wathen, C. J. Cole, A. M. Hayes, A. Leventhorpe, A. R. Boyle, H. F. B. Frost, H. J. Graham, A. I. Lewin, H. I. Bell, J. A. Schofield, L. G. Bonham-Carter, J. P. Henderson, W. H. Jackson, W. B. Campbell, H. H. Roden, A. R. Macdonald, W. B. Bestie, E. B. Hanson, H. Kench, T. Butler, L. S. Staley, W. B. Gordon, F. B. Claudet, A. M. Foord, A. M. Fagan, C. E. Jeffeock, C. E. C. Montresor, R. H. Dorman, W. J. Turnbull, W. E. Muntz, W. E. Pedley, F. J. Wilson, L. R. Fraser.

### Miscellancous.

IN MEMORIAM.—A lady, under the initials "A. D. M.," has presented to the National Lifeboat Institution £1,000, in memory of two officers of the Indian Army (Madras), Hawkins and Spinks, many years deceased, and in appreciation of the work performed on the coast of the United Kingdom by the institution.

INDIAN APPEALS.—RAI NURSING DOSS V. RAI NARAIN DOSS.—This was an appeal from the High Court of Allahabad, concerning the partition of the joint estate of an undivided Hindoo family, living in commensality. The property in question is valued at over £100,000. Mr. Doyne appeared for the appellants; Mr. Leith, C.C., M.P., Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondents. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Ouvah Coffee Company.—The Ouvah Coffee Company (Limited) in their report state that the net profit for the year has amounted to £11,162, and, with the balance of £3,744 brought from laat year's accounts, there is a total of £14,907. In January last an interim dividend of 10s. per share, or £5,000, was paid, and it is now proposed to divide a further sum of £7,000, or 14s. per share, making in all 12 per cent. for the year.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN FROM INDIA.—Her Majesty held a Court yesterday at Osborne to receive addresses of congratulation on the safe return of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from India. Addresses were presented by the Corporation of the City of London, her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, and by the Corporation of the City of Dublin. Gracious answers having been returned by her Majesty, the various deputations retired, and luncheon was served in a tent on the lawn, after which the deputations returned to London.

CRICKET.—INDIA-OFFICE V. COOPER'S-HILL.—Sixteen or seventeen years ago the Office used to play an annual match v. Hornsey, when Mr. J. D. Dickinson, the Secretary to the East India Company, was living there, and where he used to entertain the team most hospitably. Messrs. J. L. and A. Oliphant, F. and C. Morgan, Trevor, Craufurd, Shepherd, Townsend, McInnes, &c., used then to play. Eight years back the Office beat the Admiralty, and six years ago they vanquished Clapham, Messrs. W. H. Benthall, F. Wright, and others playing. On Tuesday, July 18, they had a most enjoyable outing at Cooper's-hill, thoroughly appreciating the holiday, pleasant game, capital luncheon, and dinner, and splendid bathe in the Thames. The match was a close one, the Office winning by five runs only; score—India-office, 148; Cooper's-hill, 143. Mr. Fulwell made 54 in excellent style for Cooper's-hill, and Mr. W. Lindsay's 75, and Mr. R. F. Christie's 42 pretty nearly composed the visitors' total. The Office had but ten batsmen, as Mr. Grey's duties detained him till their innings was over. The eleven were—Captain, Mr. W. Lindsay (Mariborough and Surrey), Messra R. F. Christie, F. C. Thompson, A. H. Savage, — Sharpe, W. J. Maitland, C. Grey, J. R. Aitchison, R. Shortrede, A. F. Brereton, and C. E. D. Black.

MILITARY. -- Brevet-Major-Hallows, 15th Regiment, is about to proceed out to India to relieve Captain R. N. Gream, 62nd Regiment, whose period of staff service has expired, as Director of Garrison Instruction in that country.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £700,000 (70 lacs of rupees) in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £360,000, and to Bombay £310,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 6\frac{3}{2}d. receive in full; on Bombay at 1s. 6\frac{9}{2}-16d., in full; no allotments being made below that price. The effect of this allotment, which, it will be seen, was not to the full extent of the bills offered, has been as yet imperceptible on the price of silver; 48d. to 48\frac{1}{4}d. per oz. was mentioned in some quarters, but as there is scarcely any here the quotation was really nominal. The minimums at which tenders were accepted to-day 1-16d. to \frac{1}{6}d. higher than a fortnight ago.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts offers for competition in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge an exhibition of the value of £80 a year, tenable for a student who shall be approved as a candidate for missionary work amongst the heathen in India and the East. The exhibition is open to members of the University who have completed at least one academical year of residence. The examination will be held in November next, and the subjects will be Scriptural knowledge, Greek and Latin translation, prose composition, and elementary mathematics. The examiners appointed are—For Oxford, the Rev. E. C. Woolcombe, of Balliol, and Professor Burrows, of All Souls; for Cambridge, the Rev. E. Hills, of St. John's and Mr. E. J. Crosse, of Caibs.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association, which has been instituted for the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion by all legitimate means of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally, was held at the Rooms of the Society on Wednesday, July 19. The report of the Council of the Association reviewed the work of the past year, and congratulated the members on the success of their efforts to obtain an important reduction of postage to India; and recounted the representations which have been made to the Marquis of Salisbury with reference to the maintenance of the Indian import duties on raw cotton, with various other matters of general importance to the people of India. With a view of keeping alive and extending an intelligent interest among the people at home in the progress of affairs in India, the Association have from time to time held many public meetings and conferences for the discussion of various topics of political and social importance to the Indian populations, and these have been successful in their objects, large numbers of officers and gentlemen of long official experience in the administration of the affairs of the British Empire in the East having taken part in the discussions which have occurred. The report having been adopted, the various retiring members of the governing council were re-elected.

THE LOSS OF THE "STRATHCLYDE."-Mr. H. C. Rothery, registrar of the Admiralty, has made an inquiry into the conduct of those in charge of the tug *Palmerston*, on the occasion of the loss of the *Strathelyde*, Bombay steamer, and has prepared a report, in which he calls to mind the circumstances connected with the memorable collision of the 17th February last, and reviews the evidence given by the sixteen witnesses he examined. Mr. Rothery sums up by saying-"We fail to see that the harbourmaster did anything but what it was his duty to have done. Not knowing that there were any persons on the floating wreck, if indeed there were any at that time, we think that he would not have been justified in leaving the Franconia in the state in which she then was, with the night coming on and a mist upon the water, to go to the wreck, and that he exercised a wise discretion in going a head of her to pilot her to a safe anchorage. Had he abandoned her and gone to the floating wreck, and the Franconia with all on board been lost that night, the harbourmaster would have incurred a very heavy responsibility, and would have been justly open to the gravest censure. It is not for us to pronounce any opinion upon the conduct of those on board and in charge of the Franconia, but if it is true, as was stated before us, that they left the wretched people belonging to the Strathelyde to drown without making any effort to save them, and not only never informed the Palmerston that she had done so, but actually called off that vessel from rendering them assistance when she was herself in no immediate danger of foundering; if all this be true, much of the loss of life which occurred on this occasion would be attributable to their misconduct. We refrain, however, from expressing any opinion on this point, as the question was not directly referred to us, and there was no one present to represent the *Franconia* on the inquiry. All that we need say is that no blame, in our opinion, rests upon those who had the charge of the

SIR SALAR JUNG.—On July 15, at Dunrobin Castle, Sir Salar Jung received addresses presented by deputations from the Town Councils of Inverness, Dingwall, Tain and Wick. The deputations were introduced by the Duke of Sutherland, and the addresses generally referred with satisfaction to the visit to this country of Sir Salar Jung, to whom a hearty welcome was given, as the guest of an honoured and patriotic nobleman. They then referred to the friendly

relations which have been maintained between this country and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and specially to the services which Sir Salar Jung had rendered this country during the Indian Mutiny, and the reception which he gave the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to India, concluding by hoping that his Excellency would return to India with restored health, and continue to maintain the same friendly feelings towards this country which he had always maintained, and to devote himself to promoting the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care. Sir Salar gave a somewhat lengthened reply to the deputation from Inverness, whose address was first presented, and briefly acknowledged the others, expressing his pleasure at his visit to this country and the North, his warm appreciation of the hospitality of the Duke of Sutherland, and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to the compliment paid him as to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny, he said he only did his duty towards a faithful ally. The deputations were then entertained at luncheon, where the Duke, in proposing the health of his guest, referred to the talents and character of Sir Salar, his loyalty to this country, and his public spirit in furthering Indian improvements. The toast was drunk with loud applause, and replied to by Sir Salar Jung, who proposed the Duke's health, and that of Lord Tarbat and his affianced bride. Sir Salar Jung and his suite on leaving the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, yesterday, where the degree of D.C.L. had been conferred on his Excellency, proceeded to New College, where he was entertained at luncheon.

# Imperial Parliament.

House of Lords, Monday, July 17.—The Indian Civil Service.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Stanley of ALDERLEY, said he was not prepared to recommend any change with regard to the examinations for Indian appointments. object of competitive examinations was not to relect people ready to go out to India, but to choose the most promising raw material. The competitive examinations were suited to our present position. He confessed, for his own part, that from what he had seen of official life, the position of the head of a department would be intolerable if it were not for the system of competitive examinations, though he was far from saying that that system was without disadvantages. He had been asked to introduce the principle of nominating for the Indian Civil Service a small number of men who had taken honours at the universities; but that course would not in any way counteract these disadvantages, and it should be recollected that the highest Indian authorities had given it as their opinion that such drawbacks as existed did not detract from the efficiency of the service.—Earl Granville suggested that in any arrangements to be made upon the subject the Oxford and Cambridge universities should not be placed in a better position than that of London, especially as there was much to be said in favour of candidates for the Indian Civil Service studying in London.- The Marquis of Salisbury said what was desired was to secure that as many of the candidates as possible should be brought under university discipline. and if the University of London made the necessary arrangements it would share in the advantages referred to.-The matter then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 20.—Lord HARTINGTON having inquired when the motion as to Tuesday and Wednesday sittings would be made, Mr. DISRAELI, in the course of his statements in reply, referred to one or two subjects connected with Indian Legislature. He said that after the Education Bill had passed through Committee and two or three other Bills, he proposed to take the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, and at this point the Government would endeavour to fix a day for the Indian Budget. On the 31st July it was proposed to go into Committee on the Suez Canal Vote, when Mr. Cave's mission might be discussed.

KTHE QUEEN AND THE ARMY.—Sir A. GORDON asked the Sccretary for War why the name of the Queen has been inserted in the list of the officers of the army published in the Mouthly Army List on the 8th of July; whether such insertion indicates any change in the relations hitherto maintained by the Sovereign with respect to the army; and whether it is consistent with the preamble of the Mutiny Act that the Sovereign should be included in the list of the officers of the army, for whose control that Act is annually passed by her Majesty and Parliament.—Mr. Hardy: The Queen's name is not inserted in the list of the officers of the army. The Queen's name is not inserted in the list of the officers of the army List," followed by those of her Aides-de-Camp. This appeared to me suitable to the position which her Majesty holds in relation to the army. Such insertion indicates no change in that relation, but, on the contrary, is confirmatory of it. Her Majesty is not in any sense included in the preamble or enactments of the Mutiny Act, as I am not aware that her Majesty is in her Majesty's military service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 24.—SLAVE TRADE IN THE RED SEA.—Mr. BOURKE, being interrogated by Sir H. WOLFF as

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to the development of the slave trade in the Red Sea, said the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, and negotiations were going on with the Khedive, with a view to the establishment of consular agencies.—Mr. W. HUNT, in reply to the same gentleman, said some of the smaller ships of war had been instructed to call at the slave ports, but no reports had yet been received from them.

### India Office.

July 22, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. G. E. Manisty.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Cock, 3 mo. s.c.; T. Walton, 2 mo. furl.; F. Pont (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.; W. R. J. Brereton (Uncov.), 1 mo. s.c.; G. Fitzgerald (Uncov.), 1 mo. s.c.; G. E. Manisty, 6 mo. s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. Storr, 6 mo. s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bongal Estab.—Messrs. E. B. Steedman; E. E. A. Kuster (Uncov.); W. Donaldson (Uncov.); W. H. Page; E. S. B. Pereira (Uncov.); S. Sampson (Uncov.); F. H. Fisher; T. Hoskins (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Barrett (Uncov.).

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are chargedFive Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL-The wife of L. A. Campbell, Madras C.S., of a daughter,

July 14.

DLL—The wife of R. Foll, late Capt. 32ud Light Infantry, of a daughter, FOLT. at Bechford-hall, Gloucestershire, July 15.

JOHNSON—The wife of Frank Johnson, Captain, R.A., of a daughter, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, July 13.

LAMB—The wife of Lieut. H. Lamb, Indian Navy, of a son, at Leather.

head, July 15.

Menzies—The wife of Lieut. col. H. C. Menzies, M.S.C., of a son, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, July 15.

MITCHELL—The wife of Capt. Hugh Mitchell, Rifle Brigade, of a son, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, July 10.

PORTER—The wife of George E. Porter, B.C.S., of twin daughters, at

Cheltenham, July 12.

ROBERTS—The wife of Thomas C. Roberts, of a son, at 94, Gainsford. street, July 14.

SALKELD—The wife of Capt. C. E. Salkeld, B.S.C., of a son, at Bland-

MARRIAGES. Code—Roberts.—George Code to Elizabeth P. M., daughter of the late Major T. D. Roberts, of the 36th Regt., Iudian Army, July 19.

DARLING-BERRY.—Charles H., R.E., son of the late Sir Charles H. Darling, K.C.B., to Marion F. C., daughter of Col. George F. Berry, commanding 56th Regt., at Rochester, July 19.

DEATHS.

BENT-Lieut. col. George Bent, 25th Regt., son of the late Major Bent, formerly 5th Regt., at Shorneliffe Camp, July 13, aged 53.

BRODIE-Mary, widow of the late Capt. John Brodie, H.E.I.C.S., at Brixton, July 15, aged 85.

Brixton, July 15, aged 85.

DITMAS—Emily, daughter of the late Major F. Ditmas, at Croydon, July 19, aged 29.

GASCOIGNE—General Gascoigne, Colonel of the 69th Regiment, at 14, Lowndes-square, July 18, aged 80.

HUTTON—Eleonora, daughter of the late Thos. Hutton, formerly of Calcorter at West Kansington, July 19, aged 69.

cutta, at West Kensington, July 12, aged 68.

LAWR—Colonel A. Lawe, late of the Madras Royal Engineers, at 5, Colville-gardens, July 16, aged 80.

KATE—Sir John William Kaye, at Rose Hill, Forest Hill, on Monday, July 24, in the 63rd year of his age.

Many—Col G I Many Late of the Royal Army at 11 Hollisatront

MANT-Col. G. I. Mant, late of the Bengal Army, at 11, Hollis-street,

July 12, aged 72.

NEWMAN—Matilda, daughter of the late Captain Richard Newman,

H.E.I.C.S. and R.N., at Belle Vue Villa, Kilburn, July 15, aged 65. NORTON-George Norton, formerly Advocate General of Madras, at

Swallowfield, July 13, aged 86.
Swinhoe—Henry Swinhoe, late of Calcutta, at Cheltenbam, July 14.
Webb—Ernest F., son of the late Capt. William Webb, 7th Hussars, at 14, Westbourne Villas, July 14, aged 50.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 13. Ceres, Rangoon; Girlow, Rangoon.—14. City of Paris, Calcutta; str. Europa, Bombay; Rescue, Calcutta; Lady Octavia, Calcutta; Liverpool, Singapore Birkir, Rangoon.—15. Hadda, Rangoon; Gallino e Bonsignore, Akyab.—17.

Hereford, Calcutta; Peterborough, Calcutta; Malta, Calcutta; Coldinghame, Colombo.—18. Str. Pleides, Calcutta.—21. Nagpore, Calcutta; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Europa, July S.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Newman, Master and Miss Newman and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Taylor, Mrs. W. Perks, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Capt. Murray, Mr. G. Ligg, and Mr. H. Russell. From Port Said.—Mr. Casefago. From Gibraltie.—Dr. Paterson, Mr. Paterson, Mrs. Coventry.

DEPARTURES.

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British Sceptre, Calcutta; str. Mira, Calcutta.—15. Str. Argos, Bombay.—17. Str. Argo, Bombay.—18. Rydalmere, Calcutta; Scottish Chief, Calcutta; Penthesitia, Calcutta.—19. Taitsing, Galle, Enterprise, Cape Town.—20. Str. Patroclus, Penang; Killeena, Calcutta; Siberia, Calcutta; Bowden, Calcutta; Elizabeth Ann, Bombay.—21. Str. Dorunda, Colombo; Hougoumont, Madras; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; str. British Statesman, Calcutta; Shakespeare, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Trinacria, July 22.—From Liverpoot.—For Bombay.—Major Hallowes,
r. Linton and wife, Mrs. Saunders and infunt. For Suzz.—Mr. Ezzied and Miss

Per Suez.—Mr. Ezzied and Miss

Per Suez.—Mr. Ezzied and Miss

Per str. Deccan, July 20.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. Ghandy,
Mr. N. P. Cama, Mr. J. Cama, Mr. J. Moon, Capt. Alexander, Mr. Adams, and
Dr. Sherreff. For Port Said.—Mr. N. J. Maxwell. For Malta,—Lieut. J. Brant,
Mrs. Gain, Lieut. Hayes, Mr. Spalding, Master Pidcock, Mr. Warwick, and Messrs.
F. and C. Mathewson.
Per str. Travancore, July 28.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Jones, Mr. J.
W. Reid, and Capt. Kilgour.
Per str. Travancore, July 31.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Col. Schneider,
Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. H. Rustomjee, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. W. Black,
and Col. W. C. Anderson.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Dorunda, July 31.—For Colomo.—Mr. R. Tennant, Mrs. Vine and child, Mr. J. M. Murray, Mr. F. Lloyd, Mr. Grant, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. C. W. Johnson, For Madras.—Mr. A. Johnston and Mr. Blunt. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Sterndale's three children, Mr. Nicholls, Mrs. M. Targett, Miss Targett, Mrs. Wardman, Miss Wardman, Mr. D. Hargreaves, Mr. J. Crowther, and Mr. W. Denison-Folgar. For Calcut.—Mr. Drake. For Rangoon.—Mr. J. H. Binfield.

Per str. Assyria. Aug. 5.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Black, Master and Miss Black and infant, and Miss Robertson.

Per str. India, Sept. 9.—From Liverpool.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Heathcots and infant, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Henderson.

Per str. Utopia, Oct. 7.—From Liverpool.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, and Mr. and Mrs. Bias and infant.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Naturalist, for Calcutta, June 19, 10 N., 28 W.¹
Queen of the South, for Calcutta, June 16, 5 N., 29 W. El Capitan, for Calcutta, June 10, 30 N., 19 W. KLMG, from Calcutta, July 13, 48 N., 14 W.

Hercules, from Akyab, 18 N., 91 E.
Sarah Scott, from Akyab, July 2, 39 N., 33 W.
Carnarvon Castle, from Calcutta, May 30, 24 S., 54 E.
Suffolk, from Cochin, May 25, 29 S., 44 E.
Helen Scott, from Bombay, June 8, 21 S., 57 E.
Dunalister, from Calcutta, May 10, 10 N., 3) E.
Choice, from Bimlipatam, June 11, 12 N., 78 E.
Easteroft, from Calcutta, May 22, 35 S., 18 E.
VGLD, from Bombay, June 8, 21 S., 57 E.
Glencora, from Rangoon, June 10, 3 N., 23 W.
JBWF, for Penang, June 16, 7 N., 24 W.
Væmi, from Rangoon, June 13, 7 N., 24 W.
Skiddaw, from Rangoon, June 26, 16 N., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Penthesilia, Cardiff to Calcutta, grounded in Bute Dock Channel, but was towed off without apparent damage.

The s.s. India left Bombay July 12, and s.s. Macedonia left Suez July 9, for

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Master and Miss Major, Master Somerset, Master Cameron, and Masters A. and R. McCrea.
Southampton to Hong Kong.—Lieut. W. Drake, Lieut. C. Milne, Mr. Gribble, and Sub lieut, James.

ub lieut. James.
Venice to Singapore.—Mr. H. Tolson.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Avery, and Mr. Bennett.
Brindisi to Bombay.—Mr. A. H. Spry.
Southampton to Galle.—Mr. Mackenzie.
Southampton to Malta.—Rev. T. Howell.
Southampton to Madras.—Mr. J. Butcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. J. Virtue.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Capt. A. H. R. Ferguson, and Mr. T. Osborne.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—The Misses Taylor, Mr. E. W. Parker, Capt. Gilden, and Col. J. Preston.
Vanice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, and Mr. J. Taylor.
Beindisi to Bombay.—Col. Etheridge.

August 10.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. D. Chapman.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children, Mr. T.

Craven.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Crispin, and Major Chamber.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith.

AUGUST 17.

August 17.

Beindisi to Bombay.—Mr. W. Mellor, and Mr. H. Payne and child.

AGGUST 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. M. Reilly and child, and Mrs. Avery.
Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, and Major Tyndall.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams.
SOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Miss Purchase, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristowe.

AUGUST 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Lieut, T. J. Ryves.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

SETTEMBER 7.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane.
Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Madden.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.
Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, and Mr. Matheson.
Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wommack
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Hon. O. Cuffe.
Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, and Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson.

henson. Southampton to Madras.—Miss Arthur. Southampton to Adrn.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SETTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell. Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, and Mr. and Mrs. Westaffe.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inclis, and Mr. S. Bayley.

Baidist to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Fraser.

Bouthampton to Port Said.—Mr. Aspinwall.

Bouthampton to Gebraltae.—Miss Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAR.—Miss Wright.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, and Mr. J. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker,

Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman,

Mra. Brace, and Mr. and Mrs. Dozoy and family.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Beliew.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rov. and Mrs. Lloyd.

VENICE to HONG KONG.—Rov. E. Davys and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. C. Pott, and Mrs. Finch and infant.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, and two

Misses Webster.

Beindist to Bombay.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, and Mr.

B. and Mrs. Drummond.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Mr. Shopherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. So
morset, Mr. Thorold, and Miss Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Capt. Willoughby.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Boldero.

SEPTEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. Boldero.

September 29.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. T. G. Cuthiell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessoy, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, and Mrs. Bennett.

Vinice to Boubay.—Col. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, and Col. and Mrs. Madden.

Beindist to Boubay.—Mr. N. Theodhid, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Buryers, Mr. A. W. Chapman, and Major Brownlow.

Beindist to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibbalta.—Dr. Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, and Mrs. Smith.

Bouthampton to Poer Said.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

October 5.

BOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Col. H. O'Connell, and three Misses O'Connell.

BEINDIS to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbeo, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

VENICE to BomBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Pellon.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. E. J. Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. Kenn, and Mrs. and Miss Elliott.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBLITAE.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.

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SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Palgrave.

OCTOBER 12.

SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Palgrave.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquidoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaughten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Col. and Mrs. Davidson and family, and Mrs. Itlicks. Venics to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Dans, Mr. Snow, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and child, and Capt. S. H. Cowan.

Beindrist to Bombay.—Mr. A. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, and Dr. Duca.

OCTOBER 19.

SOUTHAMPION to CALGUTTA.—Mrs. C. A. Carter.
SOUTHAMPION to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman.
BRIND IS to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr.
VENIC B to ALEXANDRIA.—Rov. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

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MI DO:— VIA SOUTHAMPTON, On Thursday, Aug. 3. VIA BEINDISI, On Friday, Aug. 4.

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Cast de:	India 4 p nds pava	per Ce blain	ent. Tra Londor	ansfe i 25: l	r Loa April	n Stoc Land 2	k, Div	i- } S:	1. R.	1	96	97
	1 per Cei						•••	•••	•••	Actual	86	87
	4 per Ce					•••	•••	***	•••	Sales.	86	87
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	4 per Ce			•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		81	82
5th	4 per Ce	nt. 18	12-13	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	In sterl-	81	82
	<b>3</b> } per €	ent. 1	853-54	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	_
6th	4 per Ce			•••		•••		•••	•••	Co.'s Rs.	81	82
	5 per Ce	nt. Pi	ıblic W	orks	Loan	, 1854-	55	•••	•••	1,000 as		
	4 per C			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	equiva-	81	82
	44 per C	ent. o	f 1873	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lent to	81	82
	5 per Ce	nt.of	1856-5	7	•••	•••		•••	••-	£100.		
	5 per C	ent. o	f 1859-	60	•••	•••	•••	•••			85	86

### Indin Exchanges.

	60 daya' sight.		30 days'		Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 71d.	***	1s. 7½ l.	•••	1s. 7å åd.
Madria	1s. 741.	•••	1s. 7 d.	•••	1s. 7∄ {d.
Bombay	1s. 7\d.	•••	1s. 7 d.	•••	le. 7∦ ≀d.
Colombo	1s. 6d.	•••	ls. 61d	•••	18. 6 d.
Singapore	33. 74.		3s. 7id.		3a. 731.
Hong Kong	3s. 7d.	•••	3s. 7id.	•••	3s. 7 l.
	4s. 8d.	•••	4s. 8 d.	•••	4s. 9d.
ar Silver, per o	z., std				3s. 11d.
exican Dollars				•••	In. 24.
ve Franc Piece					No price.

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		105 to 1061
	India 5 per cent		1021 to 1033
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent		811
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		80 to 82
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879 India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, 1963		
	1864		
	India Debentures		101# to 101#.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,0 %) 4 per cent		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5)		113 to 114
Ghaala	per cent.)	100 100	113 to 114
Stock 20	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent Do. Issued at 10s. prem	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100	116 to 117
Stock	East Indian	100 100	116 to 117 114 to 115
Stock 20	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) Ditto (new)	12	2 to 3 pm.
20	Ditto (new)	6	2 to 3 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	114 102
Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	100 100	113 to 114
Stock Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed Ditto (gua. 41 per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto (gua. 41 per cent.) Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2; pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent	all	113 to 114
- ·	Ditto Debentures (a)	100	102 113
Stock Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	to 11 pm
Stock	Ditto, 43 per cent	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway BANKS.		99 ta 101
10		all	8 to 8
20	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	14
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20 to 23
25	Delhi and London	all all	91 to 93
100 <b>25</b>	Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation	all	36 to 38
20	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Company (Limited)	all	6 to 6∰
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele- graph Company	all	51 to 61
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	21 to 8
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	8,11	91 to 91
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	50 to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	0140 03
10	Lower Assam	<b>£6.</b> 58; 10	21 to 21 21 to 31
10 50	Upper Assam	20	54 to 57
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Lebong	all	111
20 <b>5</b>	British-Indian Tea (Limited) Bombay Gas (Limited)	all all	4 to 5
5	Do. New	4	63 to 72 14 to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	9 to 🖁 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 16
Stock 10	Madras Irrigation and Canal Madras Tramiyay (Limited)	100 all	103 to 104
10	Nerbudda (oal	88.	1-16 pm.
60	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	30 to 32
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1 to dis.
<b>25</b> 20	National of India Land Suez Canal	12 <u>1</u> all	217
20	Suez Canai	œ11	} ~.•

THE South Indian Railway, from Madras to Chinglepat, will not be opened till the 1st of September.

### Advertisements.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

COUNTY BRIDGEMASTER, SURVEYOR, and ARCHITECT.

The MAGISTRATES for the COUNTY of CHESTER will, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at NETHER KNUTSFORD, in and for the said County, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, proceed to ELECT a SUCCESSOR to the late Mr. Nignoces, the County Bridgemaster and Surveyor.

The person elected will be appointed to fill the offices of County Bridgemaster, Surveyor, and Architect, and will be required to devote the whole of his time to his duties. A Military or Civil Engineer, or Professional Architect, will be considered eligible for the appointment. The officer appointed will not be obliged to reside actually in the county, provided that his residence is in some place convenient to his duties. Detailed particulars of his duties, which will comprise the supervision and charge of the County and Hundred Bridges, Roads, Gaols, Court-houses, Asylums, Lockups, and all County Buildings of every description, and the furnishing, when specially required, of Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for New Buildings, and the Alterations of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The salary will be £500 per annum, and actual tra-

tions, and Estimates for New Buildings, and the Alterations of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The salary will be £500 per annum, and actual travelling expenses within the county, such sum to include the services of such clerk or assistant as the officer to be appointed may find it necessary to employ in the inspection and superintendence of county lengths of roads, and such roads as may hereafter be required under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, to be inspected on behalt of the county. If specially engaged to furnish Plans, Specifications, or Estimates of New Buildings, or for Alterations of Old Buildings, other than Bridges, Lockups, and Magistrates' rooms, he will, when the cost shall exceed £500, be allowed a commission thereon according to a fixed scale.

Full particulars of all the duties to be performed, and of the allowances to be made, together with any further information Candidates may require, may be obtained on application at my Office, Northgate-street, Chester.

Applications for the appointment and Testimonials must be delivered at my Office, as above, on or before the 29th day of September next.

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1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That her Majesty's PRINCIPAL SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL holds in his hands, for DISTRIBUTION among the NEXT of KIN of each of the deceased Officers and Soldiers named in the List hereunder written, the Sam of Money set opposite to each name.

Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled, as Next of Kin, should be addressed by letter to the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

Further Lists will from time to time be published, and, therefore, it will facilitate the applicants' inquiries to give the date of the Notice in which the deceased Officer's or Soldier's name appeared.

By Order of the said Principal Secretary,

(Signed)

T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

India Office, 20th July, 1876.

List of the Names of Officers and Soldiers deceased since March, 1965, whose Personal Estate is held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for Administration among the Next of Kin:—

Name.	Rank.	Regiment. BENGAL.	Amount. Volume. Folio.	
Barnes, Thomas	Private	Invalid Battalion	£. s. d. 2 1 1 5 405	
Brennan, Thomas	Sergeant	1st Fusiliers	2 4 5 5 412	
Clancy, John	Hospital Apprentice	Taxaan 12.1 Doda a 12	3 4 1 6 78 &	83
Foley, Coleman Jones, Charles	Corporal	Invalid Battalion	1 14 93 5 429	
Keough, Henry	Gunner	Invalid Battalion	2 6 31 5 386	
Low, William	Officiating Conducto	or Ordnance Department	36 0 11 5 430	
Lowe, William	Gunner	Invalid Battalion	65 12 6 6 27	
McDonald, James	Gunner	Invalid Battalion	0 6 111 6 15	
Revell, William	Gunner	Invalid Battalion Ordnance Department	1 19 9 5 379	
Shiron, John Whitehead, Jonathan	Sergeant	Depot Company, Local Inf.	5 7 03 5 447 2 15 103 5&6 432 &	11
Wintendad, Sonathan	1111400	MADRAS.	2 10 104 940 952 6.	
Gorman, Denis	Bombardier		309 19 11 7 80	
McLaren, John	Private		42 9 9 6 305 & 3	27
		BOMBAY.		
Campbell, T. J	Assistant Apothecur	y Sub Medical Department	8 9 11 8 155	

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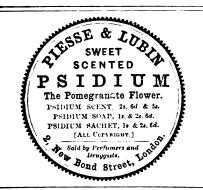
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#### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

#### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,240.] LONDON, AUGUST 1, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are-from Bombay, July 7; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, July 5; Calcutta, July 4.

THE event of the week in Bombay was the arrival and installation of the new Bishop, Dr. Louis George Mylne, of Keble College, Oxford. The latter incident took place on July 6. On that occasion the new Bishop, whose first appearance was awaited with some curiosity on account of the ritualistic leanings ascribed to him by popular report, was "very ceremonious, but not extravagantly so. He intoned slightly the Ten Commandments without reading from the Prayer-book, and when he came to the Nicene Creed he led off the choir in a rich voice, the whole creed being sung to very fine and effective music."

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THE Viceroy's Council met at Simla on July 6, when Sir W. Muir presented the report of the Select Committee on the Opium Bill, which is to supersede and consolidate all opium laws throughout India, excepting Bengal regulations regarding the monopoly in that province. After some personal explanations between Sir W. Muir and Mr. Cockerell, exchanged with becoming courtesy, the Council adjourned for three weeks.

An unfortunate mistake, which led to the death of three harmless travellers, is reported in a Bombay paper. It appears that a mail from Major Sandeman's camp was attacked one day. by robbers, who carried off all the letters. As soon as the news reached the nearest post stage a small force went out to look for the robbers. On nearing the scene of the attack they found three men who looked as if they might be some of the culprits, These were straightway fired upon and killed. Unfortunately it afterwards came out that the men who were thus shot were unoffending travellers belonging to the Marri tribe. though not to Marris actually living in the Marri Pass. Of course compensation will have to be given to their families; but it seems that people in that part of the world are always easily consoled for the loss of their nearest and dearest relatives by the offer of a sum averaging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, according to the status of the deceased. As dead men tell no tales, we shall never know whether those who fell on this occasion agree in the value put on them by their surviving kinsfolk.

But, as the gipsy said to Borrow, "life is precious, brother," even to a roving Pathan; and our native police should be taught to think twice before turning their weapons against innocent men.

It was generally deemed probable that the Commander-in-Chief would visit Khelat in the cold season, though what the escort will do in that case is a mystery, as forage for horses and supplies for men are not procurable to any great extent during that time of year. It was expected that Major Sandeman's Mission will return to Karachi about August, but this of course would depend upon circumstances. By the last mail accounts the heat in Mastang was very severe, and Major Sandeman had already suffered from its effects. He had been laid up with fever, but was reported better when the mail left.

A TELEGRAM from Allahabad to the Bombay Gazette announces the death on July 3 of Mr. Charles Grant, District and Sessions Judge of Banda, N. W. P., at Hamirpur, where he was holding the June Sessions. The deceased officer was a Bengal Civilian of 1850.

THE heat had been most severely felt for weeks past all through Central India, and at several stations heat apoplexy has claimed its victims. No fewer than fourteen men in the 33rd Regiment were attacked in one day at Kampti, of whom four died at once, while several of the others lay in a critical state. Faizabad and Cawapore have also suffered. Cholera too had broken out in a bad form in the military prison at Lucknow, and the whole of the inmates were to be at once moved into camp. The battery from the "Muchee Bawan" had been moved into camp some days before from a like cause, but has since shaken off the disease, and hoped to return shortly to cantonments.

THE new Commander in-Chief of India has just issued a stringent circular to the effect that no staff officer shall be allowed to go on leave till he has been at least ten months performing the duties of his appointment; except, of course, in cases of sickness or very urgent private affairs.

WE learn that Captain Wilson left Simla on June 28, for Bangalor, to take over charge of the young Maharajah.

WE learn from a Calcutta paper that silver bullion to the extent of about forty three lakhs of rupees had arrived in Bengal, and been made over to the Calcutta Mint during the last six or seven weeks before the latest mail dates. This sum, together with the balance of the previous months, would amount to about sixty lakhs of rupees now in Government store.

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE, the Agent to the E. I. Railway, Mr. C. H. Denham, who has been acting as Chief Engineer, and Captain W. Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, started on the morning of July 4 to make a minute and detailed inspection of the whole of the East Indian lines of railway from Calcutta to Jabalpur and Dehli. They would probably be absent from Calcutta about three weeks.

A NEW Spinning and Weaving Mill was opened on Wednesday at Kurla, nine miles from Bombay, capable of working 50,000 spindles and 500 looms. Work will begin with 25,000 spindles and 340 looms.

The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per rupee.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is said to have endeavoured to induce the Afridis to submit, and informed them that Government had decided upon sending an expedition against them should they continue obdurate. They show no inclination to comply, and the people of Terrah are likely to join the Afridis in resisting Government.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Sir G. Couper, has recorded his opinion that the prisoners in the Lucknow Central Prison who took part in the outbreak at that Jail had a substantial grievance, for the men, he held, should not have been deprived of their lotas or washing pots. Mr. McReddie, the governor of the jail, is therefore censured for his rash interference with native usages.

BEYOND the semi-official intimation of the *Pioneer* that Colonel Malleson has not been dismissed, nothing has transpired to account for his sudden and unexpected retirement and the appointment of Captain Wilson, who has lately left Simla to succeed him. The Bangalor report is that Colonel Malleson one evening at Bangalor, where the Maharajah had gone, indulged in some practical jokes with the young Maharajah, which involved the breaking of caste, and which were, it is said, carried so far that one of the young Maharajah's near relatives, who was present at the time, was obliged to leave Bangalor in great alarm in a common country bullock-cart. The Ranis were shocked when they learnt what had been done, and the family affairs of the palace were disorganised. Colonel Malleson soon after gave up his appointment and went to Simla, either on his own account, or in answer to a call from superior authority.

THE official account of the cholera outbreak at Golwhad does not by any means tally with the statements first published in the Bombay Gazette. The discrepancy between them reminds us of the opposite accounts of Turkish and Servian victories during the present war. The acting collector of Tanna in a letter to the Bombay paper declares that the population of the main village of Golwhad, to which the outbreak was confined, is 850, not 200, as stated in the Bombay Gazette. The deaths on the 4th, 5th, and 6th June were respectively 7, 8, and 10 (total 25), not 57, 23, and 20 (total 100), as stated in the same article. It was not the case, more-over, according to the same officer, that "the few survivors, and every poor wretch that could move, have fled to the adjacent hills. Except some Machis and Mangellas, who ran away on the 5th, and returned on the 7th, and the Dhers, who ran away on the 9th and returned on the 11th, no one left the village on account of the cholera. The account (he adds) given in your article of the 9th instant of the panic, and of people leaving dead bodies in the houses and in the open, is denied by the villagers, and is not borne out by the inquiry on the spot into this and other information imparted to you." He admits however that 50 deaths had occurred in Golwhad during the fortnight; and even this number out of a total of 850 shows what havor the disease had made in so short a time. The editor of the Gazette in reply expresses his pleasure at the milder version now given, and is willing to accept the results of the collector's inquiries. At the same time he asserts that "we received our information from people who were on the spot at the actual time of the outbreak! It is no breach of confidence to say that the heads of the B. B. and C. I. Railway received by telegraph almost precisely the same information as we did!"

THE two companies of the 67th Foot, who formed the Bhamo escort sent to meet the Grosvenor Mission, seem to have had their share of hardships on the march beyond Burmah to Manwain. "After leaving Tsee-Kan"—writes one of them to a Bombay paper—"we had to traverse the wildest country imaginable. Nothing but hills and rocks, without the semblance of a road or even pathway; nothing but the beds of nullahs, along which the escort slowly wended, now ankle deep in sand or water, then climbing huge boulders of rock, to get over any one of which would be regarded as a feat in every-day life, anon taking leaps across deep and treacherous-looking chasms, &c., every inch of the road being

up hills of which each one as it appeared was welcomed as the last, only to find a still worse and more difficult-looking one in front. In fact, but for the courses of the mountain streams up whose channels we proceeded, it would have taken weeks to make the same headway that we accomplished in a few days." On the return journey the marching was equally arduous, and "to make matters worse, provisions ran short, the two last days' march of twenty-three miles (over such ground, too!) being compressed into one, and performed on a biscuit or a half and a dram of rum per man. In justice it must be said that the escort faced their trying task and bore their difficulties and hardships without a murmur, as men and British soldiers alone know how to do." Another correspondent declares that the commissariat arrangements "were as bad as they could possibly have been. The food was of the very worst kind, and badly cooked, and while one day breakfast was served at seven and dinner at eight, the following day breakfast would be at one, no dinner that day, and the next meal would not be served up until eight and sometimes twelve o'clock the next day.'

WITH regard to the sickly state of the 25th Foot at Faizabad, owing mainly to the number of mere boys who landed with the regiment last November, the *Pioneer* tells a suggestive story:—"A fine old Sikh was standing by an officer watching a certain British regiment marching into Rawal Pindi. He first commented on the youth of the men, then on the loose and straggling way they marched, and on seeing a string of some seventy doolies, each with its occupant bringing up the rear, he turned round and exclaimed, "Sahib, these were not the men who beat us at Guzerat and Chillianwallah."

WE hear that Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., will continue in command of a Bombay division until next year, on promotion.

THE Police Report for the Central Provinces describes a "coining" case, which shows how little native Indian swindlers have to learn in that respect from Western teachers. An old man had for three years been living at Warora a lonely life, and seemed wrapped up in his trade, which was that of a silversmith. He was said to work hard, and was always ready to purchase Nagpur rupees from any one who wanted to change them. But he always seemed to have a store of them by him, and to be himself ready to put them in circulation. At last a neighbour got hold of one of his rupees, intending to make an ornament of it. On beating it out he found the coin to be a mere shell, out of which lead dropped, leaving the hollow case of silver. The police were told of this, and suspicion fell on the old man, for others of his Nagpur rupees had been found to have lead inside. A detective, sent to make friends with him, went in and out of the old man's house at all times, and at last caught him at his work. The detective went back and told the chief constable, who had sent him. The latter resolved to bide his time, and make no arrest without ample evidence. For six months he waited and waited, and never got a chance of catching the old man at his work. At last, however, his opportunity came. He pounced one day upon the coiner, and arrested him before the villagers in the act of filling his rupees with lead. His method of debasing the coin was very simple. He drilled a small hole in the rim of the rupee, and hollowed it out with a sharpcutting steel drill until it was about half the original weight. He then filled it with a composition of lead and tin, making it up to its original weight, and blocking up the hole so that it was scarcely perceptible. The filings which came out of the hollow rupee he then melted up and made into ornaments, "so that his income was cent. per cent on every rupee on which he operated, as he made a rupee on every rupee, gaining eight annas on the exchange of the rupee, and eight annas' worth of silver into the bargain. He was thus on the way to make a handsome fortune, when cruel circumstances cut short his career.

It appears from a Bombay paper that the Indian Foreign-Office is loth to part with the control of the native States of Tehri, Dhattiah, Khangadanu, and one or two more now attached to the Political Agency for Bundelkand, which the North-West Government would like to have transferred to it

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as part of the Jhansi Commissionership. These small native States are far removed from Naugong, Dr. Stratton's headquarters, while they lie within the natural circle of the Jhansi division, and could be better supervised from that station. "Their transfer would tend to the smoother administration of our own districts of Jalaun and Jhansi by securing a ready exchange in the surrender of dacoits, attendance of witnesses, and many other matters always occurring between conterminous territories under different rule."

ACCORDING to a Times telegram of July 30 from Calcutta, the latest Khelat news reports the complete success of Colonel Sandeman's Mission. The Khan and Chief's have been reconciled, and the confiscated estates are to be restored. The ancient privileges are confirmed, and a general peace is proclaimed. The assembly at Mastang is broken up and the Chiefs have gone home. Colonel Sandeman accompanied the Khan to Khelat. Meanwhile the Bolan Pass remains open for traders, and the Sind frontier is free from aggression.

THE Afridis (says the same informant) are again active. They attacked a watering party escorted by two troopers and Sepoys. One Sepoy was killed, and another wounded. The troopers and water-carriers fled. Hearing firing, the troops in the front turned out, but the Afridis effected their retreat to the hills.

WE learn by telegram that the Yarkand Envoy reached Sanju, north of the Karakoram Pass, on June 5. Captain Molloy, British Commissioner at Ladakh, accompanies him to

THE Times correspondent also telegraphs the following items: -The Simla Sanitation scheme is again suspended, and it is reported that Lord Lytton is seriously considering the propriety of removing the Government summer quarters to Raneekhet, in Kumaon. Sir J. Strachey has strongly advised the establishment at Raneekhet of a purely European colony without native labourers. Sir G. Couper has assumed charge of the North-West Provinces and Mr. Inglis assumes that of Oudh to-morrow, Sir J. Strachey leaves Bombay to-morrow. rate of exchange continued to rise last week, and there are good grounds now for hoping that the worst is past, and that matters will steadily improve. The Hill Stations seem likely to lose the character of sanitaria. Last year cholera raged at Simla, and some weeks ago it appeared dangerously near Darjiling. Now it has broken out at Marri apparently, in a violent form, and the troops stationed there have been moved into camp. The special medical establishment for Bardwan fever has been broken up. This marks the close of the terrible epidemic which for some years back ravaged Bardwan and the adjoining districts, often depopulating whole villages. The relief measures during the last five years cost £53,000. It is reported that the Indian High Courts intend to protest against the Viceroy's censure of the Allahabad High Court for the opinion it expressed on the Agra servant-beating case mentioned last week.

RUMOURS have been lately rife in India regarding the Viceroy's bad health, and it was even whispered that his Lordship would have to resign before the next hot season. The Pioneer now authoritatively contradicts these reports, and says that Lord Lytton only suffers from indigestion, which does not interfere with his work.

"A READER of Allen's Indian Mail" might well feel astonished at a paragraph inserted in our last number by a too zealous assistant, sitting for the moment in the editorial chair. In the hurry of the moment and the excess of his zeal he confounded the late Lieut. Colonel Tudor Boddam, who died at the age of 72, with his son, who entered the Army in 1841, and became full Colonel in 1872. The mistake is the more surprising, as the deceased officer was thus made out to have obtained his first commission when he was 87 or 88 years old! And that commission, moreover, was an ensign's, whereas the deceased officer, as having belonged to the Madras Cavalry, would have begun the world as a cornet.

THE Colonel E. T. Boddam, whose services were quoted by mistake for his father's, retired from the Madras Staff Corps in agricultural officer of the Mysor Commission. As honorary secretary of the Mysor Agri-Horticultural Society, he introduced numberless new varieties of plants and seeds. to a Bangalor paper, "the Lal Bagh owes much of its present improvements to his advice and suggestions to successive superintendents of the garden, and he had also the looking after of the Government House grounds, Cubbon Park, and the Rajah's palace grounds, all of which testify to his taste and skill."

WE have received from the Admiralty the following programme of the movements of H.M.'s Indian troopships for the season 1876-77:-

1st. 1-12th Foot and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Sept. 17, Queenstown Sept. 22; arrives at Bombay about Oct. 25. Leaves Bombay Nov. 7; arrives at Portsmouth Dec. 10.

2nd. 2-17th Foot and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Oct. 1, Queenstown Oct. 6; arrives at Bombay about Nov. 8. Leaves Bombay Nov. 21; arrives at Portsmouth about Dec. 24.

3rd. Head-quarters and three batterys B brigade R.H.A. and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Oct. 15, Queenstown Oct. 20; arrives at Bombay about Nov. 22. Leaves Bombay Dec. 5; arrives at Portsmouth about

Jan. 7 next.

4th. 4-60th Rifles and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Oct. 29, Queenstown Nov. 3; arrives at Bombay about Dec. 6. Leaves Bombay Dec. 19; arrives at Portsmouth about Jan. 21 next.

5th. 12th Lamcers, two batterys B brigade R.H.A. and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Dec. 29; arrives at Bombay about Jan. 31. Leaves Bombay Feb. 13; arrives at Portsmouth about March 18.

6th. Drafts, leaves Portsmouth Jan. 12 next; arrives at Bombay about Feb. 14. Leaves Bombay Feb. 27; arrives at Portsmouth about April 1

April I.
7th. Drafts, leaves Portsmouth Jan. 26; arrives at Bombay about Feb. 28. Leaves Bombay March 13; arrives at Portsmouth about

8th. 2-11th Foot and drafts, leaves Portsmouth Feb. 9; arrives at Bombay about March 14. Leaves Bombay March 27; arrives at Ports-

mouth April 29.
9th. Drafts, leaves Portsmouth Feb. 23; arrives at Bombay about March 28. Leaves Bombay April 10; arrives at Portsmouth about

The dates of departure may be considered definite; but those of arrival will of course depend on the circumstances of each voyage.

In a letter to the Times "Anglo-Indian" asks in what sense Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of an independent native prince in alliance with the Queen, can be styled a loyal subject of her Majesty. We should have thought that no Anglo-Indian who had read Indian history, or even the newspapers of his own time, would have asked a question which assumes the independence of a sovereign who, but for his youth and delicate health, would have had to present himself at the Bombay Darbar, and whose Chief Minister has just presented his nazar to the Queen "in token of allegiance." The Sanad which Lord Canning forwarded to the last Nizam assured him and his heirs, lineal or adopted, the succession to the throne of Haidarabad, so long as they remained "loyal to their engagements" with the Government of India. These engagements bind him to maintain a subsidiary force ready at any time to co-operate with our troops, to make no treaties and have nothing whatever to do with any foreign Power, and to admit no Europeans into his service without the consent of the British Government. The Nizam, in short, is a mere feudatory of the British Empire; the position to which he was finally reduced by Lord Wellesley in the first years of this century; and the mere right to govern his own subjects counts for nothing against his political vassalage.

WE understand that Professor Monier Williams is likely to visit the South of India next October. In his tour last winter he was not able to reach Madras.

WE regret to see that the Indian exchange is again lower, and silver, which was 51d. two or three days ago, cannot now be sold at 501d.

WE give elsewhere the first part of a full and interesting memoir of Lord Napier of Magdala, reprinted from the Times of India.

THE services of the Rev. George Small, M.A., who for ten years was an Agent of the Baptist Missionary Society at Benares and Calcutta, and is conversant with Sanskrit, Hindi, June last. For some years past he had served with credit as Bengali, and Hindustani, have been accepted by the Directors of the Asiatic Strangers' Home; and he has entered on his duties as Scripture Reader and Missionary to the Asiatics in England.

### Odds and Ends.

Mr. G. E. Porter officiates as Judge of Saran and Champaran in the place of Mr. G. Drummond, and Mr. G. S. Park as Magistrate for Mr. Porter.

MR. H. Bell officiates as Manager of the Rajputana State Railway during the absence of Captain K. C. Pye.

MR. Walter Ness, Mining Engineer at the Warrora Colliery, is about to resign his appointment. about to resign his appointment.

Returns, prepared last year, show that there is no difficulty in finding recruits for the Native Army.

THE export of silver by the Oriental Bank was to Mauritius, and not to Marseilles, as reported.

The Rajas of Nahan and Nabha are about to visit Simla.

THE first-class fares on the Madras Railway are raised from the 1st of July.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, who has recovered from a slight touch of sunstroke, is going on privilege leave.

In April last 8,982 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 143,699, were

exported from British Burma.

SIR F. POLLOCK is going on short leave to England in September or October.

A LARGE alligator, fourteen feet long, was killed in the Hughli, off

Calcutta, on Friday, June 23.

THE HON. L. C. INNES, of the Madras High Court, has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

CAPTAIN T. F. BRUCE officiates as Second in Command of the 6th

Punjab Infantry.
CAPTAIN J. C. M. RUSSELL, of the 16th Madras Native Infantry,

has died of heat apoplexy at Jabalpur.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY has given £1,000 to the Milman

Memorial Fund.

Major G. R. Hennessy officiates as Commandant, and Captain D. W. Inglis as Second in Command, of the 15th Bengal Native Infantry.

THE military prisoners at Lucknow have been moved into camp at Buthauli in consequence of an outbreak of cholera in the jail.

LIEUTENANT C. ROBERTS, of the 72nd Highlanders, succeeds Captain Rind as Adjutant of the Calcutta Yolunteer Rifles.
The Maharana of Udaipur is about to be married to a Princess

of the Kishengarh family.

MAJOR GODWIN, of the 2-16th Regiment, has shot himself at

Sikandarabad.

MR. MORRIS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is expected to go on furlough in November, when Colonel Mackenzie will officiate for him, Mr. C. E. Bernard acting as Judicial Commissioner for the Colonel.

In April last, as compared with April, 1875, the value of both imports to, and exports from, British India largely decreased, as also did the Customs receipts.

SHOCKS of earthquake were felt both at Simla and Masuri on the afternoon of the 17th June.

SURGEON CONOLLY, of the 40th Regiment, is expected to succeed

Dr. Barnett as Surgeon to the Viceroy THERE has been a slip on the embankment of the East Indian Railway between Maijan and Sitarampur.

MAJOR G. R. A. WESTROPP acts as Political Superintendent of Sawant Wari during the absence of Colonel J. F. Lester.

SURGEON-GENERAL ARCHER, late of the Bengal Medical Service,

has accepted the office of Sanitary Commissioner to the Dutch Forces

MR. H. C. T. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner at Hazara, has had a fall from his horse and injured his head.

MR. T. D. BEIGHTON acts as Judge of Hughli, and Mr. Egerton Allen takes his place as Judge in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Colonel W. Greathed, C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, is going on furlough for a year.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to report upon an improved water-supply for the town of Rangoon.

MR. A Lyant Governor Conornils Agent in Pointage has an

Mr. A. Lyall, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, has applied for six months' leave, and Sir L. Pelly will, most probably,

officiate for him. CAPTAIN F. G. OLDHAM, R.E., goes as Examiner of Public Works Accounts to Oudh.

COLONEL F. R. MAUNSELL, C.B., Commandant of the Bengal

Sappers and Miners, is going on leave for six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. WHITE, R.E., officiates as Master of the Bombay Mint.

THE title of Nawab has been conferred upon Sayyad Ali Shah of

LIEUTENANT W. R. L. Anderson is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

MR. E. B. FOORD, of the Madras Civil Service, retired on the 15th of July.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out at Ladakh. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. P. WATERMAN has succeeded to Colonel's

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS W. J. WARD and W. B. Irvin retire under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

COLONEL H. A. BrownLow officiates as Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces during the absence on furlough of Colonel Greathed.

THE Wesleyan Central Institution at Batticoloa, in Ceylon, has been affiliated to the Calcutta University.

MR. R. K. Puckle officiates as Director of Revenue Settlements in Madras when Mr. Rundall goes on furlough.

RAIN has fallen almost uninterruptedly at Darjiling for three weeks.

THERE are now eight lighthouses on the coast of British Burma and at the Cocos Islands.

MR. NEY ELIAS is shortly about to return to England.
THE road through Sikkim to the Thibet Frontier is now finished to within twenty miles of the Chola Pass.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to consider the necessary improvements in the port of Rangoon.

The last meeting of the Calcutta Municipality under the old Cor-

poration Act was held on Thursday, June 22.

THE rainy season has commenced at Simla.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the Bombay Presidency is to be held at Puna in September.

Colonel Malleson has gone to Simla before proceeding to Eng-

Mr. F. Venning is posted as Assistant Commissioner to Wardha. CAPTAIN M. M. Bowie is appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chandha.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has had rather a severe attack of measles, and cannot go on leave till the end of July.

MR. G. T. MATTHEWS, from the Madras Railway, is appointed Assistant Manager of the Rajputana State Railway.

MAJOR T. C. GRAHAM is appointed Second in Command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.—Writing on this case, the Indian Spectator says:—"Mr. Coghlan, the presiding Judge, acquitted Manekbai of all participation in the murder, and adjudged the other prisoners guilty, to whom he awarded the extreme penalty of the law, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Bombay High Court. It is probable that the capital punishment will be commuted, at least in the case of Dinbai, to transportation for life, when the Tanna Judge's finding comes to be revised by the High when the Tanna Judge's finding comes to be revised by the High Court. But the whole case is, therefore, not the less painful. Dinbai has nine children. Her husband being dead these two years, they have no one to look after them. They are now placed beyond the pale of society, and are so many pariahs. The world offers no sympathy in their great bereavement; it will, of course, heap its virtuous indignation on the guilty as well as the innocent. And so the poor young people will enter the world without a friend or a protector—the objects of scorn and loathing of an unfeeling world. And what if they should go astray and take to vice. entreat our Parsee friends to extend a helping hand to the forlorn family, and not to visit the sins of the parent on the unoffending children."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Bertier Forces in India.—Lieut. L. G. Cotton, 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment, at Barcilly, June 28.

India-office, R. C. Childers, Esq., Assistant Librarian, India-office, at 39, Clanticarde gardens, July 25, aged 38 [an eminent Pali scholar].

Bengal.—Mr. Wren, sub ongr., at Bettis, Bengal, lately. George Todd, Esq., Bengal C.S., at 23, Hanover-square. July 22. Mr. E. Hickie, Collector of Customs, Hissar, at Musscorie, June 28. C. Grunt, Esq., Senior District and Sessions Judge of Banda, North-West Provinces, at Humirpore [where he was holding the June Sessions]. Major gen. R. T. Sandeman, Bengal Army, at Bayswater, July 25. General H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Army, at Buruham, Somerset, July 22, aged 37.

MADRAS.—Major C. A. Blagrave, late 40.h M.N.I., at Up Loders, near Bridport, July 21. Lieut. col. M. B. S. Lloyd, staff corps, at Tonghoo, June 24. Col. T. J. H. Keyse, Infantry, at Vizzgapasiam, June 26. Capt. C. J. M. Bussell. Madras staff corps, at Jubbulpore, June 15. Mr. G. W. Haldwell, Head-Master of the Hassan Government School, at Madras, June 19.

Bombay.—Col. Henry Torrens Vincent, Boxbay staff corps, at Hampton-hill. Bath, July 11. J. H. Wait, Esq., C.E., at Bhownuggur, Kattiawar, June 27, aged 29. C. A. Stewart, Esq., Bombay Army, at Campbelton, Argylishire, aged 73.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Teheran, Aug. 7.—From Bonbar.—Mrs. Swinton and two children, Capt. E. W. Brereton, Lieut. J. L. Sievis, and Col. and Mrs. Waddington. From Calcutta.—Rev. J. Marzuchelli. From Madbas.—Miss Hunt, Capt. Orchard. and Col. E. T. Waterman. From Shanghar.—Capt. Hore. From Hong Kone.—Mr. J. S. Ramssy. From Panare.—Capt. T. A. Fcx.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Ceylon, July 29.—From Bombay.—Major C. J. Mead, Capt. B. H. Palmer. Mr. G. A. French, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. W. Atchinson, and Mr. J. Mackillian, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Collins.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 1.—From Bonbar.—Mr. A. Blaschenk, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Flyun. From Calcutta.—Mr. A. Jackson. From Mannas.—Col. and Mrs. Morsack, Mr. A. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey and child, and Capt. and Mrs. Coussmaker. From Alexandria.—Mr. Falconer. Digitized by GOOGLE

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X.'s" letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in Allow's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allon's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 1, 1876.

#### THE LATE SIR JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.

THOUGH it was generally known that the illness which necessitated the retirement of Sir John Kaye from the India Office in the autumn of 1874, had left him so worn and emaciated as to preclude the hope of ultimate recovery, yet it was with feelings of no common regret that his numerous friends received the announcement of his decease, as they called to mind the tall spare gentleman of dignified mien, dressed with a negligence which, while in no way void of refinement, betokened a perfect disregard of the conventionalism of society, who for so many years with a peculiar gait toiled up to his room in Downing-street, amidst the many friendly greetings with which the arrival of the genial chief of the Political and Secret Department was invariably welcomed.

Born on June 3, 1814, of wealthy parents, his father, as well as his grandfather before him, having held the lucrative post of solicitor to the Bank of England, Kaye was originally intended for a political career, and was accordingly sent to Eton as a preparatory step. He had been there, however, but a short time, when his father met with reverses which necessitated a change of plan as regarded his son, who was thereupon sent to a large private school at Salisbury, kept by Dr. Radcliffe. Even at this early period he manifested a taste for literature, and contributed frequent articles on every variety of subject to a periodical entitled, " Hora Sarisburienses," conducted by members of the school. As young Kaye had to seek his own fortune, a military career was determined upon, and in January, 1831, he went to Addiscombe as a Cadet. After remaining the usual time he passed out in the Artillery, and arrived in India in 1833. He had not been long in the country ere he became a regular contributor to the Calcutta Literary Gazette; but during the rains of 1834 he had no less than three attacks of fever, which rendered necessary a return to England. Arriving in London towards the end of that year he turned his attention to works of fiction, and produced some novels, which met with a most brilliant reception, and caused their youthful author, himself barely of age, to become for a season the lion of the literary On his return to India, finding the profession of arms not altogether to his taste, he resigned the service, and devoting himself entirely to literature, produced in rapid succession, "Jerningham, or the Inconsistent Man;" "Doveton, or the Man of Many Impulses; "Peregrine Pulteney," "Long Engagements; a tale of the Afghan War," &c., &c. During his stay in India, in addition to being editor of the Bengal Hurkaru, he founded and conducted for a long while almost single-handed the Calcutta Review, which continues to the present day the leading magazine in the East. Ill-health now drove him to England, where he devoted himself to the "History of the War in Afghanistan," published in 1851, a work which at once established his reputation as a historian. It was followed by a "History of the Administration of the East India Company;" a "Selection, with Notes, from the Papers of the late Mr. St. George Tucker;" a "Life of the late Lord Metcalfe;" a "Life of Sir John Malcolm;" "History of Christianity in India," &c., &c.

At this period an important change occurred in Mr. Kayes career. Struck by the ability displayed in his account of the Afghan War, the Court of Directors of the East India Company offered him an appointment in their Home Service, which he accepted, and in 1856 we find him enrolled as an Assistant in the Examiner's office, under the late John Stuart Mill. But a few months had elapsed when the terrible Mutiny of 1857-58 broke out, followed by the transfer of the possessions in India from the administration of the East India Company to the direct control of the Crown. This involved a change in the internal régime of the East India House, and Mr. Mill having elected to retire, Mr. Kaye was appointed to succeed him, under the new title of Secretary in the Political and Secret Department. Stirring times were those during the early part of his incumbency; the throes of rebellion had left the country disorganised and unsettled, allies had to be rewarded, foes to be punished, confidence to be restored, and the majesty of the law vindicated. Right nobly did Kaye set himself to the task allotted to him. Intimately acquainted with the feelings of the Natives, for whom he had the deepest sympathy, and possessing a wide acquaintance amongst the officers of Government, he was, as it were, a connecting link between the governing classes and the governed, while his readiness of pen and command of language enabled him to place matters before the authorities in such a way as to arrest attention to his views. During this time he was not unmindful of the claims of literature, and in addition to being editor of the Homeward Mail, contributed many articles to the Cornhill Magazine and Good Words, some of which were reprinted, under the title of "Essays of an Optimist" and "Lives of Indian Officers," both of which are most enjoyable no less than instructive works; but all this was, as it were, literary relaxation on his part, while he was devoting all his energies to the "History of the Sepoy War," of which the third volume was produced shortly before his death. The labour bestowed on this valuable work was enormous, and it is much to be regretted that one so peculiarly qualified should not have been spared to complete his task. In 1871 he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Much as he appreciated this recognition of his services, he was, perhaps, more proud of his election, without application on his part, and without the usual ballot, to be a Fellow of the Royal Society. A similar compliment, too, was paid him by the Athenæum, in consideration of his eminent literary services. His death occurred on July 24, 1876.

Generous and high minded, ever ready to assist with his advice and his purse, but never sacrificing his conscience at the altar of friendship; possessing a power of endearing himself to all around him which disarmed even those opposed to him dignified, genial, hospitable, brilliant in conversation, and possessing an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, he will long be remembered as the beau ideal of a fine old English gentleman.

Sir John leaves a widow (the daughter of Thomas Puckle, Esq., Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Surrey) and a family of two sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to F. Whitmore Smith, Esq., of the India-office.

EXPORT OF COTTON.—During the week ending 10th June, 2,140 bales of cotton were despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar. The total for the season now amounts to 234,239 bales, which is 77,060 bales less than last year, and is 9,939 bales less than in 1872-73, and 11,858 bales less than in 1870-71.—Indian Stateman.

HAZARISTÁN.—II.

The operations of Lord Napier in Abyssinia show what can be done in surmounting physical difficulties—but then Lord Napier was ab-solutely unopposed. Had Theodore been the unopposed master of the comutry, and also an enterprising leader, the result might have been otherwise. At any rate the routes being such as described, and the country such as will be hereafter seen, it may be accepted as a certainty that no European army could penetrate into Afghanistan by any route east of Herat—if the Hazaristan were occupied by a con-

tingent of troops officered by Linglishmen.

Thus one object of a lease such as is advocated would be attained in the absolute security of the whole frontier of Afghanistan east of Herat. It would be in safe hands, and no treachery, cowardice, or supineness would peril the less of this magnificent, and impregnable line of mountain barrier. Thus the line of operations against Herat would be limited to those through Persia and Merv and the possession of the line of the Oxus above Charjoe, and of Afghan Turbestan would be evidently of no account to Russia as no line of Turkestan, would be evidently of no account to Russia, as no line of communications could be maintained across the front of the Hazaristan. iBut occupation of the Hazaristan would equally render unavailable to an enemy the line of the Moorjhat river and its feeder, the Khushk, which is the usual route from Merv to Herat. No such line could be used in the face of such a force as is supposed to be holding the Hazaristan, because the last six marches up the Khuskh valley through the district of Badkhez traverse the very difficult country of the Jemokidis, on the left flank of Hazaristan, and cross the continuation of the Safed Koh-(the central branch, as before mentioned, of the three into which the Koh Baba divides between longitude 66° and 67°) called at that point the Koh Kytoo.

Thus an army moving against Afghanistan would be compelled to limit itself to that one route which follows the Heri river, and all converging lines of operations—whether from the Oxus by Merv or from the Caspian by the Etrek river or from Astrabad through Khorassan—would have eventually to fall into that one road.

It will be no small gain thus to limit our anxieties to one single line of operations, that by Herat and Candahar (for the occupation of Hazaristan with a contingent, equally renders impracticable to an enemy any attempt to cross that tract direct between Herat and Cabul); while a contingent such as we contemplate will render the reccupation of Herat and the possession of that line a much more arduous affair for a hostile army, than if there were only the ordinary Afghan troops to reckon with. It is probable that, however well organised such a movement, in whatever strength, and with whatever celerity made, such a contingent co-operating with the Afghan troops could, at any rate, hamper the enemy's movements so as to prevent the occupation of Herat till succour arrived from Hindostan. Such a contingent would render most improbable the success of any sudden move made by Persia against Herat, or by Abdul Ruhman, or any other pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, against Herat or Cabul, because, as before, it would render such movement only possible by one route, that of the Heri river, and it would be at hand to prevent the surrender of Herat by treachery or its capture by force.

So much for the Hindu Kush and the routes crossing it. It only remains to notice Afghan Turkestan in front of Hazaristan, and Herat on the left flank of that tract, and then we can proceed with

the description of the Hazaristan itself.

The Afghan Government of Turkestan comprises a strip of country about 350 miles in length, and of an average breadth of from 50 to 75 miles—contained between the Oxus and the Tirbund branch of the range of Hindu Kush. It is bounded on the north by Bokhara the Oxus, between the ferries of Hazrat Imam and Khoja Saleh, serving as the boundary line. On the east the river Kokcha, a -feeder of the Oxus, separates it from Badakhshan. On the west and north-west it is bounded by the river Moorghab and the Turkoman desert, and on the south by the Hazaristan.

This tract comprises Balkb, the actual seat of Government, which, with Khulm Muzar and Akcheh, is held and administered by Afghan officials, and the dependent Uzbeg Khanates or governments of Kunduz on the east, and Andkho Shibberghan Sirpool and Maimunna on the west. Badakhshan has been excluded as, though a feudatory of the Ameer of Cabul, the relations of the Meer of Badakhshan with the Governor of Turkestan are of a very different nature to those of the Uzbeg Chiefs before mentioned—who

are entirely subordinate to that Governor.

The revenue of Afghan Turkestan amounts to about £400,000, and the population to nearly a million souls, of whom the greater portion are Tajiks, being the cultivators of the soil—and the rest are Uzbegs, who are the superior class owning the land and rendering military service for their holdings. The whole country, with the exception of Sirpool and Maimunna is plain, and for the most part well irrigated by streams from the Hazaristan, and consequently well cultivated and very productive. The two States excepted, though cultivated and very productive. The two States excepted, though mountainous, abound in pleasant and fertile valleys. It was only between 1850 and 1860 that the Afghans acquired this province, on which, however, their grasp is now pretty firm. The Uzbeg Chief of Maimunna was recently in rebellion, but has just been subdued, and with him have fallen the last hopes of resistance by the Uzbegs to the Afghan domination. The tract, however, is one which affords no strength to the Afghan Kingdom in case of invasion from mithout.

It would, on the contrary, fall at once into the hands of the enemy, and the population would favour his designs. It would then be a very formidable base for operations against Cabul direct through the Hazaristan were such operations uninterrupted, save by the desertory efforts of the Afghans themselves. If, however, the Hazaristan were in safe hands, the strategical points strengthened and secured, the internal communications developed and improved, and the lines of operation held by Afghan troops, backed by a well-organised contingent under British officers—then such a plan of campaign would have to be given up by the strongest enemy, and Afghan Turkestan being strategically useless would probably in such case not be occupied.

Herat is a valley, thirty miles long, and of about half that breadth, traversed by the Heri river, from which it is throughout irrigated by means of canals. The town is north of the river, and near the northern side of the valley. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded with fortifications of sufficient strength to s and a long siege by an eastern army. It staud just in the mountain gap where the Safed Koh branch of the Hiudu Kush trends away north, and the Siah Koh branch turns abruptly south and dies away, while the Persian Caucasus to the west does not immediately spring up from the plain, so the route ascending the valley of the Heri river from the west can turn south to Candahar by a perfectly easy and good military road. Herat has therefore become the necessary key to Afghanistan and India, without possessing which invaders must traverse either the deserts to the south-west or the mountain chains to the north-east of that town. Hence, it is that Herat has had to stand more sieges than any other city in Central Asia. It has oftener been destroyed than any other (no less than seven times.) and has risen again from its ruins every time with an unparalleled energy, the risen again from its runs every time with an unparalleled energy, the consequence of its pre-eminently favourable position. The valley is of extraordinary fertility. It has supported during the numerous sieges very large bodies of men for many months together and is indeed the granary of that part of Ceutral Asia. The present revenues are about £70,000 per annum; but will rise, as well as the population of the town, much higher after some years' peace. The ten months' siege and the storming of 1863 were hardly over when the domestic struggles in Afghanistan began, which lasted up to 1868, and, though Herat was not again actually besieged, this 1868, and, though Herat was not again actually besieged, this state of war must have greatly retarded her recovery after the events of 1863.

Evidently, then, Herat is of the last importance in the event of struggle in Central Asia. Evidently it is the point of which an European Power must possess itself as a place of concentration, and as its main magazine and depot. To the plan of garrisoning the town of Herat ourselves or even of leasing and occupying the district there are many grave objections—one of which is that it could never be done with the good will of the Afghans. These objections do not apply in the case of the Hazaristan. We could probably lease and administer the Hazaristan with the very good will of the Afghansthe population being an alien one, which they cannot manage—and with the good will of the population, who will be relieved of the tyranay of their present masters. The Ameer would be satisfied, because for the first time he would get an assured revenue from the country, because subjects who are now a source of weakness through their hostility would thus become a source of strength, and because 6,000 first-rate troops, equal to at least 30,000 men of the class of his present forces, would be added to his army free of expense, thus rendering him perfectly secure against rebellion, treachery, and open attack by any Asiatic foe whatever. He now admits himself our feudatory, and the Afghans understand that they are in our power, so the more evident demonstration of this would not arouse any one's suspicious-Oriental pride would be gratified in the fact that the British held the Hazaristan, like any other tenant of a feoff, for military service, and rendered the military service while at the same time surrendering the revenues of the feoff. Finally, our object would be served in the great security thus afforded to Herat and the Afghan frontier, and in thus obviating all the domestic risks and political disadvantages entailed by the bare possibility of Russian domination in or even collision with Afghanistan; and this method of obtaining our object would be free from the military and financial strain which are the gravest of the objections above referred to as attaching to a military occupation.

The tract of country known as the Hazaristan may be described as extending east and west from the Koushan pass over the Hindu-Kush range (one of those on the Ghorbund route before mentioned) to Marchah on the Turkoman frontier, and north and south from Sispool, one of the Uzbeg Khanates before described as subordinate to the Afghan Government of Turkestan, to the neighbourhood of Girrishk, between Candahar and Herat. It is divided between two kindred races, descendants of military settlers left by the Tartar hordes that swept over Central Asia under Chenghiz Khan and his descendants. These are the Hazarehs, inhabiting the eastern portion of the Hazaristan, and the Eimaks located in the west. The latter are generally of the Sunni persuasion, but include a section of Shiahs; the former are Shiah Mohammedans, though comprising a Sunni tribe. The two branches separated in the time of Nadir Shah, or early in the eighteenth century. The country occupied by the Hazarchs waries from 5,000 to 12,000 feet in height; it is cold, rugged and barren, but supports innumerable flocks and berds, and abounds in mineral wealth.

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The Eimaka inhabit a more hospitable ragion, interspersed it is true, with lofty ranges, but abounding in pleasant valleys and pastures. Both Eimaks and Hazarehs have lost their original language and adopted that of the aborigines of the hills in which they are settled

(the Pajiks) -an aucient dialect of the Persian.

The original divisions of the Eimâks (who are known as the Four Eimâks?) are as follows; Taimunnees, Hazarehs, Soorees, Taimurees. Of these the two last may be excluded from consideration in an account of the Hazaristan. The Taimurees, who can muster some 4,000 horsemen, are now entirely in Persia, inhabiting settlements on both sides of the Herat-Meshid road. They were carried off bodily about 1835 by the Persian Governor of Khorassan, and located there to hold in clock the Turkomans. To them have been subsequently added, in 1857 some thousand also of the Hazareh Eimâks, who now inhabit Kareez and Shahr-Nao, and the debatable ground between these and the Herat border. The existence of the Soorees as tribe has been destroyed by the Taimunnees, who have occupied their territories, and among whom they now live in scattered families to the number of some 5,000, or about 25,000 souls in all.

The four Eimaks there are now reckoned as follows: (1). Paimuns; (2), Hazareh Ferozekohi; (3), Hazareh Zeidnab; (4). Hazareh Jamsheii Nos. 2 and 4 being originally sections of No. 3—adopted thereinto from amongst its Persian neighbours. The Ferozekohis are the descendants of a number of broken Persian tribes transported into these mountains by Timoor Lang, after a desperate re sistance, from the neighbourhood of Ferozekoh in Magendran. The Jamshedis are descendants of a tribe from Seistan, and it is not known how they came into the Hazaristan. The total Eimâk population in the Hazaristan amounts to between 350,000 and 600,000 souls, inhabiting a country 150 miles in length by an average breadth of nearly the rame. They are all nominally subject to Herat, but pay little revenue (and that in kind), and render only occasional military service. Their country contains the upper courses of the Murghab. Farah, Harut, and Khash rivers, and of a great feeder of the Helmand, and is traversed also by the Heri river. It is thus amply supplied with water, and only requires settled government and the construction of roads and canals, to develop enormously in population and production. The administration of British officers would certainly produce a large influx of the neighbouring industrial population. The Tajik cultivators would flock into the Hazaristan from all the districts around. The extent of arable s il is large, and great facilities exist for irrigation. In the sheltered valleys orchards of all kinds of fruit trees abound. The mineral riches of the country are stated to be great, and there is no doubt that copper, lead, iron, and su'phur, are plentiful in many localities. The Eimaks are essentially nound and pastoral. The chief places mentioned are merely camps. They live principally in tents, encamping in winter in the valleys and in summer on the table lands of the mountain ranges. They are ignorant, hospitable, and brave, and ardent followers of the chase. Their principal trade is with Herat, and consists in woollen and camel-hair fabrics and clarified butter, which are bartered for necessaries. They are, as are the Hazarehs, intensely hostile to the Afghans, but disunion, as in the case of those kindred tribes, prevents their being able to resist them.

The following notices give all the information that at present exists

regarding the kin ak tribes.

The Taimum sinhabit the Siahbund, which is the district comprised between the Sam Koh range upon the north, the upper course of the Farah river on the west, the chain of hills stretching from Farah towards Gurishk on the south, and, on the east, a great feeder of the Helmund, calle tim the official map the river of Killa Mossa. This is a tract comparatively level and fairly fertile. It is watered by feeders of the Farah Kash and Killa Mossa rivers. The extensive plains, interspersed among the hills which intersect the tracts, afford asture to vast herds of cattle, horses and camels, and might easily be cultivated with the aid of irrigation from the rivers. The principal districts are: - ()n the north, Jevej, chief place Shehrek; on the cast, Doria Dura, chief place Zamau and Sungan; on the west, Paideb, chief place Paideh and Chardeh; on the south, Paivereh, chief place Paivereh, Sakhir, and Zerni (the ancient Ghor). The Sorees, before mentioned as a broken Eimâk tribe, are principally located in and west of the districts of Paideh, about the head waters of the Farah river. Some of them also reside in Zerni. The total populatio of these districts, including Soorees, is from 120,000 to 150,000 couls, and they can turn out, by a levée en masse, some 4 000 horsenen and 10,000 footmen. The Taimunnee country is traversed by two rouges from Herat to Candahar, the northern by Taideh and Zerni, the southern by Sakhir and Paivereh. On both routes there is ample water forage and fuel, and the country can supply camels and horses in large numbers for carriage, and horned cattle and sheep for the commissauat. Other supplies are not procurable, as the production of grain is only sufficient for the consumption of the natives. These routes are little used, both as being insecure and as crossing a more rugged country than the regular route by Farrah and Gurrishk, which is easy, though circuitous. The teste pays a small tribute in kind to the Government of Herat, and mariers military service in case of War.

North of the Taimunnees, in the upper portion of the valley of the Heri river, between the Siah Koh and Sufed Koh ranges, and among the valleys which are traversed by the feeders of the Moorghal, live

the Ferozhobi section of Mazireh Eimaks. Their southern boundary is the Siahkeh, on the north-the Tirbund range, on the east the country of the Mongol and Deb Jangi Hazarehs, on the west the district of Herat and that of the Seiduab Hazareh Eimaks.

The principal districts are:—On the north, Kucheh, chief places, Derzi, Ghusneh; east, Gurjistan, chief place, Kohat; west, Kadis; chief place, Mozar; south, Chekcheran, chief place, Badgah Dowlutyoo. This tribe has also settlements in valleys of the northern water-shed of the Tirbund range, Khoja Kundoo, Shakh and others.

This tribe is smaller than that of the Taimunnees, the population being under 100,000 souls, but they are renowned for their courage, and can turn out on an emergency some 4,000 horsemen and as many foot. In 1814 the Firozkohis inflicted a signal reverse upon a Persian army that advanced against the districts of Marchah and Punjdeh, on the Morgbab river. (Those districts were then occupied by this tribe, but were subsequently wrested from them by the Zeidnat, and from them again by the Turkomans.) They have also held their own against successive Governors of Herat, to which Government they still render but a nominal allegiance.

(To be continued.)

### THE CAREER OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—I. (From the Times of India, 10th April, 1876.)

The 10th of April, 1876, witnessed an event of historical interest— the final departure of Lord Napier of Magdala from the country which he has so faithfully and zealously served, and his retirement from active connection with the armies of India, of which he has been so brilliant an ornament. His biography, mixed up as it is with the history of India for the past half century, cannot here be attempted, but the occasion tempts us to recall the outlines of a glorious and successful career, which has been equally distinguished by professional engineering skill, by personal gallantry, by successful strategy, as well as by high and wise statesmanship, and by private personal virtues which have gained as universally the love, as his public qualities have gained the esteem of his fellowmen of all races, classes, and professions. It is now nearly forty-eight years since Robert Napier joined his corps at Delhi in 1828. Gifted with great natural abilities, a keen love of literature, and with a vivid appreciation of all that is beautiful or picturesque, Napier found much in the still surviving splendour of the Moghul capital to awake his interest and excite his imagina-tion. As he himself, moreover, recently said, from his boyhood he made it the rule of his life, as much from public duty as from personal sympathy, to strive that every native, of whatever class, he met, should leave him with a friendly impression. From his earliest youth, therefore, he entered with great sympathy into the feelings of the natives around him, and sought and enjoyed all that was worthy and interesting in their society. To the knowledge of native history and of native life, and the insight into native character which the subaltern thus gained, and which he maintained by sedulously cultivated intercourse with natives of rank and position and worth wherever he met them in later life, the soldier and the statesman of after years owed much of his success. Many, too; are the warm friends whom he leaves in all classes of the native community, some of whom date their acquaintance with him even from that early period. Here, too, as a subaltern of Engineers he began many of the professional friendships of his life. The memories of many of the professional friendships of his life. his early introduction to native society, and of the pleasant days of early regimental employment, have always had a special charm for Lord Napier. Of his corps he was especially proud, and he always gloried in being a Bengal Sapper; and still cherishes, and always will cherish, the reputation of his corps with the soldierly love which every Engineer, Royal or Indian, young or old, feels for it. Indefatigable, too, at work, he was soon conspicuous for the devo-tion to his duty which has been the characteristic of his life; and this early brought him to notice, and led to his being selected for the then comparatively new field of Indian irrigation. Placed on the Great Eastern Jumna Canal, he became the pupil and the friend of Proby Cautley, who was soon to develop a new and brilliant school of engineering. While serving his apprenticeship here, he was brought closely in contact with the agricultural community, and learned still more fully to sympathise with and love the people of India, and conceived the carnest desire which never left him, of aiding in the material improvement of their condition. After some years had passed in this congenial work, Robert Napier returned to Europe, re-visited Belgium and many other localities on the Continent where much of his education had been carried on, and renewed the associations of home. On returning to India he was selected to visit Darjeeling, with a view of opening out a sanitarium. Here he was introduced to the greatest beauties of nature, and some of the gravest difficulties of practical engineering. Lying close beneath the shadow of "cloud-capped" Kunchunjunga, the steep and rugged slopes of the Eastern Himalaya, cut into gorges by rapid mountain streams, are clothed with the densest vegetation. Primaval forests, containing an undergrowth of all but impenetrable cane-jungle, within which the rays of the sun barely made their way, covered what is now the site of one of our most favourite sanitaria and of the most successful tea-plantations, and rendered difficult the progress of Napier through the country and, much more, the carrying on of en-

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gineering operations. Nevertheless, all difficulties gave way rapidly before the energy of the now experienced and skilful engineer; and though beset with many obstacles, by desertion among his labourers, who were terrified at the gloomy darkness of the jungle and the sickness amongst their comrades, important results were soon secured. Roads were opened, sites cleared, and a foundation laid for the settlement, which the fostering care of his first Superintendent, Dr. A. Campbell, soon made successful. It early became the resort of invalids from Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and is still

daily increasing in importance and in prosperity.

Towards the close of 1840 affairs on our North-West frontier called for the presence of all available officers; and the drain on the exchequer caused by the Afghan War necessitated immediate retrenchment in all non-military works. Notwithstanding the unanimous petition of the Darjeeling committee, earnestly entreating that Lieutenant Napier might be permitted to remain to complete the works in hand, he was sent to Kurnal, the great frontier station of the day. In 1843 the services of Captain Napier were brought prominently before Government. He had been indefatigable in his exertions, and successful beyond hope under the difficulties which beset him in the construction of the Umballa cantonment; his arrangements showed deep thought and consideration of the subject in all its bearings; and, as stated by Abbott, "the 9th Foot suffered less from exposure, and had a less proportion of sick at Umballa in the new shelter than any one of the regiments had in the hills." The great question which then filled the minds of all military men in India was, whether the Sikhs, mustering in thousands on the right bank, would venture to cross the Sutlej. Everywhere troops were in motion, the head-quarters of the army passed through Umballa, and the Adjutant-General of the day warned the engineer that at any moment his services might be required on the frontier. There were no wires in those days; but sowars gallopped from post to post, and the words, "The Sikhs have crossed," passed from soldier to soldier, and everywhere there was mustering in hot haste, and batteries, regiments, detachments, and individuals all hastened on to the rendezvous. An artist would have delighted to depict on canvas the scenes presented on many of those fields—such, for example, as that which met the eye of Napier on his first arrival at Moodkee and his initiation to service, when he found himself sitting on his saddle, his tired horse tied under a tree, close by the groups of generals, staff, and politicians, conspicuous amongst whom stood Broadfoot, the principal character of the scene, reading out the Sikh correspondence of the day, in which they spoke with contempt of the army which had returned from Afghanistan, declared their equality man for man with the British across the river, and breathed defiance to the hated Firinghee. At Moodkee and Ferozeshah Napier, as chief engineer, was himself wounded, and had two horses killed under him. Sobraon, however, found him again in the saddle as brigade major of engineers, in which capacity he remained until after the capture of Lahore. In May, 1846, Major Napier, as chief engineer, directed the progress through the mountains of the siege train which accompanied Sir H. Wheeler's expedition for the reduction of the hill fort of Kote Kangra; on its arrival before that stronghold the garrison surrendered. This was no small achievement—the crossing of the rapid Beas with but little means, the transporting of the material over hills and torrents, one of which in one march alone had to be crossed twenty-four times; and when one march aione had to be crossed twenty-four times; and when time was precious, each rock and boulder was an impediment. Then the rise of the Gaj river (as natives call it, the "murderous" Gaj), which necessitated the halt of a day, till, on the ninth day, Kangra (the maiden fortress of the Punjab), commanded from adjacent heights, surrendered at discretion. Wheeler himself claimed but little share in the achievement, but expressed his gratitude to Napier and those officers and men of the Sappers to whose unremitting labours he owed the success of the undertaking. It was from this period that his intimacy with Henry Lawrence first commenced. The two were kindred spirits, actuated by the fear of God, and aspiring to like ends—the good of their fellow creatures and the discharge of their duty to the State. This period also marked the commencement of his independent engineering career under the Lahore Resident. His works in the Punjab as an engineer will go down to posterity, testifying to that comprehensiveness of design which grasped the requirements of a great province, and sketched out schemes of irrigation and communication proportionate to the vastness of the conception. There, as throughout his career, minds of smaller capacity than those of Dalhousie and Lawrence shrank from the very consideration of ideas which embraced the grandest project ever undertaken in the Punjab—the construction of a canal 250 miles long, which, starting from the debouchement of the Ravee into the plain, should carry its waters to preserve from famine and drought distant tracts in the Baree Doab, the home of the flower of the nation. This project also included another noble enterprise—the reopening of the Imperial Huslee Canal, originally constructed by Shah Jehan, and those innumerable canals and water cuts common in the land of the five rivers, on which the harvest of wide districts was dependent.

Within the scope of Colonel Napier's design was also embraced

the Grand Trunk Road connecting Peshawur with the rest of the empire, and a network of internal communication leading from every valley and every town, from the Suleimani range to the banks of the

Sutlej. To the chief engineer also was allotted the erection of the fortified posts along the whole border, the creation of police posts, caravanserais for travellers with accommodation for Europeans, the jails, and all other civil buildings throughout the province. By means of a staff imbued with a kindred energy—Dyas, Crofton, Taylor, Robertson, Henderson, Oliphant, and others of like stamp, following the example of their chief—these gigantic conceptions were one after the other severally completed; and the pen of Dalhousie recorded that the report of the Punjab Government of October 1854 showed "not only the eminent success of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier in one branch of the great department with whose conduct he is charged, but that it has been equally conspicuous in all. . . Whatever may be the credit due to those whose efforts have been directed to the physical improvement of the Punjab a proposal share of to the physical improvement of the Punjab, a principal share of that credit is justly due to Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, whose pro-fessional abilities, unwearied industry, and judicious guidance have contributed so largely to the material result which has happily been attained." But war was for a time to interrupt the carrying out of these schemes of material improvement. The insurrection of Moolraj led to the Punjab campaign of 1848, and Napier found himself at a very early period the Commanding Engineer with Edwardee's force. For the records of the spirit-stirring exploits of that period we must refer to the account of Sir Herbert Edwardes himself, who delighted to speak of the energetic bearing and counsel of Napier; and the Chief of the Derajat, the Towannah of the Salt Range, and the men of the frontier in the newly-raised corps of Guides, to this day detail the exciting incidents which associated them with the engineer ever foremost in reconnaissance and danger, and ever ready for any enterprise. They speak of that night when Christopher of the navy was killed, when the enemy's more powerful artillery having overpowered and knocked over two of the Sikh (Vau ('ortland's) guns attached to our force, Napier, to encourage the gunners, helped to work, and laid them himself, and remained with the battery until the proper time arrived for its withdrawal. On the arrival of Sir J. Cheape, Napier was appointed to the Bengal Division, with which he served to the end of the siege of Mooltan, and was wounded before that place after the capture of the city. Napier pushed forward to join Lord Gough's army on the right bank of the Chenab, where again he was present at the battle of Coozerat, and was favourably mentioned in the despatches; and he commanded the engineers in Sir Walter Gilbert's force in pursuit of the Sikh and Afghan army. In 1852-53 Lieutenant-Colonel Napier commanded the right column which stormed the Black Mountain in the Hussunzai country in Hazara. That expedition was a very different affair from the promenade of the numerous and well-equipped force which proceeded to the north of Hazara in 1868. At the close of 1852, Mackeson, with a weak force of Guides, the 1st Sikh Infantry and a Kashmir contingent, determined to re-build the outpost of Shoonglee, and dislodge the Hussunzai and Akazai tribes from the crest of the Black Mountain. To Colonel Napier was given the leadership of a column which had to ascend and turn a scarped, jagged, and wooded mountain, nine thousand feet above the sea-snow was falling fast during the operation, and not the least of apprehended dangers was the possibility of the troops being snowed up. The mountaineers were fighting on their own soil, for their own homes, and had cut down trees and thrown up breastworks to oppose the progress of the force. "We watched up breastworks to oppose the progress of the force. "We watched the column," wrote Mackeson, "carrying one height after another withintense interest. The Guides, skirmishing, occupied all the heights with intense interest. The Guides, skirmisning, occupied an energiase covered by the fire of mountain-guns. The last height was gained, but not without a severe struggle. My obligations to Colonel Napier are greater than I can express, for the steady and skilful manner in which he brought his column through many difficulties of ground and determined opposition by the enemy." The close of manner in which he brought his column through many difficulties of ground and determined opposition by the enemy." The close of 1853 presented another opportunity for distinction, on the border this time, in the Borse Valley adjoining the Kohat Pass, where a force under Colonel Boileau, of the 22nd Foot, had proceeded to punish the Jowakie Affridies. As stated by the Punjab Government, "the exertions and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier mainly contributed to the success of the expedition, the brunt of which fell on the Guide Corps, who if possible on this occasion surpassed their former exploits. passed their former exploits.

(To be continued.)

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE BHAUNAGAR CASE.

The Indian Daily News holds that the decision of the Privy The Indian Daily News holds that the decision of the Privy Council in the famous Bhaunagar cession case, as it has been styled, entirely supports the position taken up by the Judges of the Bombay High Court, but it places the reported cession in an entirely novel light before the public. The estates of the Bhaunagar Thakoor in the province of Kattywar may be divided broadly into two classes, in one of which the Thakoor reigns as an independent chief, while in the other he is a mere British subject under the operation of the ordinary British laws. Irritated at the dis-

tinction between two portions of his property—and the more so that the portion in which he ordinarily resides falls within what may be described as British territory—the Thakoor has long been negotiating for the transfer to his own jurisdiction of that portion of his estates which is now out of it. The Government of India, of his estates which is now out of it. The Government of India, believing itself competent to cede British territory to a native prince, and thus proving, as we have often pointed out, that Mr. F. Stephen's legal opinions were sometimes not worth the paper on which they were written, at once made over some hundred and sixteen villages to the Thakoor. Fortunately the transfer was made under an agreement which reserved to the Government power to recall these villages into its own jurisdiction in the event of "gross misconduct" on the part of the Thakoor, the Bombay Government being the sole judge of such misconduct. The Privy Council decision is threefold. In the first place, it lays down that such a transfer as the Government contemplated making was not a cession of territory at all but merely a change from the ordinary cession of territory at all, but merely a change from the ordinary British to a special and local jurisdiction. In the next place, it decided that a mere notice in any Gazette was not sufficient to effect such a change, which required a Legislative Act; and that the attempted transfer on this occasion was not valid, because no such Act had been passed. This leaves it open to the Government to bring in an Act for the purpose; and as it is, on the whole, under rather better legal advice, its next effort may be more successful, or less unsuccessful than the last. In the third place, the Privy Council has decided that the Government of India could not, without Parliamentary sanction, legislate in any way about the sovereignty or dominion of the Queen, or about any cession of territory; thus showing that though the Government of India had no idea of what it was really doing in the Bhaunagar cession case, it had no authority to do what it thought it was actually doing. Lastly, the Privy Council indulges in a rather sober laugh at the curious trick of anctioning wholesale cession of territory by means of a clause in an Evidence Act. On the whole, the Government of India has rarely been made to look so supremely ridiculous; and the credit of the performance belongs entirely to Mr. F. Stephen.

#### INDIAN SALARIES.

The Englishman remarks that a contemporary lately inquired-"Why pay the District English Judge Rs. 2,500 a month if he is prepared to be honest on Rs. 400?" The reply is that the rate of wages is not generally calculated on the basis of the single quality of honesty. Honesty being, of course, a sine qual non, it is the value, or quality, of the work done that determines the rate. The much abused tax-gatherer may be quite as honest as the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, whereas the former has only to perform the mechanical duty of extracting money from the pockets of taxpayers, the latter is much more highly paid in consideration of the delicate task of making any million tax delicate task of making unwilling tax-payers grin and bear the burdens he imposes on them. A right reverend Lord Bishop does not, we presume, receive a hundred times more than a reverend curate, merely because he is a hundred times more liable to go astray. Because a Treasury clerk is as honest as a Prime Minister, it does not necessarily follow either that the clerk ought to be made First Lord. or that the First Lord should receive no more pay than the clerk. The sign-painter may be as liberally conscientions in the matter of paint as the Academician, and may delineate with praiseworthy idelity every hair in the tail of the "Spotted Dog," but his work will not fetch the price of a "Land-In all the markets of the world the best article of its kind will always command a higher price than inferior produce; and, although the Greeks of the Lower Empire were once to be had cheaper than material of a better class, they were not, on that account, found best fitted for positions of great trust and responsibility. Where two competing races are equal as regards intellectual attainments the race that is superior in honesty, truthfulness, and attainments, the race that is superior in honesty, truthfulness, and moral and physical courage must be of greater market value than the other, and is therefore entitled to the first place. National, as well as individual, character is generally hereditary—the outcome of centuries of training, and of subtle influences, whether for good or evil. It is vain and chimerical to expect that the influence of ages of moral and physical degradation can suddenly be swept away at the schoolmaster's bidding. The greatest moral system the world ever saw has, after nineteen centuries of strife, yet to van-quish the principle of evil. So long as life is poisoned at its source by degrading home influences, so long will it be impossible for secular State Colleges to work miracles of adult regeneration. The greatest drawback, in our opinion, to the regeneration of India by greatest drawback, in our opinion, to the regeneration of India by native agency lies in the unfortunate fact that those who are intellectually in the van of native progress are morally and physically far in the rear. If this very serious difficulty could be satisfactorily disposed of, there would be more hope for the future of our Indian fellow-subjects. But, in the meanwhile, it is necessary, in the true interests of the people, that caution should mark the guarded way of our high judicial and administrative appointments.

RAIN has fallen generally throughout Bengal, but more is wanted in the Patna Division. Cholera still continues bad in many parts of Orissa.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—Sir R. Temple is, it is stated, expected in Calcutta in about a fortnight, on his way to visit Chittagong.—Englishman, July 3.

THE CAR OF JAGANNATH.—We understand that the Lieutenant-Governor has instructed the magistrate of Hooghly, by telegraph, to allow the Car of Jagannath at Mohesh to be drawn with proper precautions for safety.— Englishman, June 28.

precautions for safety.— Englishman, June 28.

SIR J. STRACHEY.—The Naini Tal correspondent of the Pioneer says that Sir John Strachey is suffering from a rather sharp attack of measles, which disease is very prevalent in the station at

SUICIDE OF A PRIVATE OF THE 11TH HUSSARS.—A correspondent writes to the Delhi Gazette:—I hear of another tragic event in Umballa, where a private in the 11th Hussars has blown his brains out on the steps of the troop bungalow with his carbine.—Delhi Gazette.

THE WEATHER.—The weather at Sealkote, we hear, has been something wonderful of late. A succession of sand storms left the air so fresh and cool that one felt as if suddenly transferred from June to October. The hills with their "beautiful snow" have also been visible, and that has helped to strengthen the illusion.—Indiana Public Ominion. July 1.

been visible, and that has helped to strengthen the illusion.—Indiana Public Opinion, July 1.

Oodeypore.—A Oodeypore correspondent writes:—"The 30th June, being the birthday of his Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, a Duree Khana was held at the Palace, on which occasion all the State officials presented nuzzurs to his Highness. In the evening the Maharana came out in State to the 'Bara Duree,' a building in front of the Residency, and after seeing the elephant fight, retired to the Palace. His Highness completed his eighteenth year."

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.—(LAHOR, June 29.)—The Central Asian Trading Company's prospects are more favourable. Three hundred horse-loads of return produce, principally churras, pushm carpets, and silk are coming from Yarkand. Gold-dust is scarce and dear, owing to restrictions on its exportation from Khoten. It is stated that a leading mercantile firm in Bombay will promote the formation of a joint-stock company as proposed by Mr. Russell, the present manager of the Central Asian Trading Company.—Bombay Gazette.

MILITARY.—We regret to hear of the very sickly state of the 1st Battalion 25th K. O. B. at Faizabad. This regiment landed from England last November, and ever since its arrival at Faizabad, usually regarded as a most healthy place, it has suffered severely. First, there were several cases of cholera. Then typhoid fever showed itself, and deaths from heat apoplexy were not uncommon. Now, it is stated by the *Pioneer*, there are nearly a hundred men in hospital, most of them suffering from fever. It was remarked on the regiment landing what a number of boys were to be seen in the ranks, and this is no doubt the cause of much of the sickness.

FOUND DEAD.—The corpse of a European private belonging to the 2-12th Regiment was, between the hours of three and four P.M. last Sunday, found floating in one of the trenches. seven or eight feet deep, within the Fort. The name of the unfortunate man is Thomas Fleet. He was seen late in the forenoon apparently in good spirits, but how he came to be where he was found is a mystery which is left to the coroner to find out. The corpse was viewed at the dead-house of the General Hospital last evening, preliminary to the inquest, which will be held on Thursday next.—Calcutta Stateman, June 28.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—About ten o'clock on the night of the 25th instant the roof of a stable below Messrs. Symes and Co.'s premises fell in. There were just previous to the time of the accident eight men in the stable, but by some fortunate premonitory signs of the coming event some of these men were able to rush out of the place; those who could not escape were buried in the ruins. Information was at once conveyed to the Kotwalee, and through the active agency and the strenuous exertions of the Deputy Inspector of Police, Ameer Ally and his assistants, all but one of the men were dug out of the ruins alive. Great praise is due to this police officer for the manner in which he executed his mission, as the night was very dark, and it was so difficult to find the spot where the bodies were likely to be discovered.—Civil and Miliary Gazette, June 28.

The Drath of Mr. Thomas Newman.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Thomas Newman, of the firm of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. It is scarcely two months since we had to notice the death of Mr. B. Newman, of the same firm, and we little thought that in so short a period the elder member of the firm would also be carried away. Mr. Newman came out to this country about twenty years ago, and has ever since been well known in Calcutta as a thoroughly upright and honourable, though very unostentatious man, and his untimely decease will be widely regretted. He was about to leave India for the benefit of his health, and in fact his baggage had already been conveyed on board the P. and O. steamer when he was taken worse, and eventually succumbed on Tuesday night. He was buried on Wednesday evening.—Englishman, June 30.

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THE HEAT AT CALCUTTA .- Desperation has been the prevailing tone of the public mind during the past seven days; the monsoon is a failure, and the heat such as the "oldest inhabitant" hardly When I say such, I do not, of course, refer to mere degrees of temperature, as reckoned by our thermometors, but to the combination of heat and moisture which is rendering our lives a burden. Everywhere, except in North-East Bengal, it appears to be the same; little or no rain, and, instead of the stiff breeze proper to the season, a comparative calm—the mugginess of September and the heat of May together. In fact, it is almost too hot to think of the exchange, which by-the-bye, has fallen still further, and must soon, unless Government steps in with a remedy, result in consequences, social and political, too terrible to contemplate.-Englishman, July 3.

THE NATIVE ARMY.—The average good conduction men in the rative army is no less remarkable than the readiness with which recruits flow in to fill up vacancies in the ranks. All through the Bengal army, in the course of five years ending at some recent date, up to which the return has been compiled, the tetal number of se-poys tried by court-martial was only 1,313, less than four per regiment per annum. No one familiar in even the loosest way with the statistics of courts-martial in the European army will require to be told that this is an infinitesimally small number of trials as compared with a British average. True, the great majority of the British offences are of a trifling nature, connected in some wey with drunk-enness, but even supposing such cases were eliminated from the comparison, it would still remain extraordinary in favour of the native troops .- Pioneer.

THE LATE COLONEL THOMPSON.—In a recent issue we briefly alluded to the death of Colonel Thompson, First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India, and now give the fol-1 owing additional particulars:—Colonel Thompson entered the serice in December 1839, so would have succeeded to the off-reckonings in about eighteen months had he lived. He belonged originally to the 8th N.I., and was in the Sind campaign of 1843, including the battle of Hyderabad. In 1857 he took part in the Persian campaign, was at the bombardment of Mohumra and pursuit of the Persian Army. He was also employed in the pursuit of Tantia Topee in Guzerat in 1858. In 1859 he served as Staff Officer against the Naikra Bheels, since when he has not been on active service. As a political officer, he had the great advantage of serving under men ike General Meade and Sir Henry Daly .- Times of India, July 7.

New Viceregal Residence.—According to the Delhi Gazete, "It is stated that negotiations are nearly completed for Rothney Castle, at Simla, the princely residence of Mr. A. O. Hume, becoming the Viceregal abode in the next season. Peterhoff has been found too small for Lord Lytton. Though the situation of Rothney Castle is not so suitable, the house is far superior to Peterhoff in accommodation. There is an extensive and brilliantly ornamented reception room, splendid dancing and dining rooms, and the hadminton grounds near the house could not be better. It and the badminton grounds near the house could not be better. It is said that Lord Lytton will make Rothney Captle his residence till the new Government House is erected on Observatory Hill. Judging from the usual dilatory style of Public Works departmental work, the stay of Lord Lytton will be a prolonged one, not less than the whole duration of his Viceroyalty."

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 27, Str. Arabia. Moulmein; str. Mahratta, Kyouk Phyoo; str. Duke of Arzyll, London; Mariborough, London.—29. Melpomene, —; Radymion, Cape Town.—29. Str. Forino, Liverpool; Benledi, London,: Semastia, Kurrachee.—30. Str. Tenasserim, Madras; str. Ava, Bombay; Candahar, Liverpool.—July 1. Janet Cownn, Liverpool; Iskender Shah, Jodda; Jura, —; Paleis Gallien, —; C. A. Littefield, Kurrachee; Malacca, Pondicherry.—2. Cambay, Liverpool; Bulwark, Bombay; Stockbridge, Liverpool; Muzuffer, Moulmein.—3. Aliaa, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arabia.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Barckhawsen; fr. W. J. Marshall, and Mr. Green.

Per Mahratta.—Mrs. Warden, Capt. Soulit, and Mr. Magay.

Per Duko of Argyll.—Mr. J. Hutton.

Per Torino.—Mr. and Mrs. Tongninett.

Per Semantha.—Mrs. Morris.

Per Ava.—Capt. Bullock, and Mrs. Carlisle and three children.

Per Palais Gallien.—Miss L. Lanrit.

Per Palais Gallien.—Miss L. Carver and two children.

Per C. A. Littlefield.—Mrs. Carver and two children.

Per Muzuffer.—Mrs. R. L. Gahan.

DEPARTURES.

June 23. Str. City of Mecca, London, via Suez Canal.—27. Whittington, New York.—23. Str. Hydaspes, London, via Suez Canal; str. Gos, Bombay, via Consts.—29. Grand Duke, Hull.—39. Gienesk, London; Lolla Rookk, Mauritins.—July 1. Gipsey, Bourbon; str. Asia, Colombo and Galle; Queen of India, F.d nouth; str. Malda, Rangeon, Maulmein, and Straits; str. Mahratta, Chittigong; &c.—2. Meinam, Galle, via Malras Coast. DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydraspes.—From Culcourts.—For Madris.—Mr. P. Dickens. For Galle.—Lieut. col. B. W. Morton. For Vanton.—Mr. A. Jackson. For Southampton.—Rev. J. J. Mazuchelli, Mr. and Mrs. T. Newman and infact, Mrs. B. Morton, Mrs. J. W. Lewer and two infants, Mrs. Sykes, and Mr. T. B. Bongta. White Property Management of the Control of the C

Per str. Mabratta. - From Calcurra. - For Churagons. - Dr. Jarbo, Mr. L. de St. Hilaire, and Mr. S. Allsopp.

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### Commercial.

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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Calourra, July 28.—(By Telegrama)
—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8½ bs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 8lb. Madapollams, Rs. 1.15. 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Rice: Ballams, Rs. 2.6. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 7½ d.; ditto, Paris, two months' documents, 2f. 1lc.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 102½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 105%. Freights, 35s. to 80s.

## Madras.

A FRAUDULENT POSTAL OFFICIAL.—The Deputy Postmaster of Tuni, in the Godavery District, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, by the Assistant Magistrate, for cheating, by forcing the Post-office peons to sign the acquittance rolls, and withholding their salaries.—Madras Mail, July 1.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.—A Judicial trial which threatens to become a cause celebre has been, it seems, for some time going on in the Law Courts of Trevandrum, between a French gentleman, a planter from Pondicherry, and the representative of the London Missionary Society. It is all about a cooly squabble in the jungle. It appears charges of perjury, anonymous letter writing, &c., are springing up from it, and already the amenities of a certain phase of social life have been rudely disturbed thereby.—Madras Times, July 2.

Mysor.—Mr. Saunders, the new Chief Commissioner of Mysor, seems to have entered upon his new duties with a right good will. He has already paid a visit to Mysor, and has had a long interview with the Ranees of the palace, who took the opportunity of laying before him their grievances, which are said to be numerous. Mr. Saunders, after giving them a patient hearing, is said to have promised redress, but we are afraid he will not find this an easy task. Mr. Saunders was welcomed in the city in a manner that left no doubt of the high esteem in which he is held there, and altogether he seems to have become very popular. There has also been a change in the guardianship of the young Maharajah; Colonel Wilson, formerly tutor to the Nawab of Jowra, has succeeded Colonel Malleson in charge of the Rajah. The rumour is that Colonel Malleson's gaussian have been discovered with but that Colonel Malleson's services have been dispensed with, but such is said not to be really the case; but the new arrangement has been carried out on his own recommendation. The Colonel has b en on a visit to the Viceroy at Simla. - Madras Times.

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THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—We are glad to learn that the Duke of Buckingham has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India as a mark of the Queen's recognition of the successful manuer in which on behalf of this Presidency his Grace entertained the Prince of Wales last December. The Star has not hitherto been conferred upon a Duke not of Royal blood, and the Order will gain in social importance from the connection with it of so illustrious a name as that of our Governor. The honour is perhaps not a very eminent one to offer to a Duke, whose father, grandfather, and one other of his ancestors were Knights of the Garter; but it is an appropriate compliment that will assist in commemorating a pleasant episode in the history of Madras.—

MEDICAL.—It is not known yet who will succeed Dr. Balfour in the Surgeon-Generalship of the Indian Medical Department of the Madras Presidency on his retirement, and the subject has provoked some discussion. Some think that the choice of Government is restricted to a Deputy Surgeon-General who has served three years in that grade, and that consequently there is but one officer eligible for the appointment; but others think that it is competent for the Government to shorten the period of qualifying service in the grade of Deputy, so that the local Government have practically the power of selecting any one on the list of Deputies for the Surgeon-Generalship in which case it will be for the ground of the service that the ralship, in which case it will be for the good of the service that the selection should be made thus, as it is necessary that the field of selection should be as wide as possible. The solution of this interesting question is looked forward to with much interest by the Medical Department in this Presidency.—Madras Times.

COLONEL E. M. LAWFORD, MADRAS CAVALRY.—The appointment of Colonel Lawford—a gentleman who has lived many years in Bangalore—to be second in command of the 4th (Prince of Walso's Own) Madras Light Cavalry at Bellary, has been received with much regret by his numerous friends. Colonel Lawford has not failed during his residence here to interest himself in all good works, but he will be chiefly remembered for the warm interest he has taken in the well being of the Bishop Cotton College and Schools, and the least the masters and children can do is to express their gratitude to him for the same. Colonel Lawford, we believe, holds the opinion that there should be greater facilities for young European and Eurasian youngsters of the middle classes, born and domiciled in India to study for the Civil Service and the professions, and he has, if we are correctly informed, set on foot a fund to enable deserving youngsters to go to England to prosecute their studies as opportunity offers. We should be glad to be furnished with Colonel Lawford's views on the subject before he leaves Bangalere, and we wish him all prosperity in his new sphere of duty at Bellary.—Bangalore Examiner, June 30.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 28. Str. Patna, Bombay; Henry Miller, Masulipatam.—29. General Caulfield, London; str. Africa, Calcutta; Athene, London,—30. Nourmahal, Pooree.—July 1. Str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. Hydnapses, Calcutta; Allum Ghier, Mauritius; Sea Queen, Coust.—2. Kingdom of File, Cuddalore.—3. Pembrokeshire, Zanzibar; Choice, Pooree; Lucy S. Wills, Boston; str. Nepaul, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ABRIVED.

PASSENGERS ABRIVED.

Per str. Africa.—From Calcutta.—Mr. G. W. Platel.

Per str. Oriental.—From Vizagapatam.—Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich. From RawGOUN.—Lieut. col. G. 3. Bangh.

Per str. Hydaspes.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. P. Dickens. For
Galle.—Lieut. col. W. B. Morton. For Venice.—Mr. J. Jackson. For Southamrow.—Rev. J. J. Mazuckelli, Mrs. B. Morton, Mr. J. B. Gordon, Mr. Lumby, Mrs.

Lewer and two infants, and Mrs. Sykes.

Per str. Nepaul.—From Southam-Pow.—For Madras.—Mrs. Porch and Mrs.

Ferd. From Beindist.—Mr. Ewart. From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncen and two
childron. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. McKirtish and child, and Mr. Nixon.

Frem Venice.—Mr. G. F. Williams. From Bonday.—Mr. D. Dallas. From Galle.

—Hos. J. B. Pheer.

June 27. Str. Ægean, London.—28. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London.—29. Her Bildety, London.—July 1. Str. Africa, Bombay.—2. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton.—Library, Calcutta.—4. Aescia, Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For str. Patna.—From Madras.—For Gopaulfore.—Hospital Apprentice H. Henderson.

For str. Hydrapes.—From Madras.—For Southameton.—Col. E. F. Waterman, Capt. and Mrs. Coussmaker, Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, and Capt. Orchard. For Vanice.—Major gen. and Mrs. Blake, and Col. and Mrs. Marsack.

For Galle.—Mr. J. Cunlifie.

## Bombay.

CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.—Cholera is still raging in Panchgunny and the surrounding villages. The two boys who were so seriously ill have both died, Bedford on Friday and Rowell on Saturday. Those boys who have not already left Panchgunny have gone to the travellers' bungalow, which is situated on a healthy and commanding spot.—Times of India, July 7.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWUR.-Dr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Mahableshwur, who has been at this station from the commencement of the week, proceeds this morning to

Panchgunny to inquire into the cause of that dire disease, cholera, having made its appearance there, and from thence Dr. Mackenzie will proceed to Sattara, and will remain there until the opening of the Mahableshwur season in October next.—Poona Observer, July 1.

A DISABLED STEAMER.—The steamship State of Alabama, 1,511 tons, Captain J. Hamlin, from London bound to China, put in Bombay harbour on Friday on account of her engines being disabled. She has on board the following passengers for China:—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and child, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Joaquin, Mr. Young, Mr. Longridge, Mr. Curry, Mr. Robson, Mr. Ord, Mr. R. and J. Kilburn, Mr. Boizle, Mr. Beaton, and Mr. McFee.—Times of India July 7

SUICIDE OF MR. J. H. WAIT.—We regret to hear of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. J. H. Wait, Civil Engineer in the Bhowninggur State. The sad event took place about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 27th. The deceased had suffered for some months. past from great depression of spirits. Mr. Wait was highly respected and much beloved by all classes of society at Bhownuggur, both European and native, and his death has cast the greatest gloom over all. The funeral took place the same evening, and was very largely attended.

very largely attended.

Arrival of the New Bishop of Bombay.—Dr. Mylne, the new Bishop of Bombay, arrived by the Overland Mail steamer on Tuesday, and landed at Mazagon. He was met on board the steamer by the Ven. the Archdeacon and the Rev. W. Maule. The Bishop went to Mr. Maule's house at Mazagon, known as "The Parsonage," and is staying there with the Rev. Mr. Maule. The installation of the Bishop took place at the Cathedral on Thursday morning at 7.30. On Friday a Confirmation will be held at the Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. On Saturday the Consecration at Sewree will take place at 7 a.m. We understand that the Bishop will on Sunday next preach in the morning at St. John's Church, Colaba, and at the Cathedral in the evening.—Bombay Gazette, July 7.

INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Lahor paper tells us that there is every prospect of the Indus Valley Railway being open for traffic from Multan to Kotri by the end of 1877. The only work which will not be completed by that time will be the Indus bridge at Sakkar; but arrangements will be made for ferrying passengers across the Sakkar pass. The progress made upon this line during the past year has been most satisfactory, and great credit is due to the engineering staff in charge of its construction. The work done

the engineering staff in charge of its construction. The work done at the Satlej bridge during the past season has been most surprisingly rapid, and reflects great credit on Mr. Galway, to whose exertion the great progress which has been made is due.

RAILWAY Accidents.-On our two lines of railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, the former 622 miles in length, the latter 450, there were last year 29 accidents on the long line and 41 accidents on the shorter; 31 persons were killed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 50 were injured; on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway 14 were killed and 14 injured. No further details are given of these accidents, but as no actions for damages have been instituted the accidents. been instituted the accidents may, probably, be attributed to the chances of injury inseparable from all railways alike. On four occasions on each line attempts were deliberately made, by placing obstructions on the line, to upset a train, in two of these instances the culprits were punished.—Bombay Gazette.

THE LATE LIEUT. BLAIR. -(AHMADABAD, June 24.)-The sudden death of Lieut. Blair from apoplexy occurred to-day under very sad circumstances. Feeling rather unwell last night, he told his sad circumstances. sad circumstances. Feeling rather unwell last night, he told his servant not to leave him, as he might need his assistance. The boy, however, no sooner found that his master was asleep than he decamped. Poor Lieut. Blair seems to have got up during the night, for he was found early this morning by the postal poon, lying insensible on the floor of his room, with his head cut and bleeding from the effects of the fall. The man gave the alarm at once, and assistance was rendered, but he was too far gone, and died at one choice to day. He was in charge of the Argenel and only took up. o'clock to-day. He was in charge of the Arsenal, and only took up his appointment last December, on his return from England, where he had left his wife and a family of eight children.—Bombay. Guzette Correspondent.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.—For some time a discussion has been maintained, especially at the meetings of the Port Trustees, on the quastion whether the north-west portion of Bombay harbour is silting up or not. The opinion of several experienced persons has been confidently expressed that this portion of the harbour is silting up at a rapid rate, but data are wanting from which to make a correct gauge of the depth of water in this part of the harbour for any length of time. Under these circumstances the Port Trustees, at a recent meeting, recorded a resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 12th June, "intimating with reference to the report by the Chief Engineer regarding the alleged silting up of the north-west portion of the harbour, that further discussion on the subject is not likely to lead to any useful result; that the Dock in the Elphinstone Reclamation having been commenced, a channel or approach to it will have to be formed and maintained, and when this is done something approaching to accurate information as to the extent to which that portion of the foreshore is liable to silt up will be obtained. In the meantime, Government observe it is gratifying to know that, according to the latest received report on the condition of the harbour and foreshore, there are no grounds for assuming that any material injury is sustained by either, through the process of silting.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 30. Jane Law, Liverpool; str. Commilla, Bussorah; str. Palm, Liverpool; etr. State of Alabama, London.—July 1. Inspector, Liverpool; Flora, Liverpool.—2. Str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Punjaub, Kurrachee.—3. Magdala, Liverpool.—4. Str. Tanjore, Southampton; Feronia, Liverpool.—5. Norwood, Moulmein.—6. Futtay Salam, Mozambique.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—
Major and Mrs. Riddell and infant, Mr. J. J. Hills, Bishcp of Bombay and Chaplain, Mr. J. P. Baird, Capt. H. Sheppard, Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. Cowley, and Mr. W. Macrone. From Gibbaltar.—Mrs. Fillans. From Malta.—Mr. J. Craufurd. From Verice.—Mr. Anderson. From Beindist.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, two Misses Bollock, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Mr. Dyson, Col. Bond, Col. Buttenshaw, Liegt. E. Rose, Mr. Finch, and Mr. B. Frankenberg.

DEPARTHIDES

Mr. E. Frankenberg.

DEPARTURES.

June 30. Str. Nizam, Southampton, &c.; Aljofar, Mozambique; Childwall Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal.—July 1. Str. Sumatra, Genoa, &c.; County of Forfar, Koongerpolder; Magnolia, Rangoon; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee.—Mindora, Moulmein.—A. Corsair, Hull.—S. Str. Commilla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—6.

Muriel, Bremerkayen; str. Mecca, Coast and Calcutta.—7. Str. Venetia, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and 'O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Col. T. H. Stoddard, Lieut. col. Hughes, Mr. Black, and Mr. Lamont. For Brive
Dist.—Mr. Kelly, Mr. F. Sanquet, and Capt. Allan. For Verice.—Mr. F. Ken-

Dish.—Br. Relly, Mr. F. Cadquella.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—fer P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Capt. C. W. Brereton and Lieut. T. L. Lewis. For Brinders.—Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. G. F. A. French, Major C. J. Mead, Mrs. Swinton and two children, Capt. R. H. Palmer, Mr. J. Mackellicum, and Mr. William Aitchison. For Vasics.—Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Jas. Leishman, Mr. Blascheck, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Flynn. For Adex.—Capt. Winckler.

### Commercial.

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FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3, 10s. Seeds, £3, 10s. per ton To London—Cotton, £3, 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bowray, July 28.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.1; 8; lbs. ditto. Rs. 4.18; Sibs.
Madapollams, Rs. 1.16; 40's Mule Twist, 9; 30's Water Twist, 98. Cotton dull;
Fair Dhollersh, Rs. 163; Comra, Rs. 160. Shipments of the week, 15,000 bales. Four
per Cent. Rappe Paper, 102; Exchange on London: Six months; bank bills,
1s. 3d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1873, 104; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 106;
Freights; Capal, 45s.



## Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS. (Gazette of India, July 1.)

D'ORTEZ.—With reference to Director's, Northern Bengal State Railway, Notification, No 78 of April 27, Mr. A. D'Ortez, overseer, lat grade, joined No. 4, Haldibart div., Northern Bengal State Railway, on June 15.

ELLIS, J. A. S., acct., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the office of examiner of accounts to the Ravi Division,

transid. from the omce of examiner of accounts to the Ravi Division, which he joined on April 17.

Groves, H. S., B.A., is app. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen., Madras.

Johnston, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him on June 19.

June 19.

DENSTONE.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No. 106, dated June 19, Mr. A. Johnstone, supervisor, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his arrival at Dinapore on April 18, and JOHNSTONE.

is posted to the Durbhunga div.

KIERNANDER, C. R., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., N.W.P., during the abs. of Mr. A. Anthony on priv. leave, or until further orders.

LEONARD, H., acct., 4th grade, on probation, is transfd. from the office of the examiner of accounts, which he left on June 3, to the office of the exec. engr., Open Line, which he joined on the 5th idem.

MEADE.—With reference to notific. No. 2,575c, dated Dev. 24, Col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., is confd. in the app. of resident at Hyderabad.

MOORE, G., exec. engr., returned from the two months' privilege leave granted him in this office notific., No. 32 of April 15, and resumed charge of the Gutta Quarry sub div., Nerbudda div., from Mr. T. J. Browning, sub engr., 2nd grade, on June 20.

ROBARTS, Rev. A. G. A., M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 10th inst.

SAUNDERS, C. B., C.B., to be chief comr. of Mysore and Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

WILLIAMS, R. K., temp. examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, reverted to his substantive app. of dep. examiner from May 29, the date of his relief by Major Lumbert.

by Major Lambert.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY. The following appts. have been made by H.E. the Gov. gen. in

Mr. Sorabji Khursedji to offic. as inspr. of post-office, Deccan div. Mr. Babaji Suddoba to be supy. inspr. of post-office attached to the postmaster gen.'s office.

Council:

ostmaster gen.'s office.

Mr. Chundulal Mathuradass to offic. as inspr. of post-office, Cutch div.

Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji to be inspr. of post-office, Kanara div.

Mr. Cursetji Sorabji to be inspr. of post-office, Ahmeduagar div.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea to be inspr. of post-office, Konkan div.

Mr. Chundulall Mathuradass to be inspr. of post-office, Khandesh div.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba to offic. as inspr. of post-office, Khandesh div.

THE CALCUTTA POST-OFFICE.

THE CALCUTTA POST-OFFICE.

The Gazette of India of June 16, No. 1,070, contains the following:—
British India having been admitted to the General Postal Union, with effect from July 1, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post-Office Act, 1866, to direct that, on and after July 1, the following postage duties shall be chargeable on letters and other articles hereinafter specified, sent through the post from any place in British India to any of the countries mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed; and that the transmission through the post of the said other articles shall be subject to the following rules and conditions; and to make the following orders and directions:— Postage Duties chargeable upon Letters and other Articles sent through the Post from any part of British India to any country belonging to the General Postal Union.

Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Docu-

ments and Patterns. Each news-paper, per 4 ozs. Each letter

Upon letters sent through the post from any place in British India to the United Kingdom and countries belonging to the Union served through the United King-				<b>61</b>
dom. vi4 Brindisi	6	•••	2	28
dom, vid Brindisi Vid Southampton	. 5		1	1.8
To Aden Malta and Gibraitar	. 4,	•••	1	18
To any country belonging to the Union not coming under the foregoing heads	5	·	1	14.



2. The higher rates thus prescribed for correspondence sent  $vi\hat{a}$  Brindisi to the United Kingdom and countries served through it result from the conveyance of such mails by special train through Italy and France; and the lower rates of letter postage for Aden, Malta, and Gibraltar are those bitherto in force, which it is not the object of the present arrangement to

3. A Schedule annexed shows in detail the countries coming under the foregoing heads, as well as the routes and other particulars connected with transmission of correspondence to them.

[The Schedule is here omitted.]

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 28.)

Mr. W. M. Clay, B.A., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is app. to act as dep. comr. of Wards' Estate, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. B. Cowley.

Capt. C. H. Garbett, asst. comr. of Lohardugga, is app. to act as dep. comr. of Manbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. col. B. W. D. Morton.

Mr. G. Stevenson, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bhuddruck div. of the Balasore dist.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, is app. to be insp. gen. of jails, Lower Provinces, v. Mr. W. L. Heeley, dec., but to continue to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Rajshahye.

Mr. E. E. Glazier, officg. mag. and coll., Rungpore, is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, officg. mag. and coll., Mozufferpore, is app. to be a mag. and dep. coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Glazier, but to continue to as mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade

Mr. C. F. Magrath, officg. mag. and coll. of Bogra, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. Worsley, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, officg. dist. and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. C. F. Magrath, but to continue to offic. as dist. and sessions judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade,

but to continue to act as a secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, officg. dist. and sessions judge of Shahabad, is app.
to be judge of the lat grade, v. Mr. R. L. Maugles.

The services of Rev. T. W. Robberds, chaplain of Berhampore, are
placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces from the 1st

Rev. G. T. Dennis, officg. chaplain of Dinapore, is app. to be chaplain of Hazaribagh as a temp. measure, from the 3rd prox.

Surg. W. Duncan, of the 10th regt. N.I., is app. to have med. charge

of the civil station of Jalpaiguri from Feb. 8.

Staff Commander J. H. Ellis, R.N., is app. to be examiner in navigation, for the appointment of a qualified board for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers of the mercantile marine.

The services of Mr. A. L. Home, dep. conservator of forests, are temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Agriculture, and Commerce.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, asst. engr., is app. to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Shahabad, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. C. W. Odling, exec. engr., 3rd grade, reported his return from furl. on the 23rd inst., and is posted to the Orissa Circle.

Mr. F. G. Brooks, exec. engr., 3rd grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is transfd. to the Gunduk Circle.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Pravinces Gazette, June 17.)
Capt. M. M. Bowie, officg. dep. comr., Sambalpur, on being relieved by Capt. W. S. Brooke, dep. comr., is transfd. to Chanda as officg. dep.

The Rev. A. H. Etty, app. by the Govt. of India as chaplain of Kamptee, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Kamptee chaplaincy on May 17.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., asst. comr., having reported his return from the six months' special leave granted him, is posted to the Wardha dist.

The following transfers are ordered by the chief comr., to take effect from July 15, or as soon after that date as possible:—

Mr. J. H. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st grade, from the Jubbulpore to the

Kanhan div. Mr. J. H. Glass, exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Kanhan to the Jubbulpore div.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 24.)

Capt. W. S. Brooke, dep. comr., posted to Sambalpur, reported his arrival at that station, and assumed charge of the Sambulpur dist. from Capt. M. M. Bowle, offic. dep. comr., on June 17.

Mr. W. Venning, C.S., asst. comr., posted to Wardha, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st inst.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, asst. engr., 1st grade, railway branch, P.W.D., Central Provinces, having reported his arrival on return from the two years' leave to Europe on m.c. granted him, is posted to the Nagpore and Chattisgarh State Railway.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 1.)
KEENE, R. T., engr. apprentice on the P.W.D. estab., under the director of State Railways, was permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W.D.

Mason, Lieut. H. M., 45th foot, offic. 2nd wing subaltern 27th M.N.I., and now a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be wing subaltern 3rd inf., Hyderabed contingent, on probation, v. Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, app, to the 4th cor.

OSBORN, Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. E., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1 last. Ordinary pension, £292; capitalised value of annuity, £4,260; date of retirement, July 1; to be paid in England.

SMITH, Capt. J. B., attained rank as major on June 26.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of col., by brevet, from the dates specified:—
Lieuts. col. J. Ruggles, J. S. Ogilvie, and C. J. Godby (hon. A.D.C. to

the Gov. gen.), Bengal stuff corps, from June 13.

Lieuts. col. A. W. Graham and J. H. S. Pearce, Bombay staff corps,
B. Murray, J. K. Couper, W. Nembhard, and J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps, and G. N. Johnstone and A. Jenkins, Madras staff corps, from

Lieuts. col. E. N. Norton, Madras staff corps, and J. Perkins, Bengal staff corps, June 16.

Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Bengal inf., to be brevet col. from June 14, subject to H.M.'s approval :-

The undermentioned officers of the Bangal staff corps, having completed 19 twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieuts. col. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major E. L. Earle, and Major and Brevet Lieut. col. D. Macintyre, v.c.,

from June 14.

Major R. D. Campbell, from June 15.

Major W. Cabell, from June 26.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the runk of major from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capts. G. G. Young, F. Lance, C. J. Griffiths, and E. C. Garstin, from June 13.

Capts. A. Pullan, C. Case, G. C. Udny, L. Wavell, W. D. Palmer, and R. B. Graham, from June 14.

Capt. J. FitzGerald, from June 16. Capt. J. B. Smith, from June 26.

Lieut. W. H. Brown, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' army service, is prom. to the rank of capt., by brevet, from May 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:

Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, 11th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. 18th Bengal cav., April 19.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 16 to June 20.)
Austin—Regtl. order confirmed, dated May 29, app. Lieut. G. B. Austin, 2nd wing sub. 43rd N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties,

zna wing sub. 43ra N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, relieving Capt. A. I. Iles, qrmr. and officg. wing officer. Lieut. Austin is at his own request transfd. to the 3rd N.I. as 2nd wing sub., in the room of Lieut. Vice, app. to the 41st N.I.

BARE—BREHON—Von BEVERHOUDT.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 10, making the following apps.:—Capt. H. J. Barr, adjt. 17th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Dawes, on furlough; Capt. O. Brehon, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Barr; and Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 1st wing sub., to offic. as grare. in addition to his other duties. Rechon

wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Brehon. Craigie—Higginson—Martin—Tipping.—Capt. W. B. Craigie, officg. 1st squad. sub. 2nd Bengal cavy., to be officg. 3rd squad. officer, during the absence of Capt. Higginson as adjt. of the Behar Mounted Volun. teer Rifle Corps; Lieut. M. K. Martin, officg. 2nd squad. sub., on probation, to be officg. 1st squad. sub., on prob., v. Craigie; and Lieut. R. F. G. Tipping, 51st regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd squad. sub., on prob., v. Martin.

FREEMAN.—Regtl. order could., dated April 13, app. Lieut. T. A. Freeman to act as adjt., qrmr. and paymaster to 70th foot, to the half batt., remaining at Nowshera.

HENNESSY-INGLIS.-Regtl. order confd., dated June 4, making the fol-IENNESSY—INGLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 4, making the following apps., with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the return from priv. leave of Major G. R. Hennessy, 2nd in com. and wing officer 15th N.I., and v. Lieut. col. R. Barter, comdt., absent on furl. to Europe:—Major G. R. Hennessy, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt., and Capt. D. W. Inglis, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

SMITH.—HALKETT.—Regtl. order confd. dated June 2 making

INGLIS—SMITH—HALKETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 3, making the following apps., with effect from May 30, consequent on the app. of Col. G. H. Thompson, 2nd in com. and office. comdt. 15th N.I., as comdt. 6th N.I.:—Capt. D. W. Inglis, wing officer 15th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. R. E. S. Smith, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. H. C. Halket, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

his other duties.

PRICHARD. — Regtl. order confd., dated June 7, app. Lieut. H. B.

Prichard, 1st wing subalt. 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to
his other duties, from March 31, consequent on Lieut. J. J. MoneySimons, qrmr., having been on the sick list beyond thirty days.

ROBERTS—CAMERON. — Umballa brigade order confd., dated June 5,
directing Major J. Roberts, Bengal staff corps, to assume com. of the
station of Umballa, v. Lieut. col. E. Harnett, 11th hussars. Dated
June 6, directing hajor A. S. Cameron, v.c., 25th foot, chief garrison
instructor, to assume com. of the station at Umballa.

instructor, to assume com. of the station at Umballa.

(Head Quarters, Simia, June 26.)

Abbott.—Regt. order confd., dated June 10, app. Lieut. H. A. Abbott, 1st wing sub. 15th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, from June 9.

Howar, Lieut. col. W., Bengal inf., doing general duty at Meerut, in transfd. to Morare



NELSON, Capt. G. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Kassauli, for duty with the convalescent depot.

THISTLETHWAITE. - Darjeeling order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Capt. and Local Major A. R. W. Thistlethwaite, 15th foot, to assume command of the station and depot, v. Major G. Hay, 62nd foot, proceeded to join his regt.

#### H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following proms. and app. :-1st Batt. 2nd Regt .-- Sub lieut. C. F. S. Alban to be lieut.

1st Batt. 3rd Regt. (the Buffs.)-Lieut. R. G. Kekewich to be adjt., v. Colvill, dec., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field marshal C. in C. 2nd Batt. 15th Regt.—Sub lieut. F. S. Iuglefield to be lieut. 45th Regt.—Sub lieut. L. S. Peyton to be lieut.; Sub lieut. C. Her-

bert to be lieut.

108th Regt.—Sub lients. A. W. L. Bayly, T. S. M. Woolley, W. C. Aslett, and R. M. Greenfield to be lients.

The app. of Col. P. S. Yorke, Bengal inf., to be 2nd in com. and squad. officer of the 7th Bengal cav., and of Major T. C. Graham, late 4th Eu. ropean L.C., to be 2nd in com. and squad. officer of the 12th Bengal cav., are cancelled.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned brigade majors having attended a course of garrison instruction their periods of staff service are extended to the date specified :-

Capt. G. L. K. Hewett to Feb. 14 next. Capt. A. P. Palmer to Oct. 26 next.

NATIVE DISTINCTION .- H.E. the Vicercy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Jadunath Mookerjee, Government Pleader, Hazareebagh, the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction.

AUJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (CANCELLATION).—The C.-in-C, directs the

cancellation of para. 6 of Adjutant General's Circular of Sept. 18th, 1865, which requires Deputy Judge Advocates to forward monthly, to the Judge Advocate General, copies of the reports made by them to general officers

commanding.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Major F. E. Hadow, D battery 8th brigade R.A., to Murree, from date of availing himself of it, until Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. H. G. Henderson, A battery 20th brigade R.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, No. 1 battery 21st brigade R.A., to remain at Mussorie, from June 24 to Oct. 31, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, 1-14th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, on probation 13th N.I., to remain in Calcutta from May 25 to Sept. 30 next, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave, from April 3, anted him by the general officer commanding Allahabad division. Col. H. S. Hobbard, staff corps, commandant 41st N.I., to Cashmere, from July 8 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure :- Brig. gen. T. Wright, c.B., Bengal staff corps; Col. J. T. Walker, R.E., Bombay; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. M. J. Bran. der, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. Gillilan, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gor-Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. R. Worsley, infantry; Dep. Surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D.; Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B.; Major C. N. Judge, R.E.; Major F. J. Keen, Bengal staff corps; Major T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps; Major R. E. Boyle, Bengal staff corps; Major E. M. Repton, Bengal staff corps; Surg. W. Harvey; Surg. K. McLeod, M.D.; Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B.; Surg. major J. R. Johnson; Surg. major J. Murray, M.D.; Capt. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E.; Capt. C. Young, general list, infantry; Capt. J. M. Trotter, general list, infantry; Cept. M. P. Moriarty, Bengal staff corps; Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R.E.; Capt. T. Dawes, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. J. F. Rivett. Carnao, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. W. E. Marshall, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. Grierson, staff corps, for two months, on private affairs. Capt. J. Grierson, staff corps, in anticipation private affairs. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his ewn Presidency.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. B. W. D. Morton, deputy commissioner of Maubhoom, for one month, from the 24th inst. Mr. G. E. Manisty, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Nattore division of the Rajshahye district, subsidiary leave from the 4th inst. Mr. H. F. J. Kean, of the Bengal Civil Service, for four months, in extension. Mr. E. S. Andrew, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, for three months, from May 28 last. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, Bengal Civil Service, assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 6th prox., preparatory to applying for furlough. Mr. C. Cooper, officiating assistant supt. of police, Monghyr, for three months. Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, from such date after July 1 next. Mr. W. H. Leslie, overseer, 1st grade, cossye division, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. A. Moules, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Western Soane Survey division, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, from such date as he may avail himself of its Dr. J. E. Baker, medical superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for six months, from May 11. Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for six months, from May 11. Mr. G. Nevill, assistant secretary, &c., of the Indian Massum,

privilege leave for two months and eight days, from June 5. Mr. H. A. Heath, officiating district superintendent of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, privilege leave for three months, from 21st ult. Mr. C. E. Gael, executive engineer, 4th grade, Agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, three months' privilege leave, from July 1. The officiating Agent, Gov. gen., and Chief Commissioner, has granted three months' privilege leave to Mr. D. Joscelyne, officiating executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Mhairrawa division. Rev. W. Jones, chaplain of Aden, privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station. Mr. R. Winder, executive engineer, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Bailway privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 15, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it. Mr. C. G. C. Davis, sequent date as he may have availed himself of it. Mr. C. G. U. Davis, accountant, 3rd grade, Kotri division, for six months, with effect from June 5. Mr. E. Johnston, executive engineer, 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has returned from the three months privilege leave granted him. Mr. G. E. Moore, executive engineer, has returned from the two months' leave granted him. Mr. J. A. Kearney, accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, privilege leave, without allowance, from April 22 to May 31. Mr. T. W. Bartlett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, employed in the Sambhar division of the Rajpootana State Railway, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1.

### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 20.)

Boddy, Lieut. O. V., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. to the Kistma dist., v. Lieut. Rawson, on relief by Mr. Lyon.
Comyn, W. H., to offic. as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura.

HAPPELL, W. A., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar from April 21.

Master, C. G., coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. R. Davidson, the acting coll. and mag. and agent, on the 7th inst.

NEWMAN, H., senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of
Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of
Tanjore during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.
Nicholson, F. A., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, to

act as sub coll. and joint mag. of that dist. during the absence of Mr. C. W. W. Martin on priv. leave.
OSTREHAN, Rev. J. D., B.A., chaplain of Wellington, to be chaplain of

Coconada and Rajamundry.

Sewell, R., acted as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna dist. from Aug. 3, 1875, to March 11, 1876.

TURNER, E., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, without prejudice to his duties as acting special asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. F. A. Nicholson on other daty. (Head Quarters, Octacamund, June 30.)

BARCLAY, E., to be Govt. solicitor in Madras, in the room of Mr. H. G. Prichard, dec.

DAVIES, J. A., asst. and acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be asst. and acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevelley

during the employment of Mr. Parker on other duty.

Kindersley, F. M., dist. and sessions judge of South Tanjore, to be dist.

and sess. judge of Tanjore. OSTERHAN, Rev. J. D., B.A., chaplain of Wellington, to be chaplain of Coimbatore. This cancels the app. of Mr. Ostrehan, notified in the Gazette of the 20th inst.

RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., M.A., attained the rank of senior chaplain on the 21st inst.

#### MILITARY

(Octacamund, July 3.)

Kempster, Brig. gen. (with tempy. rank) F. G., staff corps, to be a brigr. gen. on the establishment from June 27, v. Cooke, resigned.

MACLAYERY, Capt. A. I., R.A., comy. of ordunnee, 3rd class, to offic. as supt. of the gunpowder factory, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Childers, on furl. to Europe, or until further orders.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Madras staff corps :

To be lieut. cole., having completed twenty six years' service:—Majors G. V. Law, H. G. Thomson, M. B. S. Lloyd, F. L. Playfair, and T. R. Church, from June 14. Major H. M. Nepean, from June 16.

To be majors, having completed twenty years' service:—Capts. D. F. M. Lane, W. H. Hodges, and E. J. Watson, from June 14.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. Rundall, acting director of revenue settlement, for two years. Mr. J. A. Fox, sub engineer, 2nd grade, Nellore district, three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. H. W. Blake, of the infantry, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe. Major G. P. deP.-Falconnet, royal (Madras) engineers, superintending engineer, 7th circle, Bengal, for two years, on private affects, to entert from Bombay. Capt. A. F. Orchard, staff corps, quartermaster 2nd regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay or Madras. Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, Bombay staff corps, assistant superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, embarking from Madras. Col. F. L. Magniac, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Central Provinces, for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay or Madras. Surg. major H. J. Beach, Medical Deaptmernt, for eleven months and twentybeight days, to embark from Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta. Lieut. E. C. Dowse, 45th regt., for four months, to Madras, from June 18, or date of departure. Lieut. W. E. Francke, assistant commissary of ordnance, for four months, from July 1 or date of departure, to Secunderabad, on private affairs.

### Bombay.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 29.)

pson, R., dist. and sessions judge of Cuddapah, to be dist. and sessions judge of Chingleput, from the date of the retirement of Mr. DAVIDSON, R., R. B. Foord.

SFRY, A. H., 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednagar, has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave. WHITE, Lieut. col. J. H., R.E., gave over charge of the duties of dep.

consulting engr. for railways on June 20.

WOODWARD, J., inspector of police, was in charge of the office of dist.

saperint. of police, Hyderabad, from May 11 to May 21.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 6.) DEUITT, G., to act as assist. judge and sess. judge at Dharwar from July

Facer, C. E., acting second assist coll. of Sholapur, acted as coll. and

mag. of that dis., and polit. agent, Sholapur.

PLUNKETT, A. H., to be city magis. of Poons, v. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, transfd.

WINTER, H. E., C.S., is app. to act as aset. polit. agent in the Southern
Mahratta country during the absence of Major Westropp.

MINT DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, from June 20, in succession to Lieut. col. White, R.E., transferred to the Mint :-

Major A. T. Mander, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.

MAJOr A. T. manner, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade. Capt. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade. Mr. F. W. Stevens to be exec. engr., 3rd grade. Mr. J. G. Single to be exec. engr., 4th grade. Lieut. H. Clarke, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. S. W. Tyndall acted as 1st class dep. coll. in Sind in an appt. of Rs. 800 per mensem, from March 21 to April 4, both days inclusive, v. Mr. Foxton.

Major C. F. Boulton acted as 1st class dep. coll. in Sind, in an appt. of

Rs. 800 per mensem, v. Mr. Foxton, from April 5.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall acted as 1st class dep. coll. in Sind, in an appt. of
Rs. 700 per mensem, v. Major Boulton, from the same date.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned police officers have passed the lower and higher standard examination according to the tests prescribed in Rules I. and VII., respectively, of the Police Examination Rules of June 30, 1873:—
Lower Standard, Rule 1.—Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson, acting supt. of

olice, Tanna [with credit], and Lieut. C. J. Dickson, acting supt. of police,

Sholapur.
Higher Standard, Rule VII.—Mr. W. B. Prescott, acting supt. of police, Panch Mahals [with credit], and Mr. C. E. Coles, acting 1st asst. supt. of police, Khandesh.

#### MILITARY.

BILLTARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 6.)

Bill, Col. (major gen.) H. W. B., royal (late Bombay) engrs., is admitted to col.'s allowance from March 20, v. Col. (comdt. gen.) W. Scott, dec. Sawier.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified:—Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, staff corps, June 28.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. W. B. Seton, March 12, 1874; Capt. J. R. Watson, Nov. 7, 1874; and Capt. T. Teed, March 31, 1875.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(A. it. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, June 28.)

PORTER—SHIPPARD. - An exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Capt. R. M. Porter, 6th brigade, and Capt. W. O. C. Shippard,

12th brig., R.A.

REAY—LUCKHARDT.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified:—Capt. F. R. Reay, gen. list, qrmr. 6th regt. N.I., June 7. Capt. W. Luckhardt, S.C., sub asst. comy. gen., June 16.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 5.)

DUCAT, Major C. M., staff corps, wing officer 23rd N.L.I., has qualified for employment in the judge adv. gen.'s dept.

UNIMS.—The 'following order is confd. Poorunhur Sanitarium order, dated June 21, directing Lieut. Dunne, staff officer, to perform the duties of comdt. in addition to his own, v. Lieut. col. Hughes, and until the arrival of Col. Renny.

Hennell.—Cassan.—Capt. R. Hennell, gen. list, to offic. as 1st wing sub.
6th regt. N.I., v. Capt. Dalmahoy, proceeded to Europe on m.o. Lieut.
E. Cassan, No. 4 batty. 6th brig., is directed to proceed to Aden for duty with the R.A. at that station.

IBART—REAY.—Regtl. order coufd., dated June 19, directing Major Vibart, officg. wing officer 6th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. Reay, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from June 14, in succession to Major Dodd, proceeded to Enrope on

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Lieut. E. Hardy, F baty. 9th brigade R.A.
Lieut. E. Hardy, F baty. 9th brigade, Ahmednagar, is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with E baty. 9th brigade R.A.
Lieut. col. Malcolmson, 3rd regt. Sind Horse, passed with credit an examination in Beluchi on June 17.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, cautonment magistrate at Aden, to Europe. Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Setus, translator and interpreter, High Court, privilege leave for two months, from July 1. Mr. J. E. Oliphant, collector of Poona, for twelve months, Mr. G. Ayerst, acting judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad, privilege leave for three months, from such date after Aug. 1 next as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: —Major P. L. Bellauny, 55th foot, from May 24 to Nov. 29. Paymaster (honorary major) C. F. Heatly, 68th foot, to remain at Naini Tal, from June 1 to Oct. 31. Lieut. A. C. Hill, 108th foot, to Bombay, from July 1 to Nov. 1, to study the native language. Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs, 109th foot, to remain in Bombay, from June 10 to June 23, preparatory to furlough. The leave granted to Col. W. T. Bowen, staff corps, 2nd in command 3rd N.L.I., is capabiled. Cont. B. S. Thompson, Bangal staff corps, is allowed to procancelled. Capt. R. S. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major C. D. J. Dodd, staff corps, wing officer 6th N.I., for two years.

### Mar Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

#### July 18.

Royal Artillery.-Major gen. Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B. to be col. comdt. v. Lieut. gen. A. A. Shuttleworth, dec.; Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. v. Lieut. gen. A. A. Shuttleworth, dec.; Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. Leslie to be col., v. J. W. Domville, prom. to be major gen.; Major and brev. lieut. col. S. H. E. Chamier (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. C. Raikes (late Madras), dec.; Lieut. col. R. Oldfield, from the supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Leslie; Capt. W. Bissett (late Madras) to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. Chamier; Capt. M. W. Ommanney (late Bengal) to be major, v. C. A. M. Warde (late Bengal), who retires on a pension; Capt. E. Baring, c.s.1., from the supernum. list. to be capt., v. W. Bissett; Lieut. W. V. Gregory to be capt., v. J. W. Buckle, placed on the supernum. list; Lieut. C. S. Graham, from the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. Taylor to be capt., v. W. Wyndham (late Madras), who resigns his commission; Lieut. G. Will to be capt., v. M. W. Ommanney; Lieut. R. H. W. Plunkett, from the supernum. nam (late hadras), who resigns his commission; Lieut. G. Will to be capt., v. M. W. Ommanney; Lieut. B. H. W. Plunkett, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. H. B. Wildig, placed upon tempy. half pay; Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. E. B. Crawley-Boevey, placed upon tempy. half pay; Sergt. major G. Walker to be qrmr., v. A. J. Holbourne, who retires upon half pay.

BREVET.

Col. A. W. MacIntire, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to have the local rank of major gen. in the East Indies.

Lieut. col. O. R. Stokes, B.A., having completed the qualifying service,

Major C. A. M. Warde, Royal (late Bengal) Arty., who retires upon a pension, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col.

Qrmr. A. J. Holbourne, R.A., to have the hony. rank of capt. upon re-

tiring on h.p. To be Lientenant. Colonels.

Major C. F. Amiel, 80th foot; Major O. H. A. Nicolls, R.A.; Major M. H. Heathcote, Bengal staff corps.

To be Majors. Capt. C. W. Lloyd, 16th foot, and Capt. S. G. Huskisson, 80th foot. The following proms. to take place consequent upon the death, on the 7th of June, 1876, of Lieut. Gen. Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, Col. comdt., R.A.:

Major gen. Sir C. Dickson, K.C.B., v.C., Col. comdt., R.A., to be lieut.

Col. J. W. Domville, R.A., to be major gen. Dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 8, 1876.

July 25.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. R. H. F. W. Wilson, from the 4th West York Militia, to be lieut., v. C. W. F. Viscount Campden, ret.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. H. J. Cumming, from the 93th foot, to be lieut.,

v. J. D. H. Stewart, prom.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. H. W. B. Bell (late Bombay) retires upon
a pension; Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. W. H. Greathed, c.B (late Bengal), to be col., v. W. A. Crommelin, c.B. (late Bengal), prom. to major gen.; Major W. Hichens (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. W. H. Greathed, c.B.; Capt. I. P. Westmoreland (late Bengal), upon the W. H. (ireathed, C.B.; Capt. I. F. westmoreland (late Bengal), upon the seconded list, to be major; Capt. A. C. Padday (late Bengal), to be major, v. W. Hichens; the promotion to capt. of Lieut. T. English, as notified in the Gazette of May 23, is antedated to March 30, and is in succession to Capt. A. C. Padday (late Bengal); Lieut. V. F. Rowe to be capt., v. A. Parnell, prom.; Lieut. W. G. Ross, upon the supernum. list, to be capt.; Lieut. T. H. Holditch to be capt., v. H. C. Rowcroft (late Bengal) dec Bengal), dec.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Kekewich to be adjt., v. Lieut. G. A. Colvill,

deceased.

-Lieut. J. Stacpole, from the 75th foot, to be lieut., v. W. 17th Foot .-

Barron. Stanton, who exchanges.

21st Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Carr, from the 84th foot, to be lieut., v. E. F.
Braine, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; A. H. Abercrombie (Indian cadet), to be sub lieut. in succession to Lieut. C. H. Wyndham, dec.

22nd Foot.—A. G. H. Gardner (India cadet) to be sub lient., in succes.

sion to Lieut. W. S. Hamilton, ret.

25th Foot.—The legal representative of the late Major and brevet lieut. col. G. Bent, is permitted to receive the value of that officer's com., he having survived for six weeks his application to retire from the service; Lieut. C. L. M. Dampier retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

33rd Foot.—The restoration to full pay of Capt. C. H. Jackson, from half-pay, late 86th foot, dated April 19, is cancelled; Capt. W. Everett, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. J. Knox, retired on h.p.

39th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Francis has been app. a prob. for the Indian

staff corps.

57th Foot.-Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. A. Logan, c.B., retires upon half-pay.
65th Foot.—A. W. Brooke (India cadet) to be sub. lieut., in succession

to Lieut. F. Luttmann-Johnson, prom.
70th Foot.—A. E. Couper (India cadet) to be sub. lieut., in succession

to Lieut. E. R. S. Brauder, prom.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. C. A. Bushman to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. B. Doncas-

ter, prom.

80th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Walmisley resigns his commission.

108th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Macintire has been apptd. a probationer for

the Indian staff corps. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. gen. R. C. Elliot, c.s., retires upon half-pay; Dep. surg. gen. T. Moorhead, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay; Surg. major T. Y. Baker retires upon temp. half-pay; Surg. E. H. Condon, M.D., to be surg. major; Surg. B. R. Jagoe, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay. BREVET.

Major gen. H. W. B. Bell, royal (late Bombay) engrs., to have the hon.

The commission as major gen. of J. A. Ballard, C.B., royal (late Bom-The commission as major gen. of J. A. Ballard, C.B., royal (late Bombay) engrs., to bear date Aug. 16, 1868, and not June 28, 1868, as stated in the Gasetts of April 25, 1876.

Col. W. A. Crommelin, C.B., royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be major gen.; dated Aug. 16, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to

March 30, 1876.

Lieut. col. P. Ravenhill, c.B., R.E., having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col.

The following proms. and alteration of dates to take place, in conse-The following proms. and alteration of dates to take place, in consequence of the retirement upon a pension of Major gen. H. W. B. Bell, royal (late Bombay) engrs., on March 30:—

Major H. B. Fielden, 6th foot, to be lieut. col.
Capt. C. M. Balders, 1st dragoon guards, to be major.

The commissions as lieut. col. of the undermentioned officers to be entedted as follows:

antedated as follows:-Brevet lieut. col. T. E. Swettenham, 31st foot, to March 30. Brevet lieut. col. W. H. Ralston, 70th foot, to April 5. Brevet lieut. col. J. W. Hughes, 54th foot, to May 22.

The commissions as brevet major of the undermentioned officers to be

Brevet major C. E. Wright, 96th foot, to March 30.
Brevet major R. W. Sparkes, 7th foot, to April 5.
Brevet major G. G. Beazley, 83rd foot, to May 22.
The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on June 23, of Gen. the Right Hon. W. R. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

col. of the 38th foot :-Lieut. gen. J. T. Hill, col. of the 75th foot, to be gen.

Major gen. H. Smyth, c.s., to be lieut. gen. Brevet col. E. W. Donovan, from lieut. col. brigade depot, to be major m.; dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to June 24.

Capt. and brevet major W. H. St. Hill, 19th foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. H. D.O. Farrington, 78rd foot, to be major.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned sub. lieuts. to be lieuts.: The undermentioned and, neuts, to be neuts.:—
C. B. H. Jenkins, 19th hussars; C. H. Goetling, 1st foot; J. B. McDonell, 12th foot; J. G. Smith, 12th foot; J. H. E. Parker, 14th foot; W. Aldworth, 16th foot; A. G. Bussell, rafe brigade, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut, in the army to bear dated June 13, 1875. 1875.

## Births, Marringes, and Meaths.

AVERN—At Doongla Gully, June 29, wife of F. M. Avern, C.E., Punjab Northern State Railway, daughter. BARROW—At Neilgherry, June 30, wife of Surg. H. J. W. Barrow, Wel-

lington Depot, son. Bashford - At Parell, July 5, wife of T. Bashford, daughter.

BRAINE -At Mysore, July 1, wife of E. F. Braine, lieut. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, son.

FOULKES - At Bangalore, June 24, wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, son. GROUBE - At Belgaum, July 1, wife of Lieut. T. Groube, 7th Royal Fasi.

liers, son.

HARVEY.—At Simla, June 28, wife of Dr. R. Harvey, civil surg., son.

HEARSEY.—At Musscorie, June 28, wife of L. D. Hearsey, son.

JOSEPH.—At Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, July 1, wife of Capt. F. W. Joseph,

Bombay staff corps, daughter.

Keane—At Jubbulpore, June 26, wife of J. J. Keane, Traffic Dept.,

East India Railway, daughter.

KING—At Dum. Dum, June 24, wife of W. H. King, son.

MARRIOTT—At Narsinghpur, C.P., July 3, wife of A. B. Marriott, D. S. police, son.

MOON—At South Wynaad, June 27, wife of C. S. Moon, daughter.
MORICE—At Kashmir, June 18, wife of Surg. major J. C. Morice, daughter.

NEWTON—At Musecorie, June 25, wife of E. A. Newton, pleader, High Court, N.W.P., son.

RABY—At Belgaum, June 27, wife of Surg. J. Raby, son and daughter.

READ—At Calcutta, June 26, wife of E. Read, daughter.
SANDIFORD—At Tirhoot, June 29, wife of Dr. G. T. Sandiford, daughter.
SEDGWICK—At Malabar.hill, July 5, wife of R. Sedgwick, son.

STEWART-At Bangalore, June 27, wife of Major R. C. Stewart, mil asst., daughter.

STULPNAGEL—At Kotegurh, June 21, wife of C. R. Stulpuagel, profess-Woodhouse.—At Dinapore, June 25, wife of Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, B.S.C., 9th N.I., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BATCHELOR-GREEN.-At Calcutta, June 28, Isaac Batchelor to Catherine D. Green.

-At Calcutta, June 27, John Bishop to Jane Bartle. BISHOP-BARTLE. BOUTFLOWER—KNIGHT.—At Agra, June 24, William N. Boutflower, Muir College, to Edith B., second daughter of Robert Knight.

ORE.—BRUCE. - At Musscorie, June 3, St. George C. Gore, lieut. R.E., to Elizabeth J. M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. A. Bruce, Bengal staff

Heinig-Gwither.—At Allahabad, June 28, J. C. Heinig, P.W.D., N.W.P., to Julia A., daughter of H. Gwyther, exec. engr., P.W.D.,

WETHERILL-DAVENEY.-At Calcutta, June 27, Joseph Wetherill to Annie D., youngest daughter of the late Dr. H. Daveney, Norfolk.

#### DEATHS.

Berne-At Yercaud, June 30, Oaroline, wife of Vet. surg. J. C. Berne, R.A., aged 28.

CARTER - At Buxar, June 26, Judia E., daughter of P. W. Carter. Corron-At Bareilly, June 26, Lieut. Laurence G. Cotton, 18th (tha

Royal Irish). FRYAR—At Manargudi, June 28, Hester A., daughter of Rev. George and

Mrs. Fryar.
Goldie—At Banda, June 25, James B. B., son of Capt. Goldie, aged

GRAHAM—At Madras, June 29, Alice M., wife of C. A. Graham, aged 23. Haldwell—At Madras, June 19, G. W. Haldwell, head master of the

Hassan Govt. School. HEWITT—At Bombay, July 2, Rev. John Hewitt, M.A., LL.B., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Guzerat, aged 33.

HICKIE—At Mussoorie, June 28, Edward Hickie, collector of customs,

Hissar, aged 56.

LAUGHARNE-At Dagshai, June 24, Gwendoline, daughter of Montague Leugharne, lieut. R.E., aged 2 months.
LESLIE—At Lucknow, July 1, Lady J. E. Leslie, widow of the late Sir

N. R. Leslie, Bart.

MACPHERSON—At Poons, June 28, Ethel R. C., second daughter of C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., aged two months and twenty days.

MALE—At Almorah, June 20, Evelyn R. T., infant daughter of W. F. Male, exec. engr., P.W.D.

McQuerry—At Calcutta, June 29, Capt. J. McQueen, of Sydney, aged 56.

Male, exec. engr., P.W.D.

McQueen.—At Calcutta, June 29, Capt. J. McQueen, of Sydney, aged 56.

McQueen.—At Calcutta, June 30, P. Melville, aged 36.

Mewman.—At Calcutta, June 27, Thos. Newman, manager of the firm of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., aged 45.

Rowell.—At Panchgunny, July 1, Walter J., eldest son of Harry G. and Fanny Rowall aged 15.

Fanny Rowell, aged 15. Russell.—At Jubbulpore, June 15, Capt. J. C. M. Russell, Madras staff

corps, aged 84. SALISBURY—At Madras, June 30, Jane II., wife of J. B. Salisbury, aged 27. SIQUEIRA—At Dharwar, June 25, Maria, wife of J. Siqueira, inspector

STULPHAGEL—At Kotegurh, June 21, John E., son of Dr. Stulphagel.

TAPSELL—At Simla, June 19, Frances C., wife of C. E. Tapsell, Survey Dept., aged 32.

Walt-At Bhownagar, Kattiawar, June 27, J. H. Wait, C.E., son of the Rev. W. W. Wait, aged 29.
WHITE-At Lower Colaba, July 6, S. White, aged 83.

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#### SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I., IN THE CITY.

On Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held in the Guildhall, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the principal business of which was the presentation of the freedom of the City to Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nawab Nizam of Hyderabad. The Lord Mayor arrived punctually at one o'clock, and shortly afterwards his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, who is still suffering from his recent accident in Paris, was assisted into the Council Chamber by his servants. He was able to walk a little on crutches, and when he ascended the dais an easy chair was provided for him close to that of the Lord Mayor. After the usual formalities, signing the freemen's roll, &c., Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, addressed his Excellency in a speech in which reference was made to Sir Salar Jung's services to this country and to his own.

Sir Salar Jung, who spoke in English, and with a good accent, said that, in accepting the honorary freedom of the City of London, he was deeply conscious of the very high distinction which they had conferred upon him, and he begged to offer his most sincere expressions of gratitude. It was a matter of peculiar satisfaction to him to learn the high value they attached to the loyalty of his master the Nizam, as one of the independent princes of India, and a closer intimacy with whom the citizens of London expressed a desire to cultivate. While appreciating their special recognition of the staunch alliance of his Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, he might say that, from his position at the time, he became the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally. To become the recipient of such a high mark of esteem could not fail to encourage his contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like his own, were directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duties. He was gratified to have the opportunity of assuring them that since the time when the connection between the British Government and that of the Nizam was first established the one desire on the part of the ruler of the State and all his Ministers had been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power, and he had full confidence that this alliance, which had subsisted for more than a century, would not only be maintained in the future as hitherto, but that, as had been rightly observed, the bond of amicable relationship between the peoples of England and India would be strengthened. The communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people which he found here on all sides must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathy, and as this increased so must their alliance be mutually strengthened. He was fully conscious that while the faithful performance of their engagements by the princes of India had brought good results to themselves and to the British power, yet that the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom his Royal Highness was brought into contact, had contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and attract the loyalty and attachment of his (Sir Salar Jung's) countrymen to the British Throne (Hear, hear.) He thanked them for the kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing the Nizam, and at Calcutta by himself, in the general endeavour to do honour to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Sir Salar further referred to the hearty co-operation he received from his administrative colleagues, and to the increasing share which the young nobility and the statement of the territory. (His Freeless) lity were taking in the government of the territory. (His Excellency was loudly cheered at the close of his observations.)

An adjournment afterwards took place to the Mansion House, where a party had assembled, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to meet Sir Salar Jung at luncheon. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Hawarden, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, the native gentlemen who accompanied his excellency, Sir Charles Reed, Aldermen Sidney, Nottage, Dakin, Sir Robert Carden, a large contingent of the Common Council, and several other ladies and gentlemen. After luncheon the Lord Mayor gave "The Health of her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India," that of "The Prince of Wales and the other Members of the Royal Family," and finally that of Sir Salar Jung. Sir Salar responded, and the company adjourned to the drawing-room.

The Corporation entrusted Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill, with the design and manufacture of the casket which contained the address presented to Sir Salar Jung. The casket is oblong in form, about seven inches in length and five in height, and is of 18-carat gold, richly chased. In the centre panel on the obverse side is the coat of arms of his Excellency, emblazoned in the finest enamel. On the two smaller panels on either side are shown the monogram of his Excellency and the Star of India. On the reverse side in the centre panel is the inscription, while on the two smaller panels are finely painted miniatures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The casket is surmounted by the coat of arms of the City of London, in enamel, and the whole is extremely rich and effective in appearance.

Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., was admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Monday, July 24. He came by special train, and was received at the Great Western Station by Professor Monier Williams, who conducted him to the Vice-Chancellor's house at New College. The theatre was well filled, and the appearance of Sir Salar Jung to receive his degree was the signal for general applause. After the proceedings he drove rapidly through the city, and visited the principal objects of interest in the University, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Monier Williams.

Addresses of welcome to Sir Salar Jung, and regretting his inability to visit Manchester, were on Wednesday presented from the Corporation and Chamber of Commerce of that city. In reply, his Excellency expressed the great interest which he felt in the properity of the cotton industry, with which Manchester was so closely associated, and his desire to encourage it as much as possible in the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On Thursday his Excellency gave a farewell banquet to a large parts at the Star and Garter, Richmond.

On Saturday his Excellency, accompanied by Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq. (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India), and Captain John Clerk, visited Osborne, and took leave of her Majesty on his return to India.

Sir Salar Jung and his suite, consisting of some sixty persons, left Charing-cross Station by special train, at one P.M. yesterday, in route for Brindisi. The Duke of Sutherland witnessed the departure of his Excellency, and the Hon. James Byng, deputy-chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was in the station to receive him. Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary, and Mr. Wm. Cockburn, superintendent of the line, accompanied the train. His Excellency was heartily cheered as the train left. From Folkestone Sir Salar Jung proceeded by the company's special steamer Alexandra at 3.40 for Boulogne, where he arrived at six P.M. He was carried ashore, and was conveyed in a carriage to the Buffet, and after his luggage had been transferred to a special train he left for Paris at 6.45 P.M.

### Miscellaneous.

MR. JAMES ASHBURY, M.P. for Brighton, sailed from Liverpool on July 27 for New York, en route for Japan, China, and the Straits Settlements, vià Philadelphia and San Francisco. The hon. member paired on the 25th with Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., for the rest of the Session.

Collision At Sea.—Two British ships, one the barque Dinorah, coal-laden, from Shields for Brindisi, the other the steamer Dorunda, bound from London to Calcutta, are reported to have been in collision, and the former vessel to have sunk with the loss of ten of her crew, the remainder landing at Gibraltar on Friday.

CONSULAR.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Minami Tamots as Consul in London for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado. The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Macleod Read and William Adamson, Esquires, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CHILDERS.— We regret to announce the death of Professor Childers, at his residence, 38, Clanricarde-gardens, on the 25th inst. Professor Childers was one of the most eminent Pali scholars of his time, and his "Pali Dictionary," published only a few months ago, was universally recognised as a masterpiece of scholarly research and brilliant erudition. He was a few years ago appointed Professor of Pali in University College, London, and assistant librarian to the India-office. Professor Childers was in his thirty-eighth year at the time of his death.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—At a meeting of the British Indian Tea Company on July 27, the report, which was adopted, showed a profit on the year's working of £1,304, and the debenture interest absorbed £1,184. To enable a return to be made to the shareholders, the directors have spread over four years the cost of executing certain extensions which will in time become productive; consequently the sum of £1,306 is placed to the credit of profit and loss for last year's portion, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share is to be paid.

The India Museum.—A deputation of delegates from the working men's clubs of London on Wednesday waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, to ask his lordship's advocacy and support in regard to a proposal for the establishment of a Museum for India and the Colonies on the Thames Embankment. Acknowledging the importance of the subject, the Lord Mayor expressed his willingness to head a deputation to Mr. Disraeli, and promised to do his best to obtain the support of the Government. A memorial drawn up by a committee appointed at a large meeting of the working classes in Finsbury has been forwarded to the Prime Minister, calling his attention to the fact that the location of the proposed museum of South Kensington would deprive the working men of the East-end of London of the benefits to be derived from it, and strongly advocating the Victoria Embankment as the most desirable site.

PAY OF INDIAN OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.—The Whitehall Review Correspondent (Aristarchus) writes:—"I hear that a number of Indian officers now at home on leave are preparing to return to the East at once. The depreciation in silver has by degrees lowered the rates of Indian exchange so much that instead of receiving, as they used to do, 2s. in England for every rupee due to them in the East, they now only get 1s. 6d. In other words, the direct loss on their pay and allowances is 25 per cent. Surely this is most unfair. From time immemorial the pay of officers serving in India has been calculated at 2s. the rupee."

The Norrolk and Shrewsbury Families,—(Whitehall, July 19.)—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, a Lieutenant in H.M.'s 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Regiment of Hussars, now stationed at Umballa, in the Empire of India, youngest of the two-unviving sons of the Most Noble Henry Granville, Duke of Norf lk &c., &c., deceased, her Royal Licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a provise contained in the last will and testament of Bertram Arthur, Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford, deceased, take the surname of Talbot only, and take, use, and hear the arms of Talbot only, and to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's College of Arms—Gazette.

WILL OF THE LATE LORD SANDHURST.—The will and codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1873, and Jan. 28, 1875, of General the Right Hon. William Rose, Baron Sandhurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late of No. 18, Grosvenor-gardens, who died on the 23rd ult., were proved on the 8th inst. by his widow, Lady Sandhurst, and his brothers, Samuel Mansfield and Horatio Mansfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £5,500, and certain furniture and effects absolutely, and the income of his houses, No. 18, Grosvenor-gardens, and No. 60, Eaton-square, for life; upon trust for his eldest son, William, for life, and after his death for the person who succeeds to the title, £15,000; on the death of Lady Sandhurst the said two houses are to be held upon similar trusts; upon trust for his daughter, Margaret Louisa, £10,000; to each of his younger sons, £4,000; to the Rev. Edward Dowell, £300; and to his brothers, Samuel and Horatio, £500 each. The rest of his preperty he gives to his son William.

The European Assurance Society.—The Court of Appeal on Friday heard two appeals from decisions of Mr. F. S. Reilly, the arbitrator appointed under the European Assurance Society's Arbitration Act, and affirmed both the decisions. The first case was Dowse's, in which the question was whether Miss Frances Dowse, to whom an annuity of £10 for her life had been granted by the Royal Naval and Military Society, which afterwards transferred its assets and liabilities to the European, was entitled now to prove for the value of her annuity against the Royal Naval Society, or against the European only. Their lordships concurred with the arbitrator in holding that she could only prove against the European.—The second case was Ramsay's. The question was, whether a shareholder in the European, who had transferred his shares within a year before the commencement of the winding-up, was liable to be placed on the list of contributories as a past member. The Court affirmed the decision of the arbitrator, that the shareholder must be placed on the list.

Naval.—The Spartan, which had only just left England for a commission on the East India Station, is now on her way home again on the mournful erraud of bringing back to England the body of her captain, who had held his new command barely a month. It was only on June 16 that Captain Hawksworth Fawkes hoisted the pendant on board the Spartan, not having served for many years, if we except the short term of duty on board the Junna, which he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. But he was anxious to remain on the Active List, and therefore again desired a command, the term of which has been brought to an untimely end by death. If another frigate or other suitable ship can be found to take the place of the present flagship on the East India Station it would not perhaps be amiss to order the Undaunted to England to be docked and thoroughly examined. As it is, we hear that she has lately shown signs of becoming hogbacked, her stern having dropped considerably, so much so that it is not considered advisable to work her engines at full power. In this there is of course nothing to alarm the friends of those on board, there being no danger of her snapping in two, but it detracts from her efficiency at this moment, and if allowed to continue may subject the ship to such an amount of straining as may considerably shorten her days of service affoat. The Bucchante, though not a frigate, would be a very passable flagship if properly fitted out for that service

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN FROM HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.—Mr. G. Hull, the Deputy Surrey Coroner, on Wednesday evening held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. George Todd, aged sixty-eight, an independent gentleman, formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, residing at the Hanover-chambers, 23, Hanover-square, W. Alfred Bathurst, the porter at the chambers, said he had known the deceased gentleman since 1854 as living there. He had been in an extremely weak state of health, and under the care of Sir Wm. Gull a long while, suffering internally, and had been exceedingly strange in manner. He used to say he

was never free from pain, but got worse and worse. He was missing on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. He was much affected by the death of Sir Thomas Henry, who had died in witness's arms. Deceased said how nice it must be to die so painlessly as that, and that he wished his own life were ended.—Sir Wm. Güll'was sworn, and deposed he had known Mr. Todd since July 15, 1875, when he came to witness to consult him, being in a dreadfully low state of nervous depression, and suffering from internal disorders. He used to bring strange written reports of his several maladies, and was most eccentric. Witness fully expected the suicide. George Bobgent, 12 L, deposed that at two o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 21, he was in Belvedere-road, and the toll-keeper said a person just come off the bridge had told him of some things lying on the footway, and witness found a coat and umbrella lying on the path in the middle of the bridge. These were identified as the deceased's, as his name was written on them. The body was discovered on Monday at Blackfriars. The jury ultimately recorded a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Ju'y 25.—ROMAN CATHOLIC PLACES OF WORSHIP IN INDIA.—Lord G. Hamilton, in answer to Mr. Whalley, said his impression was that it was true that a sum of Rs. 12,000 had been granted by the Lieutenaut-Governor of the North-West Provinces towards the construction of a Roman Catholic cathedral, and the Government had always entertained applications for funds for the construction and maintenance of places of worship which were largely frequented by the two services.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 27.—THE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—Mr. W. HUNT, being interrogated by Mr. W. HOLMS as to the course the Government proposed taking in regard to the Slave Circular question, said it was intended to issue fresh instructions, and he hoped they would be laid on the table before the prorogation.

The Indian Budget.—Mr. Goschen: I should like to ask the Prime Minister a question on a subject with regard to which some interest has begun to be felt, and that is with regard to a discussion of the Indian Budget. The matter is particularly important, owing to the discussion on the depreciation of silver. I have been reluctant to ask the Government, seeing how pressed they are with various kinds of business, to fix a day; but in consideration of no day having been asked for a discussion of the report of the committee on the depreciation of silver, I trust the right hon. gentleman will be able to assure the House that the Indian Budget will not be postponed too long.—Mr. DISRAELI hoped they would be able to discuss the Indian Budget under circumstances which would allow a tolerable attendance of members; but it was impossible for him to form an opinion as to the progress of business until the committee on the Education Bill was closed. When that happened he would make a statement to the House as to the probable course of public business.

The Roberts Court-Martial.—Mr. C. Bentinck, as Judge Advocate-General, informed Captain Stacroole that the officer officiating as his deputy at the trial of Captain Roberts, of the 94th Regiment, had pointed out to the members of the court-martial that the acquittal of the prisoner would involve the character and standing of his commanding officer. He did not think any exception could be taken to his observations in this respect.—Captain Stacroole gave notice that he would take the earliest possible opportunity of moving that a report of the proceedings be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, July 28.—INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.— Lord G. HAMILTON explained, in reply to Colonel Jervis, that no alteration had been made in the furlough regulations of medical officers of the Indian Army in regard to pensions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 31.—THE YUNNAN MISSION.
—Mr. BOURKE, in reply to Mr. M. Stewart, said the report of Mr. Grosvenor's mission to Yunnan had not yet been received, and he could not therefore say when it would be laid upon the table.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. DISRAELI, replying to Mr. FAWCET, said it is impossible to bring forward the Indian Budget this week, but nobody excepting the hon. member for Hackney could suppose that we could advise the prorogation of Parliament without dealing with the financial statement of India.

THE Afridis of the Kohat Pass lately made a raid on the cattle of the villagers of Bazid Kheyl, but retreated when the villagers and troops from Fort Mackeson turned out, without taking any.

MR. SCHWENDLER has arranged for a supply of animals for the Calcutta Zoological Gardens from Aden and Zanzibar, and the Khedive has promised a valuable contribution. Some animals are also coming from Australia.



### . India Office.

July 29, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .-- Messrs. W. R. Millar; O. Philpott (Uncov.); P. Barclay (Uncov.); T. Drysdale (Uncov.); C. M. Jerdon (Uncov.); G. S. Chatterton (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Macleod (Uncov.).

MILITARY. Bongal Estab.-Lieut. W. Hill, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Shepherd, Staff Corps; Surg. major T. G. Skardon.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, Staff Corps; Major A. Bulmer, Staff Corps; Capt. G. H. Oakes, Staff Corps; Major A. T. Rolland, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. Daniell, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Yates, Staff Corps; Major F. J. T. Ross, Staff Corps; Major gen. H. Ballard, R.E.; Major J. Hills, R.E.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. Stratford (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.; J. H. W. D. Clark (Uncov.), 1 mo. s.c.; F. Baker, 3 mo. s.c.; G. K. Webster, 6 mo. s.c.; R. M. Waller, 3 mo. s.c.; J. F. Maxwell (Uncov.), 4 mo. special. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. G. Birch, Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. G. C. Lloyd, Inf., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. R. Williams (Uncov.); Messrs. J. S. Armstrong; R. C. McLaughlin (Uncov.); H. G. Cooke; F. A. Dawson (Uncov.); W. A. Byrne (Uncov.); J. A. E. Mitter (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. C. B. Smyth (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Leo Warner.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. T. Wright; Lieut. C. A. Coles, Staff Corps;

Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Tyndall, Staff Corps; Capt. W. G. Hughes,
Staff Corps; Capt. E. P. Maltby, Inf.; Surg. major B. T. Suffrein.

Bombay Estab.—Major L. G Brown, Staff Corps.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

CUNLIFFE—The wife of Walter H. Cunliffe, 52nd L.I., of a daughter, at Lecourt, near Petersfield, July 24.

DALZEL-The wife of Surg. major W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., Bengal Army, of

a daughter, at 40, Kensington-gardens, July 26.

Dickinson—The wife of Major W. Dickinson, c.s.i., of a daughter, at

Dorking, July 23.

HOLLAND—The wife of Thomas W. Holland, B.S.C., of a son, at Cliftonville, Brighton, July 24.

Kinloch—The wife of Capt. G. H. A. Kinloch, 15th L.I., of a son, still-

born, at Brasted, July 21.

MARRIAGES.

GREENALL-MATTIE.-Gilbert Greenall to Eugenie M., daughter of Col. Mattie, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, at Cumberland, July 25.

LEWIN—ELLIOT.—Capt. Thomas H. Lewin, B.S.C., to Margaret, daughter

of the late J. R. McCleau, and widow of Ralph, son of Sir George Elliot, Bart., at Sandgate Church, July 24. MARRIOTT—KIRKMANN. - Eugene D., son of the late Hunt Marriott, of

Calcutta, to Edith, daughter of the late W. Kirkmann, at Kensington, July 27.

NAPIER-PARKER.-The Hon. J. P. Parker, 10th Royal Hussars, son of General Lord Napier of Magdala, to Mabel E., daughter of Lieut. col. Windsor Parker, at Rattlesden, July 25.

DEATHS.

BLACEAVE-Major Charles A. Blagrave, late 40th M.N.I., at Up Loders, near Bridport, July 21, aged 60.

BODDAM—Lieut. col. Wm. T. Boddam, late Madras Cav., at 12, Arandel-

gardens, July 21, aged 72.

Cox-Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Indian Army, at Burnham, Somerset, July 22, aged 87.

head, Somerset, July 19, aged 72.

MELISS — Magdalene, the widow of James Meliss, formerly of Kishnaghur, and daughter of the late Major Nairne, of the 6th Bengal Cav., July 24.

SANDEMAN-Major gen. Robert T. Sandeman, Indian Army, at Bays-

water, July 25. SHEWELL-Walter F. H., son of Major A. M. Shewell, B.S.C., at Southsea,

July 7, aged 19 months.

STEWART—Charles A. Stewart, Bombay Army, for years on the Staff service in the country of H.H. the Nizam of the Deccan, at Camp-

belton, Argyleshire, aged 73.

WARDEN—Harriet G., the wife of Augustus B. Warden, late B.C.S., and late Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. George H. Denniss, 43rd Regt., at 67, Gloucesterplace, July 24.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Saga, Rangoon.—22. Morning Star, Calcutta.—23. Str. City of Oxford Calcutta; Saturnus, Rangoon.—24. Str. Aurera, Manila; Hadda, Rangoon; Str. City of Batimore, Bombay; Aurora, Manila; Maha Buleshwur, Calcutta; Tyburnia, Rangoon; Malleville, Akyab,—25. Agnes Linck, Rangoon; Arethusa, Calcutta; Easycroft, Calcutta; Vachi, Rangoon; Excelsior, Bombay.—26. Indian Empire, Calcutta.—27. Ciydeedale, Bombay; Skiddaw, Rangoon; Bugva, Calcutta.—28. Melville, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.
July 18. Bride of Corne, Bombay.—19. Faitsing, Galle; Doria, Calcutta.—20. Seg. Shakespeare, Bombay.—21. Str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; British Statesman, Calcutta.—22. Hougoumont, Madras; str. Dorunda, Calcutta; Sydney Eggers, Rangoon; Chili, Bombay; Zoila, Calcutta; str. Cella, Bombay; str. Winacria, Bombay; Royal Alfred, Calcutta; Gatzeepore, Calcutta; Frince Waldimar, Calcutta; Gatherer, Bombay; Hamilton, Bombay.—23. Str. Glamorgan, Bombay.—24. Cathcart, Calcutta; Lady Lawrence, Kurrachec; Xenia, Bombay; Bules, Bombay; Bules, Bombay; Calcutta; Grimcolre, Bombay.—26. St. Magnus, Calcutta; City of Manchester, Calcutta; str. Dunedin, Bombay.—27. Glance, Colombo; Teviotdale, Bombay; St. Maur, Calcutta; Euridice, Calcutta; str. Victoria, Singapore and Manila; James Livesay, Calcutta; str. Free Lance, Brindist.—28. Historian, Calcutta; str. Guy Mannering, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per Overland Route.
Per str. Bokhara, July 27.—From Southameron.—For Bombay.—Mr. Arathoon.
For Calcutta.—Mr. H. Bennett. For Maddas.—Mr. J. Butcher. For Hong Kong.
—Lieut. W. Drake, Lieut. C. Milne, and Sub lieut. H. James. For Singapobe.—
Mr. T. J. Walters. For Galle.—Mr. Mackenzio and Mr. W. Ryde. For Maltal.—
Rev. Mr. Howell.
Per str. Pera, Aug. 4.—From Verice.—For Singapobe.—Mr. H. Tolson. For Ceylon.—Mr. J. Shand.
Per str. Pera, Aug. 7.—From Beindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. A. H. Spry, Azim
Ali Khan, Mr. W. Maylor, and Sir Salar Jung and suite. For Maddas.—Mr. D.
Noble.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA
RFNM, from Rangoon, June 10, 36 S., 22 E.
Excelsior, from Bombay, July 6.
Early Morn, for Calcutta, June 24, 31 N., 45 W.
Nelson, for Calcutta, June 21, 7 N., 27 W.
An Italian barque, from Akyab, June 14, 6 N., 25 W.
HVTW, from Rangoon, May 8, 34 S., 18 E.
British India, for Calcutta, July 8, 40 N., 12 W.
John Gambles, for Calcutta, July 8, 40 N., 12 W.
Varuna, from Bombay, June 27, 30 N., 37 W.
Samantha, for Calcutta, June 22, 8 N., 83 E.
Indian Empire, from Calcutta, March 29, 8 N., 91 E.
Simla, for Calcutta, June 15, 2 N., 22 W.
Cashmere, for Bombay, July 17, 45 N., 12 W.
Clarence, Madras, June 20, 10 N., 25 W.
Tiverton, Bombay, June 20, 17 S., 52 W.
Brambletye, Aden, May 30, 11 S., 31 W.
Sarah Scott, from Akyab, July 9, 46 N., 22 W.
Bay of Naples, from Rangoon, July 20, 49 N., 21 W.
Heros, from Akyab, July 15, 6 N., 19 W. VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.
AUGUST 3.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. J. Virtue.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. H. R. Ferguson, Mr. T. Osborne, Mr.
Ridgway, and Dr. Shaw.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—The Misses Taylor, Mr. E. W. Parker, Capt. Gilden, and Col. J. Preston.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and two Misses Nelson.
BEINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Etheridge, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Moore.
Analys 10

AUGUST 10.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Chapman, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Archer.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children, Mr. T.

Craven.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Crispin, Major Chamber, and Mrs. Payne.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and
Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. J. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

August 17.
Scuthampton to Bombay.—Capt. Riddell, Mrs. Roaland and child, Mr. B. Suffrein, and Capt. Highmoon.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Mellor, and Mr. H. Payne and child.

AT USE 24.

AT USE 24.

SOUTHAMPION to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. M. Beilly and child, Mrs. Avery, Miss Hodson, and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

Beindisi to Bombay.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, and Major Tyndall.

Southampion to Yokohama.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams.

Southampion to Hong Kong.—Miss Purchase, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristowe.

AUGUST 31.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, and Major

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, and major Gordon.
Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Simonds, and Mr. Jones.
Bendle to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child, and Mr. Hastings.
September 7.
Beindle to Bombay.—Copt. H. W. King. Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane.
Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Madden.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.
Bytne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, and Mr. Matheson.
Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wonmack.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Hon. O. Cuffe.
Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, and Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson.

nerison. Bouthampton to Madras.—Miss Arthur. Southampton to Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SETTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Carr. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

Beindisi to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Fraser, and Mrs. and Miss Lincoln. Southampton to Gibraltar.—Miss Wright.

Supremer 21.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, and Mr. J. Young.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker,
Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. J. Graham,
Mrs. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, and Mrs. Railly and child.



Vertors to Calcoura.—Mrs. Bellew.
Sourmampron to Hord Kone.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.
Vertor to Hord Kone.—Rev. B. Davys and two children.
Sourmampron to Bonsay.—Mr. A. C. Pott, and Mrs. Finch and infant.
Vertor to Bonsay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, and two
Misses Webster.

Misses Webster.

Beinden to Bonday.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, Mr. E. and Mrs. Drummond, and Mrs. Matherherd.

Southamproy to Gibbaltas.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Somerset, Mr. Thorold, and Miss Wright.

Southamproy to Post Said.—Capt. Willoughby.

Southamproy to Malta.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SOUTHAMPTON to Malta.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

September 28.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. T.G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, and Mrs. Barnard and son.

Venue to Bombay.—Col. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, and Col. and Mrs. Madden.

Bainpuist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Buryers, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Major Brownlow, and Capt. Montmorency.

Bainpuist to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gebeauta.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxiord, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, and Mrs. Smith.

Southampton to Post Said.—Mrs. Rickards and family

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

OCTOBES 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Col. H. O'Connell, three Misses O'Connell, and Rev. D. P. Williams. Briwdist to Bombay.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, and Mr. Fitzgerald. Vibrics to Bombay.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon. Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Pellen. Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mrs. E. J. Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Macpherson.

Pherson.

Vebuce to Madeas.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.

Southampton to Gibbaltas.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.

Southampton to Adea.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.

Southampton to Shanghal.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Suzz to Singapose.—Mr. Palgrave.

CCTOBER 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONDAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Maonaughten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Col. and Mrs. Davidson and family, Mrs. J. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, and Mr. Fox and child.

Venuce to Bonday.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Dans, Mr. Snow, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, and Mr. Rustomjer.

BEINDIST to Bonday.—Mr. A. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, and Dr. Duca.

OCTOBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALGUTTA.—Mrs. C. A. Carter.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman.

Baindis to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs.

Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, and Miss Garstin.

Vanice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard.

Vanice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Boyce.

A FORCE will be sent against the Afridis in the cold weather, and the troops assembled at Hassan Abdal as a Camp of Exercise will act as a reserve.

THE Jhilam Bridge on the Punjab Northern State Railway is expected to be opened for traffic in August. Passengers are already taken across in trollies.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brimbist, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch rill be:— Via Southampton, on Thursday, Aug. 3. Via Brindiar, on Friday, Aug. 4.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Fia Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.
Fis Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.
NEWSPAPERS.

Fis Brindisi, under ½ oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.
Fis Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional
4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 13 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional
2 oz., 3d.

Fis Southampton, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 3d. tional 2 oz., 3d.

#### TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Fig Brindisi, or by French Packet, under § oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional § oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional § oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional § oz., 9d.

Via Southampton, unter 3 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1 ed. | every additional 3 oz., 9d. NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by Freuch Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d. Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d. BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by Freuch Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d. Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and blocks 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater di nensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

### Indian Gobernment Loans.

Bast India 4 per Cent. Transfe	r Loan	Stoc	k, Div	ri-la.			-	97
detras belasone in mondan soen	к мрии,	,	reft O	%.∫ <sup>™</sup>			-	•
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-2		a)	•••	***		Actual	86	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 182		•••	•••	•••		Sales.	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1831	-33	•••	•••	***			_	_
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	***	•••	•••	***			81	83
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	***	•••	•••	***		In sterl-	ŝί	82
31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	•••	***		ingtaking	_	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	***	•••		Co.'s Rs.	81	82
5 per Cent. Public Works				***		1,000 as		
44 per Cent. of 1870	-					equiva-	81	82
41 0 1078	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lentto	81	83
5 per Cent, of 1872	•••	•••	***	***	••••	£100.	••	-
	•••	•••	•••		•••	#144.	85	96
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1	-	90

### India Exchanges.

	60 days' sight.		30 days' sight.		Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 74d.		1s. 71·1.		)s. 74 4d.
Madras	18. 714.	•••	ls. 7] l.	•••	ls. 71 d.
	1s. 71 l.		ls. 7id.	•••	ls. 71 'd.
Colombo	!s. 64.	•••	1s. 6ld		1s. 6id.
Singapore	34. 7d.	•••	3s. 74d.		36. 74 t.
Hong Kong		•••	3s. 7 d.	•••	3a. 74 l.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.	•••	48. 8]d.		4s. 9d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Pai	d.	Prices.
£	India Stock	100	40 1001
	India 5 per cent	1061	to 1062
	India 4 per cent	824	to 85
	India 4 per cent India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		••
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	87	to 99
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, 1859	- 1	
	1863	1	
	1964 or 1966	1	
	India Debentures	40=	to 1021
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		to 454. pm,
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent		
<b>.</b> .	RAILWAYS.	-	
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	1131	to 1144
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent 100		•
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem 3.8		4- 11-
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)		to 115
Stock Stock	Do. Irred. 41 per cent 100		to 1174
Btock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) 10		
20	Ditto (new)		t? 3 pm.
<b>3</b> 0	Ditto		to 3 pm.
Stock Stock	10	101	to 103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed 100		to 1144
Btock	Ditto (gua. 41 per cent.) 100		
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 10		pm. to 114
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a)	103	
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)		
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 100		
.20	Ditto		to 108
Stock	Ditto, 43 per cent 100	99	to 101
	BANKS.		to 9
10	Agra (Limited) al Chartered of India, Australia, and China al		to 9
20 25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China		to 23
35	Delhi and London a		
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India a		to 93 to 43
35	Oriental Bank Corporation TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		10 43
10	Eastern Company (Limited) al	1 61	to 63
ĩŏ	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		
-	graph Company si Indo-European (Limited) a.		to 67 to 20
<b>25</b> 10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) a		£0 3
10			to 9
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
30	Jorehaut Tea Company a	11 50	to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company 1	0	
10		50.	to 31
10 <b>5</b> 0	I A Time Man Common 1	0 2	to 57
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) a	u   4	to 5
10	(Lebong	ŭ   111	-
30		11 6	to 5
		11 6	to 7 pm
E		11   9	to dis
5 30	(Designation (Limited)	Ji   13	to 15
30 30	Darjeeling (Limited)		to 104
30 30 Stock	I Mindras irrigation and Canal I 10	0 103	40 44
30 30 Stock 10	Madras Transvay (Limited) a	11   3½	to 44
30 30 Stock	Madras Tran: vay (Limited) 10 Madras Tran: vay (Limited) 8 Norbudda (oal 8 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company 8	11   3‡ 6.   1-	to 41; 16 pm. to 36
30 30 Stock 10 1 50 50	Madras Irrigation and Canat	11   3; 6.   1- 11   36 10   1;	to 44 16 pm.
30 30 Stock 10 1	Madras Irrigation and Canat	11 3} 0. 1- 11 36	to 44 16 pm. to 36 to 4 dis

A RE-SURVEY of the Western Rajputana State Railway is to be commenced in October.

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### Adbertisements.

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COUNTY OF CHESTER.

OUNTY BRIDGEMASTER, SUR-VEYOR, and ARCHITECT.

OUNTY BRIDGEMASTER, SURVEYOR, and ARCHITECT.

The MAGISTRATES for the COUNTY of CHESTER
will, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to
be held at NETHER KNUTSFORD, in and for the said
County, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next,
proceed to ELECT a SUCCESSOR to the late Mr. Nr.
CROCS, the County Bridgemaster and Surveyor.

The person elected will be appointed to fill the offices
of County Bridgemaster Surveyor, and Architect, and
will be required to devote the whole of his time to his
duties. A Military or Civil Engineer, or Professional
Architect, will be considered eligible for the appointment. The officer appointed will not be obliged to reside actually in the county, provided that his residence
is in some place convenient to his duties. Detailed particulars of his duties, which will comprise the supervision and charge of the County and Hundred Bridges,
Roads, Gaols, Court-houses, Asylums, Lockups, and
all County-Buildings of every description, and the furnishing, when specially required, of Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for New Buildings, and the Alterations of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application
to the undersigned.

The salary will be 2500 per annum, and actual travelling expenses within the county, such sum to include
the services of such clerk or assistant as the officer to
be appointed may find it necessary to employ in the
inspection and superintendence of county lengths of
roads, and such roads as may hereafter be required
under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, to be
inspected on behalf of the county. If specially engaged
to furnish Plans, Specifications, or Estimates of New
Buildings, or for Alterations of Old Buildings, other
than Bridges, Lockups, and Magistrates'-rooms, he will,
when the cost shall exceed £500, be allowed a commission thereon according to a fixed scale.

Full particulars of all the duties to be performed, and
of the allowances to be made, together with any further
information Candidates may require, may be obtained
on applica

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—TO BE LET,
DENCE, facing the Common, containing dining and
drawing-rooms, seven bed-rooms, kitchens, &c. The
back view overlooks an ornamental pleasure-ground.
Convenient distance from the West-end by railway,
omnibus, and tramway. Well drained, and worthy of
the attention of any one seeking a consortable house
in the locality.

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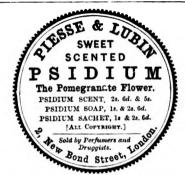
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

#### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

### Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,241.] LONDON, AUGUST 8, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Revielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 14; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, July 12; Calcutta, July 11.

An on dit appears in the Madras as well as Bombay journals, to the effect that the Viceroy and Governor-General will visit Bangalore and the Mysore Province next cold weather, when certain questions of importance now pending will be settled on the spot, one of which, it is mentioned, will be the partial reorganisation of the Mysore Commission recommended in a late Administration Report.

THE Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent of the Times of India reports (July 13) great excitement amongst the Khoja community. Busrio, one of his Highness Aga Khan's disciples, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, for attempting to murder one Lallun. Goolmali, another delinquent, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

DB. BROWN had been suspended from the post of Political Agent with the Rajah of Munipore, the cause of the suspension not being, however, stated.

SINCE the setting in of the monsoons, cholera had broken out at Jubbulpore, in the Sudder Bazaar Mission compound, and the city with virulence. The authorities were taking active measures to check the spread of the disease, but latest accounts (July 13) reported no abatement of the epidemic. Cholera still prevailed at Murree. Up to the 5th inst. (says a telegram) fifteen European cases are reported, of which nine were fatal.

It is reported from Lahor, July 13, that much damage had been done in the district by heavy rains. "Four deaths have occurred and several persons have been injured in Lahor city during the late heavy rains. The State Railway was flooded, but only temporary damage has been done; the trains are running again. The breaks on the line near the Beas are believed to be more serious."

THE death of Colonel Keyes is announced from Vizagapatam. The death of Major Lloyd, of the British Burmah Commission, is also announced.

MADRAS news is, as usual, scanty. The Madras Athenæum hears that the Government has purchased the house at Ooty known as "Upper Norwood" at a cost of £2,000. This with "Lower Norwood," already State property, will provide accommodation for the Secretariat during the period the Government remains annually on the hills.

REGARDING the appointment of Dr. Smith to the Surgeon-Generalship the various local papers have had their say. There is little doubt however, says the *Mail*, that the East-Indian community loses in Dr. Balfour a friend not easily replaced. His manner towards this class was always marked by extreme courtesy and friendly disposition.

THE Athenœum states that Mr. Cameron, of Bangalore, has been selected to fill the appointment of Superintendent of the Government Chinchona Plantations, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. McIvor.

THE new Bishop of Bombay (Dr. Mylne) left Bombay for Poons on the 8th ult., after consecrating an additional piece of ground in the cemetery at Sewree.

MAJOR FLETCHER, G Battery 4th Brigade R.A., is under arrest at Nusseerabad, pending an inquiry into some matters connected with the interior economy of the battery.

On the 12th ult., before the Senior Magistrate of Bombay, in Chambers, a criminal charge was preferred against a gentleman occupying a high official position in Bombay. The magistrate granted a summons, and it was expected that the matter will come on for private hearing in a few days.

THE trial of Mr. Cary, an accountant in the Telegraph Department, in Hyderabad, Sind, for misappropriating public moneys, was occupying some attention.

THE Banks of Bombay and Bengal had declared dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Madras Bank declares a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

A TERRIBLE accident, accompanied by the loss of seven native lives, the serious injury of three other persons, and great destruction of property, had occurred in the native part of the town of Oomercary (Bombay Presidency) by the fall of the upper portion and stone wall of a godown or granary. The particulars of this disastrous casualty will be found in our Bombay intelligence.

The latest Aden news contains one or two important items:

—It is reported that three steamers with troops and war material arrived at Mussowah from Egypt during the last month, to be followed by others. The Banya merchants at Mussowah have warned their agents here not to send any further merchandise for the present. The claimants for losses inflicted by H.M.S. Thetis have arrived in Aden, and their claims are receiving attention. The sum awarded these men was, it will be recollected, one lac of rupees.

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At Cherra Punji, in the Khásia Hills of Assam, as much as 600 inches of rain have been known to fall in one rainy season. That this is no extravagant reckoning may be inferred from the fact that during the week ended the 15th of June 121.09 inches of rain fell at Cherra Punji, and 81 inches at Jawai, a station about thirty miles off.

WE are not surprised to hear of the great dissatisfaction expressed among the troops who were employed at Perak in consequence of the commissariat sending in bills to the different corps for the daily dram of rum issued to the men. It was thought that Government had given the rum free, seeing that it had been recommended as a prophylactic by the medical authorities. No question of payment was raised at the time, but now several months after the close of the expedition the bill is presented to the various corps, and we believe amounts to some Rs. 12 per head. The men naturally feel rather annoyed, as it is not a nice idea that the Government is not above trying to over-reach its servants. Compensation for injury to equipment and clothing was given at the rate of Rs. 26 per head, little enough, considering that in many cases most of a man's uniform was destroyed by damp, thorns, white ants, &c., &c., and it would have been a graceful act to have issued the rum free, as was done during the Ashantee war.

WE learn from a Bombay paper that the Indian Government have revived an old but very useful order prescribing the proper form for the beginning of official letters. All official letters in future are to begin with the words "From — (giving the name of the sender) To —, Dated — (giving the place, day of month,&c.)." The reason for ordering that the sender's name should be written by the clerk at the top of the letter is, of course, that the sender's own signature is in many cases utterly illegible. It would be a boon to others besides the receivers of official letters if some law could be devised compelling every one to write his own name legibly. Unless you happen to know the person who has written to you, the chances are that you have to guess at his signature, which may be excellently adapted to prevent forgery, but may also cause a good deal of needless perplexity and inconvenience to people who have no idea of using the writer's name for any unlawful purpose. In the case of business letters illegible signatures are often a greater nuisance than in official correspondence, where the name may be of less importance than the writer's rank and

THE editor of the Darjiling News has seen the plans and specification of a tea-drying apparatus, patented by Mr. Ansell, of the Duteriah estate. If this machine does in practice what its inventor claims for it on theoretical grounds, it will prove an inestimable boon to planters, as well as a source of considerable profit to its inventor. The main novelty in Mr. Ansell's machine appears to be that he proposes to use steam for drying the tea, and that the apparatus is self-acting. In other words, the steam not required for rolling the leaf by machinery is available for drying it, and the leaf goes in at the top of the machine and comes out at the bottom manufactured tea. Mr. Ansell claims for his machine that it will turn out 150 lbs. of dry tea per hour, or in the working day of ten hours, 18 mds. 60 lbs., with an expenditure of 112 lbs. of wood per hour, or 14 maunds per day; being at the rate of about three quarter maunds of wood per maund of pure tea. By Mr. Ansell's plan the heat to which the leaf is subjected can be regulated to a nicety, according to the wish of the manufacturer, and the possibility of burning is altogether obviated. Besides the saving of fuel it would appear that Mr. Ansell's machine will economise labour to a large extent. If he can only do in practice what he claims to be able to achieve on paper—dry a maund of tea with three-quarters of a maund of wood—he has solved one of the problems which all planters have so long been desirous to achieve—economy of fuel in the manufacture of tea.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bankipur, near Patna, in January last, the Native Chiefs and gentry of Bahar sought to commemorate that event by a scheme for promoting instruction in practical science. For this purpose subscriptions were promised in a manner most creditable to the public spirit of the upper classes in that part of Bengal. Whether the proposed institution should take the form of an agricultural college at Pusa in Tirhut, or of a mechanical school at Dehri in Shahabad, near the head works of the Son Canal,

or of an industrial institution at Bankipur itself, has since been the subject of much discussion. Both Pusa and Dehri possess peculiar advantages for such a purpose, but the wishes of the native subscribers pointed clearly to Bankipur as the place where the institution should be established. Such being the case, the co-operation of the Government has now been granted by Sir R. Temple, who finds in Bankipur "one particular advantage in the constant presence of the civil authorities and the educational officers who would naturally afford assistance." The promised subscriptions already amount to two lakhs of rupees (£20,000), of which half a lakh might be laid out on the necessary buildings, and the rest on endowments. Richard has therefore agreed "to allot Rs. 6,000 annually from Government funds as a grant-in-aid, on condition that the subscriptions invested in Government securities shall yield at least an equal sum." As to the course of studies to be pursued, he would leave it as much as possible to the subscribers, subject to the supervision of the Principal of the Patna College, and to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction, or of the Inspector of Schools on his behalf. He also hopes that "a competent committee will be formed for the governance of the institution; that the technical training in useful arts and trades, smith's work, carpentry, and the like, will in the first instance be placed under the guidance of a European mechanical engineer; and that the passing of at least the primary scholarship standard will be prescribed as a test for the admission of scholars." It appears that the Committee would like to have a site close to the Patna College. As this site belongs to the Opium Department, Sir Richard will try to secure it for the institution, on condition that the plans for the building be submitted for the approval of Government.

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FROM a recent Trade Return of the Turkish Arabia Agency, published in the Gazette of India, we learn that in April, 1875, an epidemic broke out in the marshes of the Euphrates, and Dr. Colvill, of that Agency, was deputed to inquire into the matter. He visited Hillah and travelled from thence down the Euphrates to Basrah, examining the sick on his way. The epidemic he pronounced to be veritable plague. This year it has been very rife at Hillah, and will doubtless acquire strength every year until it culminates in a great disaster. The disease, a malignant infectious typhoid fever, is bred and fostered in the marshes of Mesopotamia; indeed that country in the course of a few years will for the most part become one vast marsh, unless something be done to guide the waters of the Euphrates into its old channel. The fact is, the whole of the vast engineering scheme of the ancients for irrigating Mesopotamia has been so neglected that it will require the science of a decade to control the Euphrates, which now yearly discharges a great quantity of its surplus waters into the Tigris about three miles below the city of Baghdad. The level of the bed of the river Tigris is much lower than that of the Euphrates, and its waters were made use of to irrigate Mesopotamia formerly. One point is quite apparent, that as regards this disease, until some scheme is set on foot for draining the marshes, we shall have a yearly increasing mortality, and the danger of the disease spreading to India staring us in the face."

Mr. Nixon, the writer of the above remarks, declares that the Turkish embargo on the export of horses from Arabia has " greatly inconvenienced our stud arrangements in India, and is yearly losing the Turkish Government a large sum of money, as they lose the export tax. The trade is of course not stopped, as the exportation goes on from the Persian port of Mohamrah, to which place they are smuggled. This mischievous restriction, however, discourages the breeding of horses, and I think would be removed if a proper representation were made to the Porte on the subject, as it involves a regular loss of revenue, which Turkey can ill afford."

WE understand the new system of teaching infantry to fire at objects placed at unknown distances, in accordance with what would happen on active service, is to be extensively tried during the next cold season in India. The inspectors of musketry in the different divisions have been instructed to survey the country near all the European stations, for the purpose of selecting suitable ground, as free as possible from danger to the natives and cattle of the surrounding villages. The idea is to place rows of dummies on some particular line, then to march the troops up within firing range, and let them fire away, after

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judging the distance for themselves. Under right conditions, this system of instruction will be an invaluable aid to the trained marksman; but untaught or badly trained men should not be compelled to go through such a test.

ON Sunday the *Times*' Calcutta correspondent telegraphed the following summary of a Government Resolution published the day before in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Budget announced that the Secretary of State would borrow £2,640,000 in England. This now appears the estimate of cost in rupees of supplying the sum still remaining to be raised by the Council Bills on India, but he expects the entire loss by exchange to be largely in excess of the Budget estimate. The adverse rate of exchange has made this insufficient, and the home loan will be £4,000,000. The sum to be supplied to the Home Treasury from India will thus be reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been already obtained. The Government cannot form an approximate estimate of the unfavourable effect on the Customs revenue. The unprecedentedly large opium crop in Bengal will probably cause the expenditure under the head of "opium" to exceed the estimate by £500,000. The increased amount borrowed will increase the charge for interest.

The resolution goes on to say that the financial prospects give cause for grave anxiety. The Local Governments and Heads of Departments have been instructed to stop all outlay which is not absolutely necessary or to which the Government is not committed, or a discontinuance of which would not cause a disproportionate loss. The expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works will be largely reduced. Municipal Corporations, Native States, and private persons are warned not to apply for loans except for purposes which cannot be postponed. Now expenditure will not be sanctioned unless it is really indispensable. The Viceroy invites the earnest co-operation of Local Governments and Heads of Departments in reducing the threatened deficit by every possible means, and the resolution concludes by stating that the present financial disorder is entirely due to the recent rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.

According to the same authority the Viceroy has gone for a week to Narkanda, a place about four marches beyond Simla. Rumours of his bad health continue prevalent, but it is believed he will leave Simla finally about the 15th of October, and after visiting Kashmir will make a tour of the Punjab and Sind frontiers. Yákub Khan, the Envoy from Yarkand, is expected at Simla in about three weeks. It is reported that the only object of his mission is to bring a signed copy of the Treaty made with the Amír, Yákub Beg, last year.

THE Pioneer of last Saturday gives further details concerning Major Sandeman's Khelat Mission. A grand Darbar was held at Mastang on the 13th of July. All the Jalawans of the north and the Sarawan or southern Sirdars were present; also the Khan and Jam Ali, the present ruler of Las-Béla. The Khan acknowledged the Chiefs of the Jalawans and Sarawans, and gave killats to them and to Jam Ali. He promised to intercede with the Indian Government for the release of the imprisoned Jam of Las-Béla. Both sides profess themselves tired of fighting, and grateful to the British Government for interfering. Arrangements for permanently opening the Bolan Pass are proceeding favourably, and the autumn caravans will go by that route.

ACCORDING to latest telegrams there are some signs of the Afridis giving in. Many tribes have sent to ask for terms, but the remaining tribes are still hostile. They lately killed two British subjects, and are said to be fortifying the Kohat Pass. It is stated that they have a large force ready to bring into the field. Cholera still prevails at Marri. Fifteen European cases are reported, of which nine were fatal.

It appears from a recent telegram that the plague has broken out in Persia and Kurdistan, and it is stated that much alarm has been excited.

A SINGAPORE telegram of July 30 states that through the Maharajah of Johore's influence the Maharajah Lela, Pandut Indut, and others charged with complicity in the murder of the late Mr. Birch, have surrendered to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

SIR SALAR JUNG left Paris on August 3 for Brindisi, whence he would embark for Bombay, so as to re-enter Haidarabad on the 27th. We trust that, in spite of the misfortune which befel him on his way hither, his Excellency has enjoyed his brief stay in England, and made good use of those powers of observation which few Eastern statesmen possess to a like degree. According to the *Times* correspondent, Sir Salar Jung's two days in Paris were busily employed in sight-seeing and the taking of mental notes. On his visit to Notre Dame he was "much struck by one of the persons charged with exhibiting

what is called the 'treasure' showing him the coronation robe of the first Emperor, and adding 'This is the robe Napoleon I. wore at his coronation, and which the Emperor Napoleon IV. at present in England, will wear when he comes over to his coronation.' 'One must never say this or that will occur, nor call any one King who cannot dwell in his own country,' replied Sir Salar, philosophically." He seems to have taken great interest in the performance of La Juive at the National Opera House. We are told that "the justice of his observations during his excursions struck everybody with him." His impressions of Paris do not seem to have convinced him of the truth of Victor Hugo's saying that Paris is "the brain of the world." The comparison which he drew between the French and English capitals was by all accounts in favour of the latter. "He had been much struck with the severe aspect and the incessant activity of London, which has left in his mind the recollection of the capital of a people with a steady destiny, while Paris seemed to him to have been created for pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises." Our French neighbours appear to have anything but clear notions about the identity of the great Indian Vizier. "For instance, behind Sir Salar Jung some one said he was an Oriental prince who had revolted, escaped from Turkish captivity and been wounded in doing so. Many other such solutions of more or less ingenious absurdity were

By the death of Professor Childers, on the 27th July, Oriental scholarship has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Dying at the early age of thirty-seven, Mr. Childers had already gained a European celebrity as perhaps the foremost Páli scholar of his day. To the language of the sacred writings of Buddhism in Ceylon and Burmah he had devoted himself with a success which some years ago obtained for him the Professorship of Páli at University College, London, and the post of assistant librarian at the India-oflice. For years past he had been engaged on a Páli dictionary, the first work of the kind which has ever been carried out. It was only the other day that the Saturday Review congratulated Professor Childers on "having completed a great and useful work," which has "laid a broad and useful foundation for the extension of Páli learning." Unfortunately, the labour bestowed on this masterpiece of scholarly research overtaxed his strength; his health gave way some months ago; and his death, as the Home News remarks, "adds another name to the list of those martyrs to the cause of science, whose services the world at large can never appreciate at their full value."

There is hope for the afflicted in the latest movements of the silver market, and the improved rate at which the Government tenders for bills on India have just been accepted would almost seem to warrant the belief that the silver panic of which Lord Salisbury lately spoke is beginning to abate. On Wednesday last Mexican dollars were selling at 50d. per oz., and the general demand for silver appears still to exceed the supply. In the course of this week we shall probably hear what Lord G. Hamilton and Messrs. Goschen and Fawcett have to say on this subject, when the Indian Budget comes up for discussion. Meanwhile we are glad to hear that M. Cernuschi's proposal of a double standard of value, at the normal ratio of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  of silver to one of gold, is finding favour in many quarters where resistance was to be feared. It is something to know that the soundness of his theory is not disputed by most of those who still shake their heads over its practical drawbacks. The results of a European conference assembled in London would at least tend to show whether the alleged drawbacks had any real existence outside the brains of believers in financial use and want. To ensure the full success of the double standard system, it ought to be adopted not in one or two countries only, but in Europe at large. Hence M. Cernuschi's demand for a general conference; a demand which, we are glad to learn, has already been supported by the powerful interests represented in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

WE understand that the Committee of the Hope Grant Memorial have handed to the funds of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, five hundred guineas for the purchase of a perpetual presentation in memoriam of the late General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., President of the Home, the right of presentation to be exercised by Lady Grant during her lifetime, and at her decease by the officer in actual command of the 9th

Queen's Royal Lancers for the time being. There are always a very large number of candidates for participation in the benefits of this excellent institution; therefore, contributions 7) the funds are urgently invited. An annual subscription of one guinea, or in the case of a clergyman, of half a guinea, entitles to one vote for the year of payment.

### Odds and Ends.

Ir is reported that the Viceroy will occupy Rothney Castle, at Simla, until the new Government House is completed.

Mr. C. B. Saunders has been gazetted Chief Commissioner of

Mysor, and Sir R. Meade Resident at Haidarabad.

Mysor, and Sit K. Meade Resident at Haidarabad.

Mr. Kiernander officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. Anthony.

Veterinary-Surgeon Thacker, notwithstanding his retirement, has been re-appointed Remount Agent to the Government of India.

Captain F. Lance officiates as Commandant, and Captain Broome as Second in Command, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Kennedy.

Lieuternant-Colonel A. C. Osborn ratives funder the Field

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. C. OSBORN retires under the Field

Officers' Retirement Scheme.

MR. J. V. S. POPE, Principal of the Baroda High School, is to be transferred to the Bengal Educational Establishment as Professor of

English at the Patua College.

Five Civilians, employed in the Survey Department, are to be granted medals for the Lushai Campaign.

CAPTAIN THE HON. G. A. V. BERTIE has been confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Maude.
The Nawab of Malair Kotla has arrived at Simla.

SIR H. RAMSAY is said to be going on leave to England for six mouths.

A BRANCH of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Dum-Dum to Jessor, through Baraset, has been sanctioned.

MATERIAL trains will shortly commence running on the Gwalior

State Railway.

It is proposed to lay a submarine cable between Rangoon and Penang in October next.

CAPTAIN A. G. HANDCOCK officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General

and Brigade-Major at Lucknow during the absence of Major Angelo.

A MEETING has been held at Marri to raise subscriptions for the

Milman Memorial Fund for a new bishopric for Northern India.

CHOLERA still continues bad in many districts of the Central Provinces.

CAPTAIN C. H. T. MARSHALL is to be temporarily attached to the

Punjab Government Secretariat.

SIR R. TEMPLE has not approved of the Rev. Mr. Ayerst's scheme for a Hill Colony for Europeans near Darjiling.

A GREAT scarcity of fresh provisions has lately been felt at Darjiling owing to the quarantine established to keep out cholera.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL ALLEN is transferred from Dacca to

Rawal Pindi, and Deputy Surgeon Adley from Lucknow to Dacca.

THE REV. C. S. P. PARISH, Chaplain of Maulmain, has gone on furlough for two years.

THE REV. G. T. DENNIS officiates temporarily as Chaplain of Hazarabagh.

MR. C. W. Odling goes as Executive Engineer to the Orissa Circle.
The Governor of Madras is expected to return from the Hills towards the end of August.

MR. G. E. BARR is appointed Superintendent of Stamps and Emi-

gration at Rangoon.

MR. A. H. UNWIN, Inspector of Schools in Burmah, is going on leave for six months in August.

MR. W. M. CLAY is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Wards' Estates in Patna during the absence of Mr. Cowley.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORTON, Deputy Commissioner of Manblum, is going on leave, and Captain C. H. Garbett officiates for

MR. W. H. D'OYLY is appointed Inspector-General of Jails in

Bengal, but officiates for the present as Magistrate of Rajshahi.

Colonel Hessey has been appointed to succeed Colonel Priestley as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys in Madras.

MR. TRILLARD, Governor of the French Settlements in India, is

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, with his family, is going to spend three weeks at Kotagiri.

THE rains are still holding off in the North-West Provinces. SURGEON-MAJOR J. J. CLARKE, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General at Lucknow, on the departure of

Dr. Adley. MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL, of the Punjab Chief Court, has been obliged to go on sick leave to the Hills.

OASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.
H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Major gen. Frederick Colthurst Maidand,
H.M.'s Indian Army, at 5, Shardeloes-road, New Cross, Aug. 3. Major gen. W. S.

Aslett, R.M.L.I., at Gosport, July 28. Major W. G. Brown, late of the Royal Scots, at Axminster, July 30. Capt. J. Freeburn, late R.A., at Plumstead, Ang. 5.
INDIAN NAVY.—Capt. R. G. Howe, formerly of the Indian Navy, at Camberwell,

Aug. 1.

Bengal.—G. A. Debnam, Esq., only varviving son of the late Major Joseph Debnam, of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, at Bilsee, Rohilkund, July 30, aged 55 (by telegram). Major Sir Mathew R. Onslow, Hart, formerly H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, at his seat Hengar-house, near Bodmin, Aug. 3.

Maddars.—Major M. B. T. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo, in Burmah, lately. Col. T. J. Keyes, Commanding the 7th Madras Native Infantry, at Vizagapatam, of dysentery, July.

Bombay.—Col. H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, at Bath, July 11. A. Rhodes, Esq., C.S., Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. (I.V.R.), at Upper Sind, lately. Mr. S. Oliver, Bandmaster, 3rd Regt. Bombay N.I., July 5. J.E. Murphy, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. (Bombay), at Eaux Chandes, Basses Pyrenees, Aug. 1.

Ceylon.—W. W. Poingdestre, Esq., C.S., late, of Ceylon and New Zealand, at Jersoy, July 25. Jersey, July 25.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Hydaspes, Aug. 14.—From Bombar.—Lieut. col. Hailes, Mr. W. M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Fouracres, Capt. C. H. Spragge, and Mr. Stevens. From Calcurra.—Mr. Morton.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Venetia, Aug. 4.—From Bombay.—Major de Falconet, Captain Mitchell, Capt. Dalrymple, Mr. Jennings, and Surg. major Smith. From Alexanders.—Mr. L. Forbes and Dr. B. Grosjean.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Venetia, Aug. 7.—From Bombay.—Mr. Malins, Dr. H. Thom, Dr. De Renzey, Col. Lester, and Major gen. and Mrs. Blake. From Alexandria.—H.E. Betts Bey, Mr. A. Caprara, Mr. S. Brown, and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willis.

### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 8, 1876.

#### INDIAN SURVEYS-II.

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DURING 1873-74 fifteen parties were at work on the Revenue Survey of India; eight in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and the remainder in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, and Assam. Among them they surveyed and mapped 19,901 square miles, besides preliminary work over 9,422 square miles for the next season. Four cadastral surveys were resumed in the North-West Provinces, and the work done there covered 1,501,398 fields, averaging 1:16 of an acre each. With the help afforded by the Mathra survey the superintending engineer of the Light Provincial Railway was enabled to dispense with any other method of determining the best point for the proposed railway across the Jumna and through Mathra. The survey party in the Lakhimpur district of Assam met with a good deal of sickness and hardship. One detachment was wrecked on its way down the Dihing, and Mr. Swyny died of fever through remaining too long at his post. In the lower ranges of the Naga Hills the india-rubber tree and the teaplant abound, a kind of brick-tea being made from the latter, while the former yields a handsome revenue to the Nagas, who tap the trees and collect the revenue in the cold season. Many of the trees, however, are killed through overtapping, or cut Coal of good down to save the trouble of climbing them. quality is found at the foot of the hills, but owing to high prices and scanty labour it has not yet been worked at a profit. Across the Patkoi Range numbers of Burmese and Singphos go to and fro every year; but as the traders want guns, powder, and opium in exchange for their gongs, dhaos, and amber earrings, and the Indian Government forbids the sale of such wares, there is little business done on the British side.

The progress of the Geological Survey was somewhat hindered by the weakness of the working staff, Dr. Oldham and several of his officers being absent on special duty or sick leave, while the death of Dr. Stoliczka on his way home from Kashghar deprived the service of one of its ablest and most zealous members. One great monument of his varied powers, the "Palæontologia Indica," is to be carried on by his trusty helpmate, Dr. Waagen. Besides acting for Dr. Oldham, Mr. Medlicott paid a special visit to the Garo Hills, and discovered a strong seam of fair coal in the secondary rocks. In examining the Sewalikh range east of the Jumna, Mr. Theobald convinced himself that the rocks composing it belong to the older Nahan group. Mr. Wynne's researches in the Trans-Indus saltcountry showed it to embrace 1,000 square miles between the Indus and the Punjab Frontier, with Kohat for its northern

and Bannu for its southern boundary. Beds of salt more than 1,230 feet thick in some places are known to exist, and nowhere has the bottom of the salt been yet seen, though the mines have been worked since 1650. Much of the salt is remarkably pure, though less saline in taste than the Cis-Indus salt. It appears that this rock-salt dates from the old tertiary periods. Under Mr. King's supervision progress was made in exploring the Beddanadol coal field; but no good coal had yet been discovered. The search for gold was prosecuted by Mr. King in Wynád and by Mr. Foote in the Dambal hills of Dhárwar, but to no very promising result. Mr. Hughes's renewed examination of the iron-beds in Kamaon proved that there is abundance of ore and flux and fuel for operations on a limited scale. The borings made at his recommendation in a part of the Warora coal-field showed the existence of beds many feet thick in convenient neighbourhood to the iron ores. Nothing came of the borings for coal in the Narbada district, though the depth attained was nearly 500 feet.

Some work was also done in Bundelkhand and Rajputána, the greater part of which latter region still forms a blank in the geological map of India. Mr. Mallet finished his inspection of the coal deposits in British Sikhim and the Western Duars. Dr. Oldham in his Report regrets that his department has not yet succeeded in completing a general sketch map of Indian geology; owing chiefly to the call made on his officers for special work, not always of a strictly geological kind, as well as to sickness and absence. Many isolated areas have been examined, but the gaps still left render it impossible to correlate the rocks in one part with those elsewhere. The Records, issued quarterly, contained a number of papers on the iron ores of Kamaon, on raw materials for iron smelting, on the building and ornamental stones of India, on potash salts, and manganese ores; besides descriptions of northern Hazáribágh, the neighbourhood of Marri, the Garo Hills, the Luni Pathán country west of Sind, and the Southern Godávari country. Some valuable collections of fossils from the Sewalikh Range, the Rawal Pindi and Jhilam districts, the Milam Pass to the north of Kamaon, and other places, were forwarded to the Museum by officers of the Survey.

The meteorology of 1874 offers some curious contrasts to that of its predecessor. The south-west monsoon was unusually stormy both in its beginning and its close. At first the rainfall was very scanty in southern and western Bengal, in the north of Orissa, and on the Arakan coast, while elsewhere it was unusually heavy. In September and October rain fell heavily all over Bengal. On the whole the rainy season for that year resembled in many points those of 1870 and 1872. By means of the results obtained for those years Mr. Blanford was enabled to forecast with success the character of the later rains in 1874. The preparations made at Camorta in the Nicobars for observing the solar eclipse of April 6, 1875, were entirely frustrated by the thick clouds which obscured the sun during the whole period of total eclipse. In the early part of 1875 Mr. Blanford made a tour of inspection throughout Bombay, Berar, the Central and North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and Madras; thus gaining full information about the different systems used in each province, their working and respective cost.

## Correspondence.

INDIAN BONUS COMPENSATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe that you have more than once called the attention of those Indian officers who have received their bonus compensation without subscribing to the Phillips Testimonial to the claims which Colonel Phillips has on their gratitude. As no one has worked more strenuously in the cause than Colonel Phillips, I regret with you that there should be any remissness on the part of the Indian officers concerned in acknowledging the signal services rendered by Colonel Phillips

in their behalf. But while I say this, I know there are many others besides myself who must feel, in consequence of the scant justice awarded them, that Colonel Phillips and those working with him appear to have stopped short just as his long-continued efforts were about to meet with the success they merited. After all the agitation of the question for the last twelve years or so, it was clear when once the assembly of the Committee of the House of Commons was allowed last spring, that a fair and reasonable adjustment of the case would be to the interest of both the Government and the claimants of Bonus Compensation. Of these claimants there were two classes. There were the seniors, who had received annuities from the Government on the amalgamation of the armies, and there were the juniors, who had received no such annuities. If I am rightly informed, Colonel Phillips and the officers whose opinions were asked by the committee as to what would be the fairest adjustment of the claims presented were all officers in receipt of the special annuities. say "special," because had the amalgamation not taken place, these annuities would have had no existence. Although there could have been but one reply to the question asked by the committee, some of whose members, by the way, knew absolutely nothing of the matter, and which reply was probably given by Colonel Phillips and the senior officers acting with them, viz., that of payment by fixed scale according to the rank held, it was reported that failing such adjustment of the claims, Colonel Phillips and the officers acting with him said that the claimants for Bonus would be satisfied with the repayment of such sums, without deduction, as they had paid up to February 18, 1861, for the purpose of purchasing out their seniors. When it is remembered that purchase in the English army was illegal, and that it was legal in the Indian army, having been expressly sanctioned by the Court of Directors, it is at once apparent what a "screaming farce" is this so-called act of justice to some of those Indian officers who have been pressing their claims for a dozen years and more, as compared with the liberal adjustment by the country of the purchase claims of the officers of the English army. To the junior officers who were claimants the decision arrived at was neither fair nor reasonable. It is clear that they were in a totally different position to those who had received annuities, but this in the adjustment of their claims was never considered.

In regard to my own remissness in not having as yet remitted my percentage to the Testimonial, I can only say that I only last week received the decision of the committee in my case forwarded to them immediately on the publication of the last Government order on the subject. This decision contains no order for the payment of the sum now due to me by reason of the concession lately made to the claimants, a sum which I may as well say at once is under £5, and the munificence of which as a concession after years of waiting is quite overwhelming. It would be interesting to know what the annuities if funded were worth to those who voluntarily accepted them. If added to the sum now paid in full for the purchase of seniors, it is quite within the bounds of probability that the officers who received annuities are better, if not as well off, as if the amalgamation had not taken place. It is far otherwise with those who received no annuities.

What I should be glad to learn is—1. When my award of under £5 will be paid me, whether by application in person or by letter to the India Office. 2. Whether the percentage of one and half for the Testimonial is to be paid on the sum awarded by the recent concession, or on the whole sum awarded previously and now.

As I should be very sorry to be a defaulter in the matter, considering Colonel Phillips's long sustained efforts in the cause, I should feel greatly obliged to you or any of your correspondents for any information in the matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, X.

[The percentage of one and a half is asked for only on the sums awarded under the last concession. The case of "X.," and many other officers is hard, but the committee plainly implied that no further concession could be made, and Colonel Phillips had to choose between what was offered and nothing at all. "X." is wrong, moreover, in supposing that all the officers consulted by the Committee had received special annuities.—Ed. A.I.M.]

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's Bills on India to the end of June has been Rs. 41,18,310, being Rs. 2,34,201 above the estimated loss.

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#### HAZARISTAN.—III.

The Firozkohi country is traversed by two routes between Herat and Cabul, the northern one proceeding by Muzara Derzi to Ghiganuk, Bamean, and Cabul, and the southern by the valley of the Heri river to Dowlutgar, whence routes branch to Bamean and Cabul, Cabul direct, and Ghuzni.

This is the poorest and most mountainous part of the Eimâk country; nevertheless water, forage and fuel are abundant, numerous horses are available for carriage—for the mountain glens afford pasture to great herds of hardy mountain galloways, sheep innumerable graze on all the hills, and one of these roads, bad as they are, had been traversed very recently by an Afghan force accompanied by light guns. Both roads are used by merchants, though unfrequently, owing to the predatory habits of the tribes through which they pass.

West of the Firozkohi live the Hazareh Zaidnat, in the mountainous tract between the Moorghab river and the Valley of Herat. These are their northern and southern boundaries respectively, and to the east and west lie the districts of the Firozkohi and Jamshedis. The principal districts are:—On the north-west, Ushareh —chief places, Ushareh and Poursheikh; east, Gulistan—chief place Gulistan; south, Killa Nao—chief place, Killa Nao. This tribe also occupied till lately the districts of Pungdeh and Marchah on the Moorghab river, from which they have now been ousted by the Turkomans. They have also scattered settlements as far east as Karchu, between Sirpul and Kurane. This was once the most important of the Eimak tribes, both as regards numbers, wealth, and reputation for hardihood and rapine. Successive blows, however, at the hands of the Afghan Governor of Herat in 1847, and of the Persian Governor of Khorassan in 1857, followed by the encroachments of the Turkomans, have greatly weakened the tribe. still, however, muster about 100,000 souls, and can turn out five thousand formidable horsemen, and as many footmen. They possess in the numerous valleys of the southern feeders of the Moorghab river admirable and extensive pastures, supporting vast herds of horses and horned cattle. These valleys are susceptible of extensive cultivation by utilising the irrigation of the streams. Their country is traversed by the important route from Herat to Maimunna, which was before referred to, with the alternative route through the Jamshedis, as one of the three main routes crossing the Hazaristan. This route, though more difficult than the alternative one to the west in the Jamshedi country, is more generally used by traffic on account of its being further removed from the dreaded Turkomans. It passes by Killa Nao and Gulistan, and continues, after crossing the Pirbund unge at Kara Jungle, by the Firozkohi Valley of Khoja Kundoo. The remarks made regarding the routes passing through the Firozkohi country apply also to this route. This tribe pays a small tribute in kind to the Government of Herat, and renders military service in case of war.

The Jamshedis inhabit west of the Zeidnat, and are, like that tribe, contained between the Herat district on the south, and the Moorghab river on the north. To the west they have the Salor Turkomans. The principal districts are :- On the north-west, Khushk—chief place Khushk; on the east, Moorghab—chief place Bala Moorghab; on the south, Sirchudhma—chief place Karukh. They have also settlements in the northern valleys of the Pirbund range, Kirta, Takht Khatun, and others.

The Jamshedis are the smaller of the Eimak tribes, numbering only some 60,000 souls; but they can turn out 6,000 horse, who are the dread of the whole eastern border of the Persian Government of Khorassau. They extend their raids as far south as Scistan, and, with the connivance of the Zeidnat and Taimuree Eimäks located on the Persian borders they penetrate as far into Khorassan as Poor-

The Jamshedi country is open and fertile as that of the Taimunuis, but they are unable to cultivate their best lands, in the valley of the Khushk river, by reason of the Turkoman incursions. For the same reason the Badshahi (royal) route from Herat to Maimunna, passing by Khushk, Tourshukh (of the Zeidnat) and Bala Moorghab, is almost disused. The route is an easy one, passing through what might be a fertile country; as it is, water, forage and fuel are abundant, and large droves of horses, horned cattle and sheep pasture in the valleys and on the dividing ranges. The Jamshedis pay tribute in kind and render military service to the Government of Herat.

The Hazarehs, occupying a colder and more rugged country than the Eimaks, are naturally a more barbarous and poorer race. For the same reason, valley being cut off from valley by formidable mountain passes, they live more scattered, under petty chiefs, and have less national and tribal unity. For this cause they have always been the prey of their neighbours

The Afghans have ousted them low lying and more fertile tracts in their possession. The Uzbegs, previous to their subjection to the Afghan Government in 1851, used to carry them off by hundreds into slavery, on the plea of being "Shia," infidels and to make continual inroads for this purpose into their hills. Their Eimak cousins, being Imris, or the rival Mohammedan sect, used also to make raids upon them in this view, and they were even sold into slavery by each other in the course of their internecine feuds, and sometimes actually by their own chiefs, when called upon to pay tribute to, or desirous of propitiating some powerful Uzbeg Chief of Turkestan.

Thus, notwithstanding the possession of a country over 200 miles in length, by an average breadth of nearly 100 miles, their population does not probably even now, notwithstanding the suppression of the slave trade for many years past, by the Afghans, much exceed 400,000 souls. As before mentioned, their country is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially lead and sulphur. Their mountains also afford pasture to countless flocks of sheep, and large herds of horses and horned cattle graze in the valleys. In the more sheltered spots considerable quantities of fruit are grown, but not more grain is raised than is required for the consumption of the inhabitants. Water and fodder abound, but fuel is in parts, very deficient; a serious matter, as the cold in the winter months is The country contains the head waters of the Moorghab, Hari, Helmund, Argandab, Logur, Khulun, and Kunduz rivers, but these upper courses are mere mountain torrents, incapable (save the Helmund and Argandab, in the Jakuri country) of affording irrigation. The people are not nomadic, like the Eimaks, but live very much scattered in small hamlets.

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The principal divisions of the Hazarehs are as follows, commencing, as in the case of the Eimâks, from the south:—1. Jakuri, Deh Chopan branch, Deh Pollah branch. 2. Deh Kundi. 3. Deh Zangi, Sirjungle branch, Sugdeh branch. 4. Mongols. 5. Deh 6. Foladi. 7. Broken tribes. 8. Shaikh Ah.

The following notices give all the information that at present

exists regarding each of the above.

The Jakuri inhabit the district comprised between the Gulkob range upon the east, a feeder of the Helmund called the Khud Rud on the west; the Tereen river (a feeder of the Helmund), and the Candahar district on the south, and Bisut of the Foladis, and the Deb Kundi on the north. Their country, by comparison with that inhabited by the other Hazarehs, is comparatively flat and fertile. It is watered by the Helmund and its feeder the Khud Rud, and by the Argandab, and is susceptible of high cultivation by utilising their waters for irrigation. As it is the Jakuris export a certain quantity of grain to Ghuzni, but their chief staples of trade are clarified butter and woollen fabrics, both the produce of their numerous flocks and herds. Their manufactures of the latter are famous. They also export lead, sulphur, and antimony. Their traffic is entirely by barter for cloth and other necessaries. The principal districts are:—On the north, Argandab—chief places, Utala, Sang Masha; east, Great Nawur—chief places Nani, Karabagh. N.B. Great Nawur is on the east watershed of the Gulkoh range which separates it from Little Nawur in Argandab. Being level and fertile it has been greatly encroached upon by the Afghans, and is reckoned among the districts belonging to the Government of Ghuzni. West, Gujeristan-chief places, Gujerista, Potun. South Malistan—chief place, Chakmak.

The total population of these discrete, west of the Golkoh range,

amounts to about 60,000 souls, and can turn out on an emergency some 8,000 ill-armed horse and foot. The tribe has a low military reputation, partly because so broken up into petty septs as to be able to offer but little resistance to the Afghans. The district of Great Nawur pays £10,000 revenue in cash to the Government of Ghuzni, and as a great portion of the population is now Afghan it should be exclude from the proposed lease. The division of Malistan pays £2,000 cash revenue to the Government at Candahar, and Argandab and Gujeristan pay occasional tribute in kind to the Government of Ghuzni. The entire tribe owes military service to one or other of these Governments. The Jakuri country is traversed by the direct route from Candahar to Balkh, before referred to as crossing the Hazaristan by Deh Kunde and Deh Zangi and the valley of the Balkh river. route is very direct, and can be traversed by an unencumbered horse-man in seven days from Candahar to Balkh. The route before mentioned as running from Herat to Dowletgar, and, branching to Ghuzni, also traverses the Jakuri country by Gujeristan and Little

The Deh Kundi inhabit the hills north-west of the Jakun. They are bounded on the north by the Siah Koh range, on the west by the Killa Moossa river (falling into the Helmund), on the north-east by the Deh Zangi, and on the south-east and south by the Jakuri. Thus they border on the Ferozekohi and Taimunnee Eimaks upon the north, north-west and west. They are, however, separated from them by the Siah Koh range and by a great spur which that range throws off to the south. Their districts in the Siah Koh are lofty and barren, but they possess many beautiful valleys nestling in the southern spurs of that range. Shut off from all communication with Afghanistan, neither trader nor tax-gatherer visits them, and they live upon the produce of their flocks and their scanty cultivation, obtaining such trifling articles from the outside world as they absolutely require from the caravans that pass through Bameau, by barter of their felts and carpets. They pay neither revenue nor tribute, and the only allegiance they acknowledge is to the common chief of themselves and the Jakuri, with which tribe they are classed under the general term of Pusht Koh (behind the mountain), as being south of both ranges of the Hindu Kush (Safed Koh and Sah Koh) Their country is traversed by the route from Candahar to Balkh before mentioned, which, however, though easy and direct, has not yet come into general mercantile use, on account of its insecurity. Though their country abounds in mineral wealth, they are unacquainted with its value; and their sole industry is their scanty

cultivation, their sole property their heads of horned cattle and sheep,

and droves of hardy mountain horses.

The principal districts of the tribe are—on the north, Sangtakht; on the east, Sheikh Meian; on the west, Hasht Ossia; on the south, Meidan (none of the scattered hamlets of these divisions attain to even the dignity of a village)—chief place, Meidan. The total population of the above is under 40,000 souls, and the tribe can

turn out some 5,000 horsemen.

North-east of the Deh Kundi, and separated from the Jakuri by the south-western districts of Bisut, lie the Deh Zangi. This tribe occupies the northern watershed of the Siah Koh and both watersheds of the Safed Koh, their settlements being in the valleys of the two great feeders of the Heri river, the Sirjungle and the Lal rivers. They are bounded to the north by the Deh Surkh, to the north-west by the Mongols, to the west by the Firozkohi Eimâks, to the south-west by the Deh Kundi, and to the south and east by Bisut. Their country is the wildest and most mountainous of all the Hazareh districts, they have little or no cultivation, but their mountains are covered with endless flocks of sheep, and the valleys afford sufficient expanse of pasture for droves of horses and horned cattle. The tribe possesses the highest military reputation of all the Hazarehs, and, till checked by the Afghaus, rendered the great Bamean route untraversable by caravans without payment of black mail. They pay an occasional trifling tribute in kind to the Governor of Bamean, but their allegiance to Cabul is of the loosest, and they render no military service. Their country is traversed by the route from Candahar to Balkh, before mentioned, and also by one of the routes mentioned as running from Herat to Cabul, Bamean and Ghuzni, through the districts of the Ferezkohis. This route forks at Dowletyas, one branch follows the valley of the Sir jungle stream, and traverses the Deh Surkh country to Bamean; another follows the valley of the Lal stream through Deh Zangi, and goes on to Cabul by Bisut; the third turns south-east through Gunu-eristan and Little Nawar of the Jakjs, and runs to Ghuzni direct.

The principal districts of the tribe are:—On the north, Sir Kul—chief place, Gurghai; on the east, Tagow—chief place, Bor; in the centre, Lal—chief place, Lal; on the west, Sirjungle—chief place, Sirjungle; on the south, Woras—chief place, Paiab. The total population of the above is about 60,000 souls, and they can turn out some 10,000 men by a levée en masse. Lead mines abound in these districts, and some traffic is carried on with Bamean in cattle

and wool.

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North-west of the Deh Zangi lies the country of the Mongols, called also Sehrai, or inhabitants of the desert. They occupy the highlands between the Sufedkoh and the Tiround of Turkestan, being bounded to the north by Sirpul, to the east by the Deh Suzkh, and to the south and west by the Firozkohi Eimâks. Their country is traversed by the northern of the routes before mentioned, as running from Herat to Cabul. This route, first traversing the Firozkohi country, then crosses that of the Mongols by Ghanimut to Deb Hissar and Ghiganuk, whence it goes on by the Deh Suzkh districts, and Shehr Berber to Pamean. The Mongol districts, though lofty, are comparatively level and fertile, and abound in rich pastures. The tribe is nominally dependent upon Sirpul, but pays no tribute, and has little communication of any kind with the outer world. Their chief wealth is in horses. The principal districts are:—North-east, Chezras—principal place, Deb Hissar; south-west, Ghanimut—principal place, Ghanimut. The numbers and military strength of this tribe are not even approximately known.

East of the Mong is inhal it the Deh Surkh, a kindred tribe to the Deh Zangi, and known, with them, under the generic name of Berberi. Their semicments are on the head waters of the river of Balkh, at the source of which are situated the ruins of the ancient and famous city of Shehr Berber, the seat of the Berber or Mongol dynasty. The whole of the scattered tribes of Hazareh Eimâks are still known in Persia by the name of Berber. The route just meustill known in Persia by the name of Berber. The route just mentioned as crossing the Mongol country also passes through that of the Deh Sukh by Shehr Berber to Bamean. And the route before noticed as running from Candahar to Balkh, through the country of the Jakuri, Deh Kundi and Deh Zange continues down the river of Balkh by the western districts of the Deh Surkh. The Deh Surkh are bounded on the north by Sirjungle, Deh Zangi, and other scattered Hazarehs dependent on Khulur and Sirpool; on the east by the districts of Bamean; on the west by the Mongols; and on the south by the Deh Zangi. Their principal districts are, from the east:—Hazaret Ali—chief place. Behr Berber: Yak Oling—chief place. Deh grat Ali—chief place Shahr Berber; Yak Oling—chief place, Deh Surkh; Z.valuj—chief place, Zwaluj; Zawnuj—chief place, Zawnuj—these being successive valleys extending along or debouching on to the course of the river of Balkin

The numbers of the Deh Surkh amount to about 50 000 souls. Like the Deh Zangi they pay occasional cribute in kind. They have little cultivation and no trade, though their courtry abounds in minerals. They occasionally barter the produce of their endless flocks and herds for necessaries obtained from the traders passing through Bamean.

East of the Deh Zangi lies the country of Baut, occupied by the various sections of the tribe of Foladi. This decriet is bounded on the north by Bamean, on the east by Cabul, on the west by Deh Zangi, and on the south by the Jakuri. Thou, it meantainous, it is the most thickly inhabited and best cultivated of all those in possession of the Hazarehs. The Foladi, however, like the Jakuri, have

been gradually expelled by the Afghans from many of their most fertile low-lying tracts. Bisut pays about £10,000 cash revenue to Cabul, which, however, as is generally the case with the Hazareh and Eimäk revenue, requires to be collected by armed detachments at considerable expense to the Government. The tribe is of low military repute, though strongest in numbers of all the Hazarehs, having suffered less than any other tribe from the slave trade. The principal districts are: - On the north, Karzara and Ferai Khulm-chief place, Karzar; on the east, Khaiza Bad Assian—chief place, Sir-i-ab; in the centre, Sang Nishandeh-chief place, Koh Baran; on the west, Jergai Barjehgai-chief place, Kerrin; on the south, Ghiru Maini-chief place, Ghiru Maini.

Bisut is traversed by the various branches of the great route leading from Cabul to Bamean, and thence by Syghan and Kamard, to Khulur and Balkh. This route, before referred among the three main routes traversing the Hazaristan, leaves Cabul by the valley of the Cabul river, then crosses the Pass of Unai on to the plains of Yurt and Khirgu, from which it descends into the valley of the Helmund at Gindur Dewar, and either leaves it directly by the Siah Beg Pass into the valley, Karzar, or follows it up stream to the junction of the Siah Sung stream, which drains the valley of Karzar. Turning up that valley to the north of the route presently leaves it again by the Hajiguk Pass into the parallel valley of Kalu to the west. From Kalu one route proceeds to Bamean direct, by the valley of Mori, and crosses a mountain spur into that of Popchi by the Shuter Gusdun or by the Huft Peelan Pass. or avoids both Passes by a long detour west. It then follows the Popchi stream down to its junction—at Shinghur, four miles east of Bamean—with the river of Bamean, the southern feeder of the river of Kunduz. Thence it turns up the river to Bamcan. Another route from Kalu follows the Kalustream down to its junction with the river of Bamcan at Zohak, nine miles east of Bamean, traversing the Pimuri defile. A third route follows the Karzar valley up to its head, and crosses the Irak Pass into that of Irak. It then follows the Irak stream to its junction with the Bamean river six miles east of Zohak and thirteen miles east of Bamean. This Irak village also communicates to the east, over a pass, with that of Ghorbund, between the Hindu Kush and Pugman ranges. The Ghorbund route between Cabul and Turkestan was before mentioned in enumerating the passes of the Hindu Kush.

(To be continued.)

#### THE CAREER OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—II. (From the Times of India, 10th April, 1876.)

In 1856 Sir Robert Napier was at home. June of 1857 found him in Calcutta, and shortly afterwards on his way up to Cawnpore, as chief of the Adjutant-General's Department and Military Secretary, with Sir J. Outram, in which capacity he served throughout all the operations which led to the first relief of the Lucknow garrison. Indeed, it was to him, till Outram arrived, that Lord Canning had looked as the officer most fitted to command the entered in the capacity has although according terprise. He remained in that garrison, where, although severely wounded, his experience was of the greatest value in the various engineering operations which sustained the defence until the final relief of the beleaguered post by Sir Colin Campbell. Colonel Napier was appointed a Brigadier to command the Engineer Brigade at the siege of Lucknow in March 1858. After the fall of the city, he projected the three posts of Muchee Bhawun, the Residency, and the Iron Bridge, with the three lines of road through the city of Lucknow to enable them to be held, and the city to be overawed, by a minimum garrison, with the consequent relief of other troops for field operations. "These works," said Lord Clyde, "set free and at my disposal some 12,000 men." In June 1858 Sir Robert Napier was appointed a Brigadier-General to succeed Sir Hugh Rose, proceeding on sick leave, in command of the Central India Field Force after the fall of Calpee; but Sir Hugh Rose having recovered sufficiently to retain command, Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier served under him in command of the 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force at the action of Morar, for which he was specially mentioned. After dark on the 18th June, Sir Robert Napier received orders to start in pursuit of the enemy with Lightfoot's troop of Bombay horse artiflery, and such detachments of native cavalry as were available, viz., some 200 of detachments of native cavalry as were available, wz., some 200 of the 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, 150 of the Bombay 3rd Cavalry, and a squadron of a newly-raised corps, "Meade's Horse;" but deeming it advisable to have an escort of British cavalry for his guns, on his own responsibility he added to his force a squadron of the 14th Dragoous; and, moving off, marched throughout the 19th, and during some portion of the night bivouacked for a few hours at the village of Samowlee. At 4 A.M. the next morning, passing on to Joura Allapore, intercepted camel sowars revealed the presence of the Gwalion gray, from fifteen to twenty thousand strong drawn the Gwalier army, from fifteen to twenty thousand strong, drawn up for muster. The approach to the enemy's position was covered by rising ground, which prevented the advance of the small handful of British troops being perceived. Looking over the crest of this ridge, the scene presented in the immediate vicinity of the virlage of Joura Allapore was an array of artillery guns in position, accompanied by a well-supplied park, supported on both flanks by lines and masses of infantry, the outer flank being covered by a cloud of cavalry. It was a critical momen, hesitation would have been fatal, the olds were fearful, but the Digitized by this ridge, the scene presented in the immediate vicinity of the vil-

ender knew how to face them. At a gallop, supported by the cavalry, Lightfoot's battery entered into action. The panic of the er der knew how to face them. enemy was instantaneous; he broke, and, before time could be gained for thought or rally, the horse artillery and cavalry, led by their chief, dashed into the enemy's artillery, which was captured to the last gun, and men and horses of that small band continued in pursuit until the horses could go no further. On the morning of the 26th Sir Robert Napier rejoined the force at Gwalior, bringing in his train through the streets of Morar twenty-six pieces of captured ordnance. On the 29th Sir Robert Napier took over command of the Central India Field Force from Sir Hugh Rose. Although no organised body presented itself in the Gwalior territory, Central India was overrun by armed men, the scattered remnants of broken armies. Our troops had suffered from the extreme heat of the hottest of seasons; the casualties from heat apoplexy and the effects of the sun on the unseasoned constitutions of young English boys had been very great. The shelter at Morar had been Every exertion was made to get the regiments under cover, but Napier had to remain in the field, and commanded in person at the capture of the fort of Pource, which was reduced by bombardment in September, 1858. In December the news reached Gwalior that Ferozeshah had broken across the Doab, crossed the Chumbul, and was making for Central India to join Tantia Topee. The Gwalior Durbar with its Political Agent insisted that Gwalior was his ability of that his route would be between that six and Dhele his object, or that his route would be between that city and Dholepore, with the view of gaining Jeypore. Colonel Sir Robert Napier waited patiently, but ready for immediate movement, until positive information could be secured of Ferozeshah's actual route; then, with instinctive impulse, in direct opposition to the views of the Political Agent, he moved off on the night of the 13th with a battery, two squadrons of the 14th Hussars, a newly-raised regiment of Mahratta Horse, and 200 Highlanders of the 71st mounted on camels, towards Duttia, within a few miles of which a dâk-bundle of the 15th decided in the 15th deci galow still blazing indicated the presence of a hostile force. galow still blazing indicated the presence of a hostile force. Stragglers verified the fact of Ferozeshah's having just passed in the direction of Chumdeyree. Then, although suffering from the effects of climate, Sir Robert Napier clung to the enemy without ceasing, and followed him at a rate of over thirty miles a day until the morning of the 17th of December, when opportunity offering he placed himself, by a short cut, with his dragoons and the Mahratta Horse, right across the path of Ferozeshah's force, which was advancing to the attack and plunder of Banode. In ignorance of the presence of any foe, the enemy, covering about a mile of front, confidently advanced, and on first perceiving blue coats under a grove, mistook them for police. But the trumpets of the 14th troopers sounding the charge, and the cheers of the British line as it closed for action, availed to the arguments British force and penis stricken they hade revealed to the enemy the British force, and panic-stricken, they broke and fled, followed by the 14th and Mahratta Horse, which inflicted upon them the utmost loss that could be effected by the few troops engaged, and captured all the elephants that had accompanied the rebels from Oudh. Nor had the enemy rest even then, for the remnants, after accomplishing a forced march of great length through those jungle tracts, were again attacked by another detachment composed of Bombay native infantry under Major Rice. The wanderings of Tantia Topee, and of the different British columns which for months warched and counter-marched in pursuit through Central India, would themselves form a long and interesting subject for a narrative, which, however, we cannot enter upon here. Sir R. Napier himself proceeded to Seronje, and with that thoroughness of execution which always characterised him, never relaxed from the direction of the field operations, which resulted in the surrender of Rajah Maun Singh of Marwar, the capture and death of Tantia Topee, and the dispersion of the remains of his force under the Rao Sahib in the Seronje jungles in 1859.

A new and distant field of operations next opened before Sir Robert Napier. In 1866 the small British and French allied force landed on the coast of China, and penetrated to the capital of the most populous empire in the world. The genius which conceived the master-stroke of the campaign was that of Napier. The responsibility of the campaign, and of the acceptation of the project of his subordinate general, rested with Sir Hope Grant, to whom all honour be given. The equipment of the troops from India was entrusted to Sir R. Napier; the flank march from Pahtong, preceding the battle of Sinho, the assault on the upper Taku fort on the left bank of the Peiho, resulting in its capture, with the immediate fall of all the others, and the erection of batteries at the Anting gate of Pekin, to ensure an entrance in case of peace not being decided on, were conceived by him, and carried out on the part of the British by the 2nd or Napier's Division. The China War over, Napier returned to India, and for five years, from 1860 to 1865, occupied the post of Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General. In the administration of Lords Canning, Elgin, and Lawrence, the records testify to his untiring exertions to improve the condition of the British soldier, but more especially to secure for him in the plains the benefit of two-storied barracks with accommodation for families, an increase of accommodation for the troops in the hills, the opening out of communications, including the extension of railway lines, the improvement of our defences, and the re-modelling of the armament. Sir R. Napier always urged the necessity of improving the position and standing of the native officers, and allotting to

them commands equal to the charge of a troop or company. He urged the necessity of retaining regimental officers with regiments, and of making their positions with their corps good enough to induce them to remain, instead of seeking to better their condition in political or civil employ. From the Council Chamber of the Governor-General, Sir Robert Napier in 1866 passed to the Chiefship of the army of this presidency. As Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, he maintained its efficiency and discipline, and cherished its honour. The troops were prepared confidently to follow him on any expedition.

expedition.

When her Majesty's Government resolved on the despatch of a military force to Abyssinia in 1867, Sir Robert Napier was nominated to the command. From the outset of this very difficult undertaking the hands of the commander were strengthened by the implicit confidence which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Secretary of State for India were enabled to place in him-a confidence merited by field service of no ordinary distinction, and a career involving a very varied experience. Sir Robert Napier was allowed to seek his materials from the whole army, both in England and India: all troops, however, with the exception of the 10th Company Royal Engineers, were taken from India. The soundness of the general's views on this important question of the selection of ness of the general's views on this important question of the selection of troops is best shown by the following extract from a minute recorded by Sir Robert Napier on the 5th September, 1867, in which he says:—"It is of some consequence in an expedition of the nature of that in contemplation, which may have to encounter hardship, fatigue, and privation of no ordinary kind, that the troops to be employed should know each other and their commander." With this view the general determined to employ Bombay troops alone, no other aid than that of a pioneer regiment being, in the first instance, asked for from Bengal: subsequently a mountain battery, two regiments of native cavalry and two of native infantry were despatched from Bengal, and four companies of sappers and miners from Madras. In the choice of the troops, in all the arrangements made preparatory to the embarkation of the force, and in its safe conduct through many difficulties to a crowning success, the good fortune of the se lection which placed Sir Robert Napier at the head of the Abyssinian Expedition is apparent, while two principal features in the exceptional military service entrusted to him stand prominently forward. In the first place, there was an essentially personal element in a command where each individual serving, not only had knowledge, of the chief, but was certain, at one time or another, to pess under his notice. The spirit and energy which animated the entire force, the patience under difficulty, and the never-failing confidence in the result which were exhibited by those who marched to Magdala, were qualities derived directly from the chivalrous and sympathetic network of the Commander in Chief: and the matured experience of nature of the Commander-in-Chief: and the matured experience of the scientific soldier placed at the head of the expedition, influenced the whole undertaking, the lowest in rank feeling faith in a general who not only had power to order, but capacity to direct, and ability to control, under the novel circumstances of a march into the interior of Africa. It is not possible here to review the different events of the four months occupied in conveying a force of sufficient strength to Magdala to carry out with certainty the instructions of the Government: it suffices to indicate where and when the master-hand of the chief was specially needed and happily applied. Successful diplomacy secured Kassa, Prince of Tigre, as our friend, and a care-The done of the following March the bulk of the force had reached Antalo, 200 miles from the sea-coast and about the same distance from Theodore's stronghol. On the 13th April March 1889 was in our prospection. April Magdala was in our possession. Theodore died by his own hand, and everyone of the prisoners, whose release was the object of the expedition, was safe in the British camp. There can be no question but that the happy ending to the long march was attributable to the sound judgment and decision of Sir Robert Napier in able to the sound judgment and decision of his robert mapodealing with the savage chief who could not brook surrender. The negotiations with Theodore, and his wily endeavours to turn the British general from the unflinching course which he had marked out, are at this time little remembered; yet, as a matter of fact, the release of the Abyssinian captives was mainly due to the determination of Sir Robert Napier to admit of no conditions with a conquered savage other than that of unconditional surrender. strength of character of the British commander had as much influence on the mind of his enemy as the mysteries of a far-reaching and wonder-working artillery. The savage acknowledged his master, and, if he selected to die himself, he dared attempt no injury to the captive band, who, seemingly at his mercy, were under the protection of an enemy he had learnt to respect as well as fear. It was fortunate indeed that the expedition was in such hands, for seldom has the saying "to be strong is to be merciful" had a clearer illustration. If Theodore died, there are many who owe life and happiness to the calm decision and unfailing determination of Lord Napier of Magdala.

On returning to England Lord Napier was received with every distinction by her Majesty the Queen and by the nation. He was thanked by Parliament, was raised to the Peerage, and, so soon as opportunity offered, was nominated to the supreme command of her Majesty's troops in India. How he has discharged that duty

history will tell; and although the full benefit of his exertions may not have been yet realised, men may well say that there is not a single arm or department of the service that does not owe something to his zeal and kindly care. During the unusually pro-tracted period of his command, his wise counsels and statesmanship have made themselves continually felt on the general government of the empire. And yesterday he handed over that command to his successor, and left, without any probability of return to the field of his early labours and of his maturer triumphs and successes, carrying with him, as he does, the gratitude, the love, and the esteem of the whole army. He bears with him the regard of the entire command, native and European. Endowed with the brilliant and heroic attributes of our early commanders, of Clive, of Cooke, of Lake, and of Wellesley, he superadds to them an elevation of character, a depth of thought, a chivalry of bearing, a tenderness both of manner and of feeling, which captivated the affections, as high more heiligant outliers that the state of the state his more brilliant qualities have won the admiration, of all classes. And by many a friend—above all, by many a native friend—his departure is deplored as a personal loss, which overpowers the sense even of public regret. Well, therefore, may we say that the event of the day is one of historical interest, as it closes the Indian career of one of the noblest and best of our famous Anglo-Indian workers.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### NATIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Pioneer holds that the employment of Hindus and Mohammedans in the higher posts of Indian administration is one of those delicate matters that cannot be disposed of in one word. Theoretically there is much to be said in favour of the proposal. It is natural; it might please the people; it could be made a source of economy. If it were to be very generally adopted, the educated natives would perhaps be conciliated; and the pay of such appointments as might be set apart for them would certainly admit of considerable curtailment. In the first place, because the existing scale of salaries—very high in the money of those days—was fixed thirty-five years ago, upon the supposition that to get an equally good class of European employé you must pay him three times what a corresponding post carried in England. And it would be an absurd waste of money to give anything like that rate of emolument to men of whom there is an abundant supply, and who are living in their own country, without any extra expenses, and without any exile to be compensated. And, secondly, the certainty that a vast proportion of the Asiatics so employed would-we will not say take bribes, but-make the service conduce to their own indirect benefit, is a circumstance tha should greatly affect the nature of their remuneration. Doubtless European officers have done this in a few cases; but, apart from any higher sense of scrupulousness that they may have, the danger of exposure has probably acted as a check. With natives of the country this protection would be almost lost. In spite of official phrases it is probable that the higher native officials at present serving are all, more or less, what we should call "corrupt," and generally without much risk of detection. They receive presents upon high-days and holidays from all who are dependent upon them; they employ kinsmen and private servants in subordinate posts; they live at free quarters when travelling; they accept gifts from litigants before them. These are the customs of the country, notorious though not publicly declared. They were the customs of England in the days of Bacon, of France in the time of Beaumarchais. Most European officials, as above said, keep aloof from them now-a-days. Their salaries are all that they have to depend upon; and when superannuation causes them to retire, their honourable poverty proves to their own countrymen, at all events, that they have not made use of their opportunities for personal purposes. If an European ever does such things, he does what he has been taught to consider extremely wrong, and he has lived in fear and trembling lest his misconduct should be detected. The native does not consider such practices culpable, and he runs, probably, but little risk of discovery. These considerations, however, may be less attractive to the statesman than to the financier. It may occur to those responsible for the good government of British India, that it would be but a poor economy to save salaries at the expense of the restoration of misrule. It may be recollected that the Company tried native control at first; and that the system broke down completely. It was only then that the system was substituted which has prevailed ever since the end of the last century. It was because of the failure of nawabs, diwans, faujdars, et hoc genus omne, that native agency was restricted to executive posts, and was again required to be exercised under strict European supervision. It is very unlikely that a merely mechanical education, such as that of the University of Calcutta, has worked a radical change in the conditions of the problem.

#### THE NATIVE ARMY.

The Englishman observes that some statistics lately published relative to the constitution of the Native army of India affect the question but little. The mere figured statement, showing the nu-

merical strength of each caste, may prove that, so far, we have acted well in not allowing any special element to preponderate. But the main point is, have we the best men of each class—does the pay suffice to tempt men of character and physique to enter the army? As we have frequently stated, the crack regiments of the service are well known, and they are individualised by military men without the least difficulty. There are regiments in the Bengal Army that require to be well weeded; there are men in these regiments who should never have been allowed to receive a month's pay. There are men whom a commanding officer cannot get rid of, cept by the aid of the surgeon, yet who are physically unfit to do a long day's work. There are men who are such bad shots that they could not hit a haystack, and who spend the best part of their time in hospital. There is no difficulty, if we raise the pay of the Sepoy, and give him a free kit on joining, in getting strong, powerful, well-built men, and there should be nothing but that class in our native army. If we turn back to the days before the mutiny, thereare many who may remember the stalwart men who formed the old regular Bengal Cavalry regiments. It is true, they utterly disgraced themselves; but we are speaking of physique alone, and contend that the physique of many of our native regiments is not up to the mark; and, until such is the case, the army throughout is not efficient. There are most important features relative to the constitution of our forces which have been too long neglected. It is only now, nineteen years after the mutiny, that we really are taking up vigorously the question of increasing the pay of the native soldier, and giving him a free kit on joining. Then, there is the question of the native officer promoted from the ranks, where he has all along associated with the private soldier. It is an indisputable fact that commanding officers complain much of their native officers. There must be some reward for the well deserving non-commissioned officer, and we see only one way of meeting the difficulty—give him better pay after so many years' service, or a good pension at fifty years of age and induce him to, or make him, retire. To promote a non-commissioned soldier to the commissioned ranks, if he is not likely to make a good native officer, is simply destroying the well-being of the regiment. But it is a most important question which should be decided, whether we are doing rightly in perpetuating the system of native officers promoted from the ranks? Would our regiments be stronger in the field with more European officers and the entire abolition of the native officer? Should we obtain a more efficient non-commissioned officer, and a better educated man, were we to offer higher pay and pension? Would it be more advisable, if native officers were obtained from the gentry of the land, as is the case with our English officers, and were educated for the position? There can be no doubt that an inefficient, worn out, stupid native officer is a very expensive servant of the State; he is costly whilst he remains, and an incubus, in the way of pension, when he quits. It is said that the non-com-missioned officers of the Guards make the regiments. Are our native non-commissioned officers as good as they might be? If not might it not be feasible, by increasing their pay, to get a more highly educated and efficient soldier? Is the native officer an essential element in the native army; is he worth the money we pay him? It is weakness arguing that the native officer has ever been a portion of our native regiment. Such is the case; but, antecedent to 1857, he was in most instances a useless encumbrance. When, in 1857, the native army revolted, the native officers, as a body, with the exception of Bakht Khan, an officer of a native battery of artillery, who commanded at Delhi, exhibited no qualities of an officer in the

#### THE PENDING MILITARY QUESTIONS.

The Times of India holds that by far the most important of all military questions now occupying the attention of the India and War Offices is the Short Service Enlistment Act of 1870, and its consequences as to India and its finances. By this Act men were enlisted for twelve years, with the option of serving any portion of this period after three years' service with the colours in the Reserve, or their discharge, will this year and next reach a very large number. Who is to pay for the passage home of these men, and the passage out of those who are to take their places? India, of course. The Imperial eye of the Secretary of War is unable to detect either inconvenience or injustice in this course, which is highly beneficial to the British army in general, as it makes experienced and efficient soldiers of those who are to form the material of the extraordinary war forces at the disposal of the Crown. This is only one of the inconveniences of adopting bodily the German system of military organisation without considering the entirely different circumstances of the two Empires. The Empire of Germany is compact and bounded as it were by a ring fence. Its soldiers are not called upon to serve beyond this fence except in time of war. The Empire of Great Britain is world-wide—to encircle it would be to span the globe. Its soldiers have to be carried in ships at enormous cost to garrison portions of the Empire which lie thousands of miles from England. It follows as clearly as possible that a system of service which might suit one Empire would not suit the other Empire at all. It may be very true, according to the view of the War-oflice, that—a short service in India will

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improve the character of the Reserve; but is good for the Indian Army ? Certainly not. No soldier is an efficient unit of the Indian military machine until he has been thoroughly acclimatised. Further, no British regiment is a first-class fighting regiment until it has seen service in India. This has been proved over and over again, especially in Afghanistan and in the Indian mutiny. Without making invidious comparisons, it may be said that the fighting qualities of the old Company's European regiments have never been surpassed by any regiments of the line. The short service rule then as applied to service in this country means nothing short of the deteriora-tion of the garrison of India. It would be bad enough if India had to submit to the loss of strength for what are called reasons of "Imperial policy." But that India should be asked not only to allow herself to be shorn of her strength, but actually to pay so much towards the expense of the process is simply so monstrous that no Viceroy who was entrusted with the responsibility of administering its affairs could permit it without the stronges possible protest. The fact is that in military legislation at home the interests of India are never considered at all. If a measure is thought good for the British army it is introduced, regardless of the fact that 60,000 men of that army form the garrison of India, and that the new regulation or reform may involve the Goveanment in an increased expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of pounds a year which it has no means of raising except by extraordinary taxation that may cause widespread discontent throughout this country. There is but one remedy for this state of things, as we have pointed out years ago in this journal, and that is that the Government of India recruit and maintain its own European as well as its native standing army, which should be supplemented by a small number of regiments on the British establishment if it be thought desirable or necessary for the home forces to see service in India. This is the only mode in which India can ever afford to maintain an efficient European garrison.

## Bengal, Upper India, Kc.

A Shipwreck.—We regret to learn that the American ship Puritan has been totally wrecked off Saugor Sands. All hands have been saved, and part of her crew have arrived in town by the French barque Salazie.—In It of Daily News, July 6.

A HILL SANITARIUM.—The hill colony near Darjiling, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Ayerst, has not, the Darjiling paper tells us, met with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, but there is some talk of a sanitarium being established in the hills for the employés of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

DAMAGES FOR MISCARRIAGE.—In the case brought by the Begam of Bhopal against the Great Indian Peninsular Rullway, to recover Rs. 61,655, as damages for the loss of certain jewels and other property entrusted by her to the company for carriage, but which were destroyed through the carriage taking fire, a judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Bayley in favour of the plaintiff, with costs; but the amount of damages still remains to be decided.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLENY.—We have received intelligence of the death of Mr. Harry Leslie, which occurred very suddenly at Aligarh on the 3rd instant. The evening's entertainment in which he was taking part was scarcely concluded when Mr. Leslie was seized with heat apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Leslie is well-known as the leader of the troupe which, in conjunction with the Davenport Brothers, has lately been giving a series of performances in Bengal and Northern India.—Pioneer, July 12.

PAYMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA'S DEBTS.—It is reported that the purchases of the late Maharajah of Puttiala during his stay at Calcutta when the Prince of Wales was here amounted to nearly eight lacs of rupees. All these accounts are being now adjusted, and every bill will be punctually paid directly the Government of India decide regarding the future administration of the State. At present seals are affixed to the treasury and the palace. This was done immediately on the demise of the late Maharajah.—Calcutta Statesman, July 7.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL MACDONALD.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I have had to record more than one serious accident lately, and have, I am sorry to say, one more to add to their number. Colonel Macdonald, of the Revenue Survey Department, while riding on the Maidan a couple of days ago, fell from his horse and broke his leg above the ankle. The doctors were soon in attendance, but it was some time before means could be obtained for his removal to his own house. The leg has been successfully set, and the patient is doing as well as can be expected, but Colonel Macdonald will, I hear, not be able to move without help for some months."

MR. MARSHALL WOOD'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—We have been favoured by Messes. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. with a sight of Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Queen. It is an erect figure, seven feet high, of purest marble; and it is a Queen beyond doubt. The classic drapery falls around the full figure in masterly negligent ease. That calm, unimpassioned, beautiful face may know of "the

fierce light that beats about a throne," but it always remembers its queenliness; and every rounded limb, every fold of the clinging white robe seems to remember it too. The right leg is alightly advanced, and gives occasion to Mr. Wood to display a wonderful skill in the manipulation of drapery. The right hand bears a sceptre; the left holds carelessly a garland of oak leaves and acorss; the whole posé is most natural and dignified. The statue ought to be in the Town Hall. Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. also showed us a photograph taken from a bust of the Prince of Wales by the same artist, which bust is, we believe, now being exhibited in the R yal Academy. The Prince is represented in his robes as Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, and the photograph would seem to be a most life-like presentment of his Royal Highness.—Englishman.

The Berar Railways.—We hear it is in contemplation to close the two branch railways in Berar from Saturday. There is nothing particular to hinder the closing of the Khangaum line, as there is undoubtedly a heavy loss in working it during the rains, owing to insufficient traffic. But with regard to the Comrawuttee line, if the Government insist on its being closed also, there will be very great discontent among the European and native merchants, who have for the past two years been paying an additional rate of three pies per maund on all goods conveyed over that line, besides an excess fare of 50 per cent. on passenger traffic, and a small increase alsoon the usual parcel rate, in consideration of a distinct promise on the part of Government to keep the line open during the whole year. The traffic receipts of the Comrawuttee line for the year 1875 were Rs. 57,968, and the working expenses, including the usual maintenance charges for the same period, were Rs. 45,040, leaving a clear gain of Rs.12,928 on the year's transactions, and as the capital outlay on the Comrawuttee Branch Railway was Rs. 4,37,278, the profit pays almost 3 per cent. The Government will be simply breaking faith with the merchants by closing this line, and the latter will naturally expect a refund of the overcharges made during the year; in fact, it is not unlikely that they will take legal advice on the matter.—Times of India, July 7.

Cholera in the Nepal Teral.—A correspondent at Baraich gives the following sad description of the people in the Nepal Terai:

"Cholera is raging fearfully, and hundreds die daily, especially in the northern parts. The inhabitants are so superstitious that they will not submit to medical treatment of any kind whatsoever, less the goddess 'Bhawani' might be enraged, and because they have no faith in the efficacy of the medicines administered by the native doctors, a number of whom had been specially sent by the Government into our portion of the Terai. The sick will not even allow themselves to be seen by the doctor, who, nevertheless, leaves medicines for them, which they throw away, and the loss thus is not an inconsiderable one to the Government. The mortality amongst the Nepaulese subjects is less than it is amongst our subjects in the Terai, and the cause is mainly attributable to the thinness of the population and better sanitation of their villages. Our villages are situated in small areas, and they are much crowded and surrounded by large heaps of manure. Close to almost every village there are pools of stagnant water, in which all sorts of filthy matter is allowed to decompose, whereas in Nepaulese villages, the system of land revenue being very different, the inhabitants do not care to gain a trifle by these economic means, which are simply signs of poverty amongst the British subjects."—Times of India.

THE CAWNPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—We hear from Cawnpore that the Memorial Church there is anything but a success from a utilitarian point of view. It is no doubta handsome building, well built and striking in design, and may be expected to remain a lasting memorial of the terrible time it is erected to commemorate. The interior is well finished and has a good effect, but as a place of worship it is lamentably deficient. The construction is so bad that it will not accommodate more than a couple of hundred people at all comfortably, the galleries and aisles being quite useless. former nothing can be either seen or heard, and the occupants would have to do without punkahs, while the aisles are so shut out by the heavy stone pillars as to be practically unoccupied. So bad is the accommodation that the morning military service has to be conducted in the old church, which was, we believe, originally a ridingschool, but in which there is room for many more than in the more pretentious edifice close by. During this hot weather the heat is described as quite unbearable, and there being only three doors in the whole body of the church, the want of air makes it almost insupportable. No tatties or thermantidotes are supplied, as we believe there is some hitch between the Public Works and Military Works Departments as to who should pay for them; meanwhile, the church is rendered absolutely a place of danger instead of a place of worship. To crown all, the acoustic properties of the building are of the very worst description, and for the first few Sundays the voice of the officiating clergyman was completely lost in the reverberations from the roof.—Pioneer.

VERY HARD LINES.—The *Pioneer* says that the last fall in exchange to 1s. 7½d. is a tremendous blow to the hopes of the unfortunates in this country who have to remit largely to England, and the rate is now very little short of 25 per cent. It may not be generally known that while the pay of military officers in India is made up of several

items, viz., English pay with various Indian allowances, the English pay is converted at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee, consequently an officer is first docked 20 per cent. of what he is entitled to by the rate at which he is paid out here, and the paternal Government remits this home for him at a further loss of 10 per cent. words, for every pound sterling a captain, say, is entitled to in England, he receives 16s. in India, and the Government remits it for him at a further loss of 2s. in the £1, or a total depreciation of 6s. from every sovereign. Even at this rate the amount allowed to be sent home by officers through Government is quite inadequate—£70 a year for a lieutenant, £100 for a captain, £150 for a major, and so on; consequently after the Government allowance is used up, officers must resort to the banks and their exchange rate of 25 per cent. for the rest of their yearly remittances. It surely would not be too much to ask Government to increase the amount allowed to each officer to a reasonable sum sufficient to keep a family at home and educate his children; it might even be required that a declaration on honour should be given to the effect that the required remittance was solely for the use of the officer's family. Matters are bad enough for civilians, who, as a rule, draw higher pay, but for many military men the present rates of exchange mean debt and being tied down to this country for years longer than they intended to remain.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 3. Saint Monan, London; Royal George, Liverpool; Lady Egidia, Liverpool; Ann, Jeddah; Royal Alice, Liverpool; Gainsborough, Bombhy; Artist, Liverpool; str. Rajpootana, Singapore.—4. Str. Satara, Port Blair; st. Busheer, Rangoon; Saluzie, Hourbon; str. Argyll, Hong Kong.—6. Str. Hindostan, Hong Kong; str. Orion, Liverpool; Long Eck, Melbourne; Neva, Mauritius.—7. City of Florence, London; str. Patna, Bombhay; Shahpore, Liverpool; Hauritield, Mauritius; Lady Dufferin, Bombay.—8. Str. Nepaul, Southampton; Allum Ghier, Mauritins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rajpoctana.—Mrs. G. Wales, Rev. H. Davies, Mr. G. Buckert, Mrs. Evan, and Mrs. bennett.

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Per Rajpoctana.—Mrs. G. Wales, Rev. H. Davies, Mr. G. Buckert, Mrs. Evan, and Mrs. bennett.

Per Satara.—Mr. W. C. Bell, Lieut. Dalgetty, Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave, and Staff Sergeant P. C. Carpenter.

Per Busheer.—Mr. A. Skinner and Mr. W. A. Bell.

Per Argyll.—Mr. C. Ford.

Per Orion.—Mr. James.

Per Hind. stan.—From Hong Kong.—Mrs. T. S. Gardner, Miss Apcar, Mr. G. M. Gregory, and Mr. Yaist. From Singapore.—Capt. O'Brien and Mr. Skinner. From Prane.—Mr. Mitchell.

Per City of Florence.—Mrs. Hunter, and Masters James and John Hunter.

Per Abyssinia.—Mr. McDonald, and Mrs. Sharp and two children.

Per Hurtfield.—Mrs. Furguson and Mr. I. Clerk.

Per Allum Ghier.—Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Green, and Dr. Gregorie.

Per Almora.—Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Cream, Mrs. Hattersly, Miss O'Dowda, Mr. A. Martin, Miss M. McVay, Miss M. Donnelly, Miss K. Vanghan, Miss M. Parcell, Miss F. Maprice, Miss Hastings, Miss McCarthy, Miss Hickey, Miss Powter, Miss Fleming, Miss Mc'abe, Miss Raleigh, Miss K. Raleigh, and Mrs. F. Raleigh.

Per Black Prince.—Dr. H. Sherrard.

DEPARTURES.

July 5. Monmouthshire, New York; Cashmere, New York.—6. Str. Khandalla, Bombay; str. Abyssinia, Raugoon; Juno, London; Jeannie Douglas, London.—7. Strathblane, London; Masillia, Demerara.—8. Str. Japan, Antwerp; str. Merkara, London; str. City of Carthage, London; Champion, New Yerk.—9. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Duke of Argyll, London; Furness Abbey, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Merkara.—From Calcura.—For London.—Mr. H. M. King, Miss Barnes,

Mrs. Nicolay and two infants, Mr. G. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Mr.

and Mrs. Pearce and infant, Mr. H. Blackwood, Mr. J. Gay, Mr. J. Mackintosh,

and Mr. E. William.

For Madras.—Mr. T. M. George and Dr. Comley. For Co-LOMBO.—Capt. Biber.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, July 11, 1876.

GOV	ERNME	NIS	ECURIT	IES.			
Rate of Interes	t.		Stock		Sel	ling Price	١.
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4 Do. Transfer Steck	•••		8a. Rs. 10		10	0 to 102	
per Cent	•••		ov. Rs. 10				
44 per Cent., 1872	•••		ov. Rs. 10		101		
5 per Cent., 1859-60	•••	G	ov. Rs. 10	0	103	8 to 103	12
MU	NICIPAI	L DEE	SENTUR	ES.			
6 per Cent. 1964 (1884)				R	a. 109	0 to 110	0
		***		•••	110	0 to 111	0
6 per Cent. 1866 (1886)	•••	•••		•••	111	0 to 112	8
		•••	•••	•••	112	0 to 112	8
6 per Cent. 1870 (1890)		•••	•••	•••	112		0
6 per Cent. 1872 (1992)	•••	•••		•••	113	0 to 114	0
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		On Lo	ondon.	I	er Ru	mee.	
Local Banks Bills	at	6 mon	the' sight	18. 73	d.	•	
Bills with Docts	at	d mon	ths' sight	1s. 7	d. to 1	s. 77-16d.	
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Agra Bank (Limited)		•••	•••	•••	10		103	to	101
Assam Tea Company		•••	***	•••	20	•••	545	oJ	600
Bank of Bengal		•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1400	to	1420
Bank of Upper India Limited)		•••	•••	•••	100	•••	124	(O	126
Bengal Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1300	to	_
Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	1410	•••	440	to	445
Oachar Tea Company		•••	•••	•••	200	•••	150	to	152
Ditto (Contributory)		•••	•••	•••	500	•••	650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Company		•••	•••	•••	100	•••	65	to	70
Onlcutta Docking Company		•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	280
Central Cachar Tea Company		••	•••	•••	200	•••	150	to	153
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris			•••	•••	500	Fr.	600	to	610
Belhi and London Bank Shares div	r	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	175	ю	180

B. Indigo Company		•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16	
Best Indian Railway Company		•••	<b>£20</b> or	218	•••	280	to	_	
Tost India Tos Company	••		•••	100	•••	81	to	82	
Bastern Bengal Railway Company		•••	£20 or	218	•••	267	to	268	
W. misuble Clast Commons		•••	•••	250	•••	195	to	200	
Charles Massaum Hotel Company	••	••	•••	250		165	to	_	
Hammah Doolsing Company			•••	500	•••	150	to	190	
India General Steam Navigation C			***	1000		560	to	565	
Lower Assam Tea Company .		•••	•••	261	•••	41	to	_	
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company		•••	***	500		++200	to	220	
National Bank of India (Limited)				£121	•••	112	to	113	
Daniel Bank		•••		100	•••	60	to	62	
Gla Danle		•••	•••	KOO		510	to	520	
Chion Steam The Company		•••	***	250	•••	128	to	129	
Upper Assam Tea Company	•• •••	•••	•••	£10	•••	29	to	30	
Upper Assam 198 Company	•• •••	••		2011/			.0	30	

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Jute	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	0	0	to	0	0	0	•••	,,	,,
Cotton							N	omi	nal.				•••	•

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.—(By Telegram.)
—Picce Goods steady. 7lbs Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.0; 84bs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 3lb.
Madapollams, Rs. 2. 4°s Bannermill Twist. 5a. Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Rice:
Ballam, Rs. 2.6. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 18. 8d.; ditto,
Paris, two months' documents, 2f. 11c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities,
1024; Four-and-a-Hall per Cent. ditto, 1872, 1024; Five-and-a-Hall per Cent. ditto,
105. Freights, 35s. to 65s.

## Madras.

MR. BARCLAY .- The last official Gazette confirms the appointment of Mr. Ernest Barclay as Government Solicitor of Madras.

A PROSPEROUS EMIGRANT .- From the Madras Administration Report for 1874-75 we find that a number of women emigrate from the northern districts to Burmah for the purpose of prostitution in the Burmese scaports. They usually return to their own country after a few years of absence, or when they have saved money. A temple was recently built at Coringa by a woman of this class at a cost of 30,000 rupees, or £3,000.—Madras Times, July 10.

MEDICAL.—Dr. George Smith, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been appointed Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department in succession to Surgeon-General Edwin Balfour, who retires from the public service on the 15th proximo. Dr. George Smith was the Principal of the Madras Medical College some few years ago, and we have not the slightest doubt the selection will give general satisfaction.

THE LATE COLONEL KEYS.—The death is announced in Vizagapatam of Colonel T. J. H. Keys, commanding the 7th Regiment N.I., from the effects of dysentery. Colonel Keys entered the late E.I. Company's service on the 11th June, 1842; was promoted to the grade of lieutenant on 24th January, 1842; captain 11th June, 1857; major 11th June, 1862; lieut.-colonel 11th June, 1868; and colonel in 1873. He was appointed commandant of the 11th Regiment N.I. on the 11th December, 1875.

COLONEL PRIESTLEY.—Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, who attained his colone's allowances in March last, was reappointed by Government to his post as Superintendent of the Revenue Survey till the 29th prox. He has, however, requested the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government to permit him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst., to which the Government him to resign him to resign his appointment from the 6th inst. ment have accorded their sanction, and have remarked in their order thereon that "they cannot allow Colonel Priestley to resign the charge of the very important office which he has held so many years, and of which he is the first incumbent, without placing on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services he has rendered as Superintendent of Revenue Survey in this Presidency." -Madras Mail, July 10.

THE WEATHER.—The weather this week has been much the same as in the past. The disagreeable land wind has continued up to about two in the afternoon, driving clouds of dust before it, which sweep along the roads and thoroughfares, making it impossible for one to walk with eyes open. We have been more fortunate as regards the sea breeze this week which has set in regularly between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when it blows refreshingly till nightfall. Last night we had a copious fall of rain, which has made this morning at any rate bearable. Public health is not as satisfactory as we could wish. Sickness continues in a variety of forms, and during the last few days cases of typhoid have been heard of .- Athenœum, July 12.

THE NEW TUTOR TO MYSOR.—Captain Wilson's former experience as tutor to H. H. of Jowra, his pleasant mich and agreeable address (for we have met him and his late charge in this presidential town), we are sure, will obtain for him the obeisance and respect of all those whom the welfare of the young Maharajah con-cerns. We had wondered where the gallant captain had vanished all these many days until the wise selection of our new Viceroy had nominated that officer as the able successor to Colonel Malleson. We can only say that from our experience Captain Wilson is an officer firm of purpose and quick of perception, and that the defects and intrigues of the Mysor Court so far as he is concerned, and for which that Court is so remarkable, considering the disgraceful ex-

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posures in which the much hated Brahmin Comptroller took so prominent a part, will receive, we hope, a permanent check.

JOBBERY IN THE POST-OFFICE.—Promotions come neither from the east nor west, but in the General Post-office they come in a way no one can understand. By some unaccountable reason or other the Postmaster General recently appointed a printer of his office to the post of chief clerk in the Post-office at Masulipatam. This man was not a passed candidate. Again another person was appointed to fill the office of a candidate inspector without the necessary qualifications. The last piece of jobbery was the appointment of another favourite to the post of head clerk in the Postmaster's office. O Tempora! O Mores! None of these gentlemen have qualified themselves for the public service, and we fail to see under what Act or regulation they were selected. For the appointments of apprentices "none but passed candidates are required to apply," but when job-bery is perpetrated, examination rules are ignored. The Government, we think, ought to interfere in the matter.—Athenœum.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Str. Goa, Calcutta; Bayonnaise, Pondicherry; str. Almorah, London.—
6. Str. Dacca, Bombsy; str. Meinam, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.
Per str. Dacca.—From Pondicherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Coyley, Mr. Bourlet, Mrs.

Per str. Daces.—From Pondicherey.—Mr. and Mrs. Coyloy, Mr. Bouries, Mr. Barck-hausen, and Mrs. H. Dangeville. For Hong Kong.—Mr. R. V. Stoney and Mr. H. Univen. For Gallei,—Mrs. Cullen, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowie. For Madras.—Mr. Falcon de Cimier and Mr. H. Cottam. For Pondicherey.—Mrs. Delafaye and two

July 5. Nourmahal, Colombo; str. Nepaul, Calcutta.—6. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle; str. Goa, Bombay.—7. Pembrokeshire, Gopaulpore; str. Dacca, Calcutta; Julia H., Rangoon; str. Almora, Calcutta.—8. Str. Oriental, Rangoon.—9. St. Anne, Coast.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinsm.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Mr. W. S. Gantz and Mr. G. Henke. For Hong Kong.—Col. F. J. B. Priestley. For Pondicherey.—Mr. A. Lippmann and Miss C. Jansen.

Per str. Gos.—For Colombo.—Mr. S. Steele.

Per str. Daccs.—For Colomada.—Mr. A. Guthrie. For Vizigapatam.—Mr. and Miss Prondergast. For Calcutta.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per str. Oriental.—For Vizigapatam.—Mr. E. Jones and infant, and Mr. W. B. Liddell. For Rangoom.—Mr. T. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Johnson, Assistant Apothecary J. Marrow. For Singapore.—Mr. F. Noble.

## Bombay.

#### FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT OOMERCARY.

This portion of the native town has been thrown into a state of the most painful excitement by a fearful accident which occurred there yesterday. To understand fully the serious nature of the accident it will be necessary to describe the *locale* somewhat particularly. Opposite the wall of the County Jail on the south side is an extensive range of warehouses belonging to the well-known Kessowjee Naik, built in the form of a parallelogram, and extending over a hundred yards on its longer side, into the native town. The portion immediately facing the Jail was used as a granary. A lane divides the corner of the granary from a crowded chawl, consisting of a ground and upper floor. The latter building is occupied by weavers, and is constructed in the style common to most native chawls, bamboo, mud, and lath being the principal material used. The height of the chawl, although a two-storied building, is only about as lofty as an ordinary cottage without any upper floor would be, while that of the granary was nearly thirty feet, with a stout tiled roof. The weavers were busily engaged in their usual avocations yesterday morning, when about nine or half-past nine o'clock the east wall of the godown opposite was seen to lean forward, and immediately after fell, completely choking up the little lane. The upper part of the wall, which was wholly built of stone and lime, fell upon the end of the chawl facing it, bringing down several sets of rooms. At the same time several hundred bags of linseed poured out, and the roof came in with a tremendous crash. Passers-by fled in all directions, and that part of the chawl still standing was at once abandoned. The people residing at the fatal end, however, had no time to escape, and were nearly all buried in the ruins. Some—more fortunate than the others, or endowed with greater presence of mind and activity—escaped with a few bruises; the older men and helpless women were the principal victims. The cause of the accident was evident. The warehouse is a well-constructed and sound building, but it contained many thousand bags of seed, which had been piled up against the walls of the godown almost to the lofty roof. The east wall, stout as was the material composing it, being no longer able to resist the pressure upon it, gave way, falling, of course, on the outside, followed by an immense outpouring of bags of linseed, the weight of one of which would be alone sufficient to crush a man, if it fell upon him from a moderate height. The shock the whole range of warehouses thus received was so great that the entire east side—extending, as before mentioned, over a hundred yards-

has been thrown out of the perpendicular, and in some parts exhibits great cracks underneath the eaves of the roof, while the pipes bits great cracks underneath the eaves of the root, while the pipes for carrying off the water, which are placed at intervals on the face of the wall, have been wrenched from their fastenings and have fallen forward, being merely supported by their lower rivets. In the immediate vicinity everything was in the greatest confusion. The lane alluded to was for dozens of yards piled to the height of fifteen or twenty feet with the débris of doors, windows, tiles, rafters, stones, rubbish, and bags of linseed. A large part of the fellen has the warmbouse haid almost intent woon and supported solely by of the warehouse laid almost intact upon and supported solely by the huge heaps of seed bags, the side walls standing out grim and bare towering above.

The scene was in the highest degree painful. Crowds of every caste had collected. Yelling and vociferating, utterly regardless of order, the people were continually pressing upon the scene, apparently only to gratify their curiosity. With that remarkable apathy common to the race, few volunteered to aid in removing rubbish that they knew buried a number of their countrymen. The neighbours and lodgers of the chawl were to be seen in scattered groups sobbing convulsively and striking their breasts, and often seized, it would appear with temporary energy, they would rush upon the heap of ruins and work frantically at removing the rubbish, digging into compact heaps of mud and dust and stone with hands and nails The outside crowd had to be pressed into service, which they would reluctantly enter upon. The weavers were all Mussulmans, and to the credit of the race, it must be added, that their coreligionists showed little of that indifference exhibited by the others. When the accident became first known, about ten A.M., Inspector Sweeney, of the Oomercary Division, whose police station is close by, hurried to the spot with what aid he could obtain. Information was then sent off to the Mazagon station whence a mounted policeman or sover was despatched to could obtain. Information was then sent off to the Mazagon station, whence a mounted policeman or sowar was despatched to the Municipal Commissioner's office, while Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner, immediately drove up, attended by some European inspectors and constables, a body of sowars, Mr. Superintendent Moffat, and a number of native policemen. The necessary arrangements were made to keep the ground clear, and the police, the assembled weavers, and some Seedees went to work with a will. Sir Frank Souter came personally to see that the best and quickst means were taken to save life. In an hour's time Mr. McEwen, of the Municipality, arrived, and hearing that people had been buried by the fall of the chawl and godown, collected together a number of men of the Road Department, who rendered most a number of men of the Road Department, who rendered most efficient assistance. Several Europeans also voluntarily did good service, and a large portion of the Jail employés, European and native, were among the workers. For a long time their efforts were unattended with success, but perseverance and energy were rewarded at length, although hardly to the extent those exertions deserved. Between eleven A.M. and twelve noon three bodies were disinterred—one man and two women. The former was fearfully bruised, and died almost immediately afterwards on his way to the J. J. Hospital. The latter are at that excellent institution still, and it is to be hoped will quit it with health. The further details are harrowing. One young married woman was found without mark or bruise, one arm under and her body over her young child, an infant of four months. The child was alive, only very slightly bruised; the mother, in her endeavour to preserve its life by making her was bedy a shield for her offenying was dead. She was suffocated. own body a shield for her offspring, was dead. She was suffocated. A few more powerful efforts in scraping away the debris discovered the body of an old white-headed woman with her skull fractured above the left temple. There was an interval of an hour before the body of an old man was disinterred from under a huge fragment of stone wall literally shattered, a shapeless mass of flesh and bone, crushed out of even the semblance of humanity. A longer interval followed, and the debris, which in the morning had stood to the level of the roof of the standing portion of the chawl, was considerably reduced. But individuals were still missing. Human life was still at stake, and how many lay concealed be-neath that treacherous heap of ruin none could venture to say

At four P.M. the Coroner was sent for-four bodies were lying on stretchers in one of the sound rooms of this ill-fated building. He arrived at five P.M., and the formalites of the inquest were gone through. During that sitting some yet more harrowing sights were witnessed. One poor young woman, Mina by name, acting under the first impulse of terror and the instinct of self-preservation, had ran blindly out of her room on hearing the crash into the street. She then apparently for the first time thought of her infant boy, only four or five months old. She had left it behind, and she ran back for her child. She had the little one safe in her arms, when, a crash, a blow, and all was over. Death must have been instantaneous to both. A great piece of stone had struck her on the face—not one feature from forehead to chin being recognisable. The child's head was crushed. Later on, when almost dusk, the body of a man was taken out crushed also by a mass of that solid wall, the cause of these lamentable disasters. This made a total of seven deaths, but one boy is still reported missing, and at the time the inquest adjourned all the debris had not been cleared away. It is quite impossible that any being with the breath of life in his or her veins will ever now be found. The delay then matters little.

With seven deaths and three dangerous cases in hospital the results of this frightful catastrophe may well be said to be dreadful.

or this rightful catastrophe may well be said to be dreadful.

Every care has been taken for the safetyof the inhabitants in dangerous proximity to the godown. The remainder of the east wall is in a most precarious state, and the Municipality have decided to pull it down. The whole contents of the godown (5,000 bags) are the property of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., whose European representatives visited the scene themselves, as did the Municipal Commissioner and the Scenetter of the Thomas and the Scenetter of cipal Commissioner and the Secretary of the Town Council and one or two other gentlemen.—Times of India, July 14.

### Miscellaneous.

COLONEL E. WADDINGTON.—Some time ago we stated that Colonel E. Waddington, of the 23rd N.I., was one of those who had elected to retire this year, under the provisions of the new retirement scheme, and the last Government Gazette gives us his name as going on the 20th ultimo. Colonel E. Waddington, who entered the service on the 9th December, 1842, rose in the 23rd N.I., of which he was second in command at the time of his retirement. That an officer should have served for thirty-four years in his own regiment, and have left the service without being commandant of it, is a fact to the weight of which comment can add little. A case like this is worth a thousand arguments against the seniority system, and we earnestly hope that a system in which such a case is possible may soon become a thing of the past. It is to such officers as these, sick at heart with hope perpetually deferred, that the new plan of retirement is such a boon, since it enables them to retire on an income adequate to their requirements. Colonel Waddington first saw service in the Persian campaign of 1856-57, and was present at the bombardment of Mohumra, receiving the medal with clasp. He was out after Tantia Topee in 1858-59, and finally was with the Oojein Field Force in 1859-60. He receives his pension of £4,565, and the computed value of his annuity, which is £4,646. By Colonel Waddington's retirement the second in command of the 23rd N.I. becomes vacant.—Times of India.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A very serious charge has been preferred against the Collector of Bombay, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, by Mr. Lacey, a veterinary surgeon living at Breach Candy. A summons has been obtained against Mr. Arbuthnot upon application before Mr. Cooper, the senior magistrate, and the case will come on for hearing next week. It appears that Mr. Arbuthnot was on a recent occasion alone with Mrs. Lacey, and that the latter raised an alarm which brought in several persons from other rooms in the house, to whom she declared that Mr. Arbuthnot had comthe house, to whom she declared that Mr. Arbuthnot had committed an assault of an aggravated character. This the accused, we understand, very energetically denied. Mr. Lacey was at the time up-country, and he was telegraphed for by Mrs. Lacey and her friends. Upon his return to Bombay he placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Chalk and Tunner, under whose advice a summons was applied for. Mr. Arbuthnot's defence is, we understand, in the hands of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland. The case excites the deepest interest in offii ial circles. It is said to be the intention of the senior magistrate to hear the case in his private room. In a matter of such importance, affecting the character of a high official, such a course would be most improper. It is said that Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland are in possession of certain facts which we cannot distinctly allude to, but which render it highly necessary that judgment should be held in suspense until the whole matter is fully investigated. But if the investigation be not public as well as full, a great injustice may easily be done in ignorance of the real circumstances under which the decision of the Court may be given. -Times of India, July 14.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 6. Str. Enphrates, Bussorah.—8. Str. Madura, Calcutta.—9. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—10. Str. Sumatra. Melbourne.—11. Astracana, Liverpool; str. Zambesi, Venice.—12. Str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool.—13. Aljofar, from sea; Glenlyon, Rangoon; Hampden, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From Southampton.—For Bonday.—Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Major Steward, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. J. S. Davies, Vety. surg. Paton. Bandmaster and Mrs. Langlands, and Sub Conductor Gogan. From Brindist.—Mr. Floyd, Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Major Vibart, Lieut. C. W. Douglas, Major C. S. Blair, Mr. H. F. White, Mr. Plaker, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow, and Coionel Dillon. From Venuc.—Capt. Oldham and Mr. A. J. Oldham. From Aden.—Mr. E. H. Stone and Surg. major J. F. Keith.

DEPARTURES

E. H. Stone and Surg. major J. F. Keith.

DEPARTURES.

July 7. Queen's Cliff, Calcutta; str. Venetia, Suez, &c.—8. Str. Bertha, Marseilles, via Canal; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—10. Str. Siam, China, &c.; str. Palm, Kurrachee.—12. Str. India, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Euphrates, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—13. Walmer Castle, Havre; str. Secotra, Coast and Calcutta; str. State of Alabama, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Bonday.—For Southampton.—Mr. G. Bridge, Col. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maule and child, and Mr. C. Talbot. For Bridgell.—Mr. B. Moore and Mr. W. Moorhouse.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydapses.—From Bonday.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. col. Hailes, Mrs. W. M. Dickenson, Mr. J. Tyrie, Mr. J. Sutton, Mr. J. Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fouracres, Mrs. Morton, and Captain C. H. Spragge. For Brindist.—A gentleman, Mr. F. Jennings, Major Falconet, Col. Lester, Capt. J. M. Mitchell, and Capt. Dalrymple. For Venice.—Dr. H. Thom and Mr. De R.nzi.

### Commercial.

Bombay, July 14, 1876,

				M	UNIC	IPAI	L LO	AN.				
6	per Cent.	Munici	pal L	oan		•••	•••	•••	•••	House Rate		
	Ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Market Rate	1144	
					EX	CHAI	NGE	3.				
	On Lone						1- (	R 11.16	ta)			

	On London	Banka Bills	_			
8 1	nonths' sight	t, per rupes	•••	•••	1s. 6 11-16d.	
•	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	1s. 64d. to 1s. 6 15-16d. Credit Bills	١.
5	ditto	<b>d</b> i <b>tt</b> o	•••	•••	1s. 6 d. Docts.	
		BANI	X Al	ND O	THER SHARES.	

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	102
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3250
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1205
Bended Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India. Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	195
Celaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Ra. 3:00
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875

Rs. 700 per share 1100 per share old Rs. 1500 690 per share Its. 1265

Chartered Bank of India. Austraia, and China (82.20)

Colaba Press Company (Rs. 5,000)

Sphinistone Land and Press Company:—

(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)

(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)

(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)

(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)

(C) Share (Rs. 6,000)

Fort Press Company (Rs. 250)

Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)

Frere Land Company (Rs. 250)

Great Epstern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)

Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)

Madraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)

Matras Bank (Rs. 1,000)

Maragon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)

Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)

Duto New Bank (Rs. 250)

Duto New issue (Rs. 1,000)

Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)

Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)

Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 2,500)

United Victoria and Coluba Land Company
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) 280 Rs. 2000 pershare 1200 980 300 730 490 515

Victoria Spinning Ditto New £20 Sh				,000)	•••	•••		•••	Rs. — Rs. 4 d	is.
		PR	ICE	OF B	ULL		&c.			
Sovereigns	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	′	•••			12-14-0
Spanish Dollars	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Do.	229
Five Franc Pieces	3		•••	•••	•••	••	***	per	100 pie	
Bar Silver, 174 dv	rt. be	tter. r	er 100	tolas	•••	•••			•••	106-10
Syces Silver			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	109

FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

COLOMBO.—Typhoid fever has again appeared in Colombo in an epidemic form. Several of the pupils of the Normal School have been attacked, and three of them have, as a matter of prevention, been removed to the Borella Hospital for treatment.

JUDICIAL.—It is, we understand, definitely settled that Sir William Hackett will succeed Sir George Anderson on the Supreme Court Bench, the latter taking up the appointment of Chief Justice at Gibraltar .- Ceylon Times.

THE NEW POSTAGE.—It was expected that the reduced rates of This expectation postage would come into operation on July 1st. will not be realised, however, as the arrangements cannot be at once carried out, and the reduction may possibly not take effect until the beginning of next year.

MR. DUNLOP.—The manager of the Wharf and Warehouse Company, Mr. Walter Dunlop, has within the last few days carried out a resolve he has long entertained, of resigning his charge in order to proceed to Europe with his family. Mr. Grinlinton, of the Colombo Gas and Water Company, has been appointed Manager.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Commission from the Queen the last way and the company of the commission from the company of the company of the commission from the company of the company of the commission from the company of the company of

to the Hon. Mr. Birch, nominating and appointing him Lieut. Governor of Ceylon, has been published in the Government Gazette, along with the additional instructions. It will be seen that the right to precedence next after the Governor is to be waived in favour of the present Commander of the Forces.

A JAIL RISING.—Three Sinhalese convicts belonging to Jaffna jail have succeeded in effectually assaulting two of the guards, one of whom is not expected to survive. Though there were other prisoners on the spot, the valorous three remained masters of the situation, having knocked down one of the guards and broken his bones to splinters, and driven away the other, covered with wounds.

SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—Correspondence is going on between Sir W. Gregory and the Secretary of State on a proposal made by the former that the salaries of civil servants in Ceylon should be raised all round to such an extent as will compensate them for the depreciated value in silver. Our London correspondent understands that no definite reply has yet been given, and I gather that any material increase of expenditure on the fixed establishments would be deprecated just now, whilst so many great public works are in progress or in contemplation.—Ceylon Times.

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## Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 8.)

BARCLAY, P. D., asst. traffic supt., is app. to offic. as traffic supt. of the Rajpootana State Railway, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. O'Callaghan.

CAMPION, J. M., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, from Feb. 10, from the leave on m.c. granted to him.

way, from Feb. 10, from the feave on file. granted to find.

CROUDACE—JOHNSTON.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, exec. engr., 4th grade Rajpootana State Railway, is transfd. from the Ajmere to the Delhi div. of the Rajpootana State Railway. Mr. E. Johnson, exec. engr., 4th grade, transfd. to this line, is posted to the Ajmere div., Rajpootana State Railway.

Duns, D. A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbui div., and left for Agra div. on the 24th ult., where he took

over charge from Mr. H. H. Gahan.

FITZPATRICK, D., of the Bengal Civil Service and barrister at-law, to offic. as a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence

of Mr. J. S. Campbell.

GAHAN.—The notific. placing the services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, asst.

engr. Sindia State Railway, temp. at the disposal of the Foreign
Dept., that officer was relieved of his duties in the Agra div. on the

28th idem.

Green, Lieut. A. O., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab irrigation branch.

HOGAN—PEACOCKE—MORTON—ASHHURST.—Mr. J. Hogan, asst. engr., 2rd grade, P.W.D. Mily. Works, attached to the Saugor div. Mily. Works, is transfd. to the 2nd Allahabad div., instead of to Lucknow div. The notific transfg. Capt. Peacocke, R.E., to 2nd Allahabad div., Military Works, is harply cancelled. Mr. A. Morton again and 2nd Military Works, is hereby cancelled. Mr. A. Morton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, transid. to the 6th circle, is posted to the Lahere div. Mr. F. H. Ashburst, asst. engr., reported his return from priv. leave on Mr. 37 May 27.

JELLICOE, J. T., asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Mysore, is attached to the forest survey dept., for a period of 12 months. Mr.

Jellicoe joined that dept. on June 12. LUSHINGTON, J. I., resumed charge of the offices of accountant gen. and

comr. of paper currency, Bombay, on June 26.
McCally, Capt. A., Madras staff corps, asst. supt. in the Mysore revenue

survey, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade, from May 1.

MARSHALL.—The services of Lieut. col. W. E. Marshall, of the Bengal

staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. dept., from the

MICHELL, R. B., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as reporter in the High Court at Madras, for the Indian law reports, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. J. H. S. Branson.

MURRAY, Capt. H. Y., temp. exec. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana P.W.D., to revert to his substantive app. as exec. engr., 2nd grade, from May 13.

PREECE, J. R., asst. supt., 1st grade, Persian Telegraph, is app. to offic. as a supt. from May 28, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. T. R.

Daniell PREECE.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 99 of June 3, Sergt. G. Preece, R.E., supervisor, 2nd grade, reported his departure to join the Northern Bengal State Railway on the

afternoon of June 16. RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., 9th regt. N.I., to offic. as political asst., 3rd class, and to be posted to Morar as asst. cantonment magistrate, from

the date of receiving charge, v. Major Burlton.

RIDGEWAY, Capt. J. W., offic. political agent, 3rd class, is app. 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana.

ROBRETS.—The services of the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Rengal

disposal of the Goyt. of Bengal.

Shephard, notified in the notific of this dept., No. 10, dated May 10 last, is cancelled at his own request. THOMSON, A. B., asst. locomotive supt., is transf. temp. to the Punjab

Northern State Railway. WOOD. MASON-NEVILL. Dr. J. Anderson, curator of the India Museum, having returned on May 29 from the furl granted to him, the tollowing officers reverted to their substantive apps. from that date:--Mr. J. Wood-Mason, 1st asst. curator, and Mr. G. Nevill, asst. sec. and librarian and asst. curator.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. A temp. vacancy having occurred in the office of the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces by the departure, on leave, of the Hon. Sir J. Strachey E.C.S.I., the Gov. gen. of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of H.M., to app. Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.B., chief comr. of Oudh, to offic. as Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces, during the absence of the Hon. Sir J. Streeber v. C.S. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., to offic. as chief .comr. of Oudh, v. Sir G. Couper, Bart., C.B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. with effect from June 29, consequent on the departure of Col. W. W. H. Great-

hed, c.B., R.E., on furl.:—
To tempy. chief engr., 1st class:—Col. F. T. Haig, R.E., chief engr., 2nd

To tempy. chief engr., 2nd class:—Brevet col. L. Russell, R.E., tempy. chief engr., 3rd class.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for State Railways, is granted three months' priv. leave from June 26.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT

Mr. E. G. Wells, commander of the Indian Govt. steamer Tenasserim, to offic. tempy. as supt. of the Indian Govt. dockyard at Kidderpore.

Mr. W. J. Powell, late Indian Navy, commander of the Indian Govt. str.

Palhousie, to offic tempy, as commander of the Indian Govt. str. Tenasserim, v. Wells, and to act as supt. of the Indian Govt. dockyard at Kidderpore, during the abs. of Mr. Wells in the Tenasserim.

Mr. D. B. King, late Indian Navy, and late commander of the Indian Govt. str. Nemesis, to offic tempy, as agent for transports and Govt.

signments, v. Mr. R. B. Yates, officg. 1st asst. master attendant, or until further orders.

\*BRITISH BURMAH.
Capt. H. R. Spearman, asst. comr. of the 1st grade, and office dep. comr. of the 4th grade in British Burmah, to officiate as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th April last, during the absence

on furlough of Mr. S. F. A. Smith, C.S., or until further orders.

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission,

with effect from 1st March, 1876 :-Lieut. col. E. B. Sladen, dep. comr., 2nd grade, and officg. comr. of

Arakan, to be comr. of Arakan. Lieut. col. A. R. McMahon, dep. comr., 3rd (officg. 2nd) grade, to be

dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Capt. G. A. Strover, dep. comr., 4th grade, to be dep. comr., 5th

grade. Mr. B. Stainforth, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, in Oudh, to be dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, with effect from the 26th Feb. last, v. Mr. J.

E. Burton, deceased. Mr. H. A. F. Snith, asst. dist. supt. of police, to be dist. supt., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Stanforth.

Mr. C. F. Sharpe, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in Oudh, to be dist.

supt. of police. 1st grade, with effect from the 25th April last, v. Col-DeS. Barrow, promoted.

Capt. M. Tweedie, dist. supt., 3rd grade, to be dist. supt., 2nd grade,

v. Major Sharpe

Major M. M. Procter, dist. supt., 4th grade, to be dist. supt., 3rd grade, v. Capt Tweedie Mr. D. Cargill, dist. supt., 5th grade, to be dist. supt., 4th grade, v.

Major Procter. Mr. G. J. Low, asst. dist. supt. of police, to be dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. Cargill.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

Simla, June 19.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State the following proms. and appts. are made in the Commission of the Central Provs., with effect from April 1:-

Lieut. col. H. F. Newmarch, dep. comr. of the 3rd class, to be dep.

comr. of the 2nd class.

Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr. of the 4th class, to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class.

Capt. M. M. Bowie, Mr. J. F. Beddy, Mr. A. M. Russell, Major C. H.

Plowden, to be asst. comrs. of the 1st class.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Capt. J. W. Macdougall, Capt. R. M. B. Thomas,
Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Capt. W. Vertue, to be asst. comrs. of the 2nd

Capt. T. A. Scott, Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., Capt. E. A. Pemberton, to be asst. comrs. of the 3rd

The following temp. proms. are made in the Central Provs. Commission, with effect from April 1 :-

Lieut. col. W. B. Thomson, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S.; Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comrs., 2nd class.

Major H. C. E. Ward, dep. comr., 4th class; Capt. M. M. Bowie, asst. comr., 1st class, and office. dep. comr., 4th class; Major C. H. Plowden, asst. comr., 1st class, and office. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comrs., 3rd class.
Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr.,

Mr. T. Drysdale, registrar, indicial comr.'s court; Capt. E. W. C. H.

Miller (supy.), to offic. as asst. comrs., 2ud class. Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., asst. comr. (supy.); Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., asst. comr. (supy.); Mr. B. H. Hennessy, asst. comr. (supy.); Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr. (supy.); Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr. (supy.), to offic. as asst. comrs., 3rd class.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 5.)

Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. supt. of police, acted as asst. polit. agent of the Nagra Hills from Nov. 21 to Dec. 23, 1873. Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the



Choadanga div. in the Nuddea dist., now on leave, is app. to have charge of the Atta div. of the Mymensingh dist., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. J. Reed is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police, and is posted to Rungpore

Mr. J. V. S. Pope, M.A., is app. to the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service, v. Mr. A. C. Jackson, resigned, and is posted to the Patna College.

Mr. J. Behrendt is app. to be in charge to the duties of a professor in the Dacca College, from the date on which he assumed charge, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. W. T. Webb.

Mr. H. H. Davis, 2nd grade, asst. conservator of forests, is app. to offic.

in the 1st grade of asst. conservators, from April 1 last.

Mr. W. Jacob, dep. conservator of forests, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to have charge of the Sunderburs Forest div.

Mr. J. Campbell, exec. engr., 3rd grade, who was deputed to Singapore for duty under the Govt. of the Straits Settlement, reported his return to Calcutta on the 25th inst., and is posted to the Orissa circle.

Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, sub engr., 2nd grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is perm. to resign his app. in the P.W. Dept., from June 25.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 24.)

Mr. J. Ives to be sub lieut. in the Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Sub lieut. J. Wilcox.

Mr. E. A. Phillips, and Mr. W. Bonnaud, to be confd. in their apps. reectively as beadmaster, Bareilly College, and headmaster, Zilla School, Moradabad, from March 19, the date on which Mr. P. Robinson was app. Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Capt. F. W. Buller, dist. supt. of police. 5th grade, to offic. in the 4th grade, from April 1, the date on which Capt. F. E. Wiggens went on

farl.

From May 2, the date on which Lieut. col. R. Cadell, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, went on furl.: - Mr. J. W. Williams, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade; Capt. C. H. Cantor, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade; and Mr. B. Alone,

dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. in the 4th grade.

From April 27, the date on which Col. G. Swiney, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, returned from furl. and assumed charge of the Benares dist. police:—Capt. A. Ollivant, dist. supt. of police, from the 1st to the 2nd grade; and Mr. J. W. Williams, dist. supt. of police, from the 2nd to the 3rd grade.

From May 10, the date on which Mr. C. C. Hicks, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, returned from furl. and assumed charge of the Banda dist. police:-Mr. B. Alone, dist. supt. of police, from the 4th to the 5th grade.

Mr. R. Scott, asst. mag. and coll., Muttra to Muzaffarnagar

Surg. major J. Jones, civil surg., from Saharanpur to Allahabad, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major H. S. Smith.

Surg. R. C. Sanders, civil surg., from Azamgarh to Saharanpur, v. Surg. major J. Jones.

Surg. J. Moran, officg. civil surg., from Mainpuri to Azamgarh, v. Surg.

R. C. Sanders.

Major C. R. Matthews, officg. cantonment mag., Agra, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, in suits not exceeding the pecuniary limit of Rs. 500, to be exercised within the cautonments of Agra.

The resignation of his app. by Mr. L. E. Saubolle, supervisor, 2nd grade, Cawnpore dist., Allahabad Provincial div., is accepted from May 23.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his arrival at Allaha-

bad on the 29th ult.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following tempy. proms. in the engr. estab.:

From May 3, Mr. P. Nelson to exec. engr., 3rd grade, v. Capt. F. V. Corbett, on furl.

Lient. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., to exec. engr., 4th grade, v. Mr. Nelson. Mr. W. P. V. Horst to asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Lieut. Hyslop. Sergt. R. Fryer, supervisor, 2nd grade, left Narora on April 29, and

joined the Distributaries Div., Lower Ganges Canal, on May 1.

Sergt. G. Reynolds, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, Narora div., Lower

Ganges Canal, is transfd. to the Buildings and Roads Branch.

#### PUNJAB.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 22.)

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Lieut. col. W. Stenhouse, dep. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is prom. to dep. conservator, 1st grade, with effect from March 17, v. Capt. W. Douglas, dec.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Mr. E. Sparling, asst. conservator of forests, 1st grade, is app. to offic. as dep. conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from Feb. 8.

The Hon the Lieut gave in the conservator of the Lieut gave in the lieut

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following prom., with effect from April 1, v. Lieut. col. P. Maxwell, ret.:—
Mr. H. E. Perkins, dep. comr., 2nd class, to be dep. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. col. F. J. Millar, dep. comr., 3rd class, to be dep. comr., 2nd class. Major E. P. Gurdon, asst. comr., 1st class, to be dep. comr., 3rd class. Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class. Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following prom., with effect from May 1, v. Lieut. col. H. B. Urınston, ret.:—

Lieut. col. J. E. B. Parsons, dep. comr., 2nd class, to be dep. comr., 1st

Major E. L. Ommaney, dep. comr., 3rd class, to be dep. comr., 2nd class. Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. comr., 1st class, to be dep. comr., 3rd class. Mr. J. Smyth, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class. Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. E. Bamfield is app. an offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, and posted

6th Punjab Infantry.-Regtl. order, dated Jan 20, making the following provisional apps. consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. W. C. Chowne, offic. 2nd in comd., on leave, preparatory to furl. :-

Capt. T. F. Bruce, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. Capt. A. N. Sandilands, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as qrmr.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st wing subaltern.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 10.)

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the District Schools Committee of Goalpera:

Dr. J. P. Cromarty, Mr. W. R. Fisher, Babu Hali Ram Barua, Babu Prosono Kumar Chowdri.

(Assam Gazette, June 24.)

Mr. W. E. Ward, M., C.S., officg. judge of the Assam Valley districts, having been recalled to duty on March 23, the unexpired portion of the three months' priv. leave granted to him by the Govt. of Bengal, in their orders, dated Feb. 3, published in the Calcutta Gazette of Feb. 9, Part I., p. 131, and which he availed himself of on the 10th idem, is cancelled.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., Cachar, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily in that district the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also with the powers of a dep. coll. in the above dist.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 8.)

BOULDERSON.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. col. S. S. Boulderson, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £257.5s., date of retirement July 1, to be paid in England.

EYRE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps

from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. G. S. Eyre, 36th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 5th regt. N.L.I., May 15.

Hammick, Capt. St. V. A., 43rd foot, asst. garrison instructor, to be gar-

rison instructor, v. Major G. G. Hannen, resigned.

PUBHE, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. R., ts perm. to retire from the service from July 5. Ordinary pension, £456. 4s.; annuity, £595. 8s., to be paid in England.

THACKER .- With reference to the retirement of Staff Vet. surg. W. Thacker, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. Thacker to be remount agent at the Presidency.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. B. J., officg. 2nd wing subalt. 4th Sikh inf., to be officg. 1st wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf., v. Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, app. to the Army Commissariat Dept. on prob.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following apps. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:-

Capt. F. Lance, 2nd in com. and squad. other 2nd cav., to offic. as comdt., during the absence on turl. to Europe of Col. T. G. Kennedy.

Capt. J. H. Broome, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Capt. Lance.
Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer,

v. Capt. Broome.

Capt. J. R. Campbell, adjt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt.

Lieut. L. T. Bishop, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt. until the return from furl. of Capt. E. B. Bishop.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :-

No. 170, dated June 3, confirming order issued by the brigdr. gen. comdg. Hyderabad Contingent, dated May 30, directing Surg. C. E. McVittie, 1st inf., to assume med. charge of 2nd cav., No. 1 batty. staff and details at Bolarum, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the date of departure on special duty of Surg. major B. Williamson, M.B., 2nd cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 180, dated June 13, confirming regtl. order of the 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, dated April 20, directing Lieut. W. H. Salmon, wing subalt., to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. W. G. C.

Johnstone, transfd. to 1st inf., Hyderabad Contingent.
Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, R.A., squad. subalt., 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from May 19, 1875, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:-Lieut col. (brevet col.) J. J. O'Bryen, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 22nd (Punjab) regt. of N.I., date of arrival at Bombay, June 16.

Capt. J. H. W. Osborne, late 44th regt. of N.I., date of arrival at Bom. bay, March 23 (date of departure on furl., March 28, 1873). Capt. S. C. MacTier, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 33rd (the Alla-

habad) regt. of N.I., date of arraal at Bombay, June 14.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head Quarters, Simla, June 26.)

FORSTER.—Regtl. order could., dated June 15, app. Capt. C. H. Forster, attached 30th N.I., to offic, as qrmr., v. Lieut. A. T. Banon, on leave. IRWIN.—Regtl. order could., dated March 14, app. Lieut. J. F. Irwin to act as interpreter to 59th foot, from the 12th idem, v. Lieut. P. H. N. Lake.

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NEWALL.-Dehra Dun station order confd., dated June 12, app. Lieut. W. P. Newall, 1st wing subalt. 2nd Goorkha regt., to be station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. W. Hill, proceeded on

ALERLD.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 15, making the following app. in the 16th N.I., consequent on Capt. J. W. A. Michell, office, 1st wing subalt., being app. to offic. as wing officer 36th N.I.:—Capt. R. H. SALKELD. Salkeld, officg. adj., to resume his app. as 1st wing subalt., and to con-

WALKER—SAMUELLS—JACKSON—NICHOLLS.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 10, making the following apps. in the 32nd N.I. from May 1, consequent on the abs. of Lieut. col. G. A. Williams at Simla on special duty:—Major T. N. Walker, officg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. A. P. Samuells, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command. Capt. E. C. S. Jackson, office, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer. Capt. T. Nicholls, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other

(Head-Quarters, Simla, June 30 to July 4.)

Barclay, Lieut. T. G., 66th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be office. 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., on prob.

DANDRIDGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, app. Lieut. C. C. W. Dandridge, 1st batt. 25th foot, to offic. as interp., v. Capt. W. G.

Thomas, app. officg. brigade major at Cawnpore.

ELDERTON, Col. A., Bengal staff corps, doing gen. duty at Barrackpore, is transfd. to Allahabad, and will join that station on the expiration of

his gen. leave of absence.

FENWICK, Lieut. M. J. E., to be adjt. 80th regt., v. Boydell, dec., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

GARBETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 12, app. Lieut. C. H. V.
Garbett to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 3rd Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties as 2nd squad. subalt., with effect from April 25, v. Capt. G. W. Willock, proceeded on sick leave.

Jacob, Major W. V. FitzG., Bengal staff corps, to be office. wing officer 34th N.I., until the return from furl. of Capt. Pratt.

LANDON, Capt. A., gen. list, inf., returned from employment on the P.W.D., is attached for duty to the 8th N.I.

MAITLAND, Capt. W. G., offic. 2nd wing subaltern, to be 1st wing subaltern 44th N.I., v. Udney, who vacates on prom.

RYALL, Lieut. col. B. W., offic. comdt. 8th Bengal cav., to be comdt., v.

Ward, retired.
WILCOX.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed in mily. surveying and field engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee: Major E. R. C. Wilcox, Bengal staff corps, passed with the "ordinary certificate."

SNIDER RIFLES.—The Government has been pleased to sanction the issue of ten Snider rifles to each regiment of N.I. not already equipped with that arm, in view to enable the men to compete in shooting matches

on equal terms with regiments so armed.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major I. Ketchen, R.H.A., to Kashmir, from May 11 to Nov. 11, on private affairs. Col. G. Selby, R.A., to remain at Koonoor, from July 9 to Oct. 24, on private affairs in extension. Lieut. col. J. Kelly, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R.E., to England, from date of embarkation. Major C. E. Rennie, 44th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Major and local lieut. col. J. H. H. Gammell, 54th foot, to remain in England from Sept. 6, 1876, to March 5, 1877, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Col. W. Q. Pogson, B.I., to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from May 27 to Nov. 27, on private affairs. Capt. C. D. Swete, Bengal staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs, for two years. Vet. surg. J. B. W. Skoulding, R.H.A., to Murree, from July 8 to Jan. 3, 1877. Sub. lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. J. B. H. Read, 2-1st foot, to England, from date of embarkation.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Begulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:-Mr. W. R. Tucker, extra assistant commissioner, Jalaun, has obtained privilege leave for three months from Aug. 1. Mr. W. Kaye, officiating magistrate and collector, Agra, privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days from Aug. 1. The untaken portion of the furl. granted to Mr. C. C. Hicks, district superintendent of police, is cancelled. Mr. E. Hickie, collector of customs, Hissar, has obtained six months' leave under the terms of Section 15 Chapter IV. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of May 3. Mr. J. W. Macnabb, commissioner and superintendent, Hissar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the afternoon of June 20. months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major C. H. Grace, deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, from Aug. 1. Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, for two months, from the 1st inst. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Atia district of the Mymensingh district, for three months, from July 15 next. Mr. G. J. Paterson, officiating assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares, for three months. Mr. E. F. J. Porcelli, assistant sub deputy opium agent, for six months, in extension. Mr. C. Bouracres, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Debree workshop division, for two years, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from July 1. Capt. E. W. Samuells, Bengal staff corps, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 1st grade, privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. Brereton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for six months, without allow-ances, from May 1. Capt. C. E. Shepherd, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, preparatory leave from June 1 to June 12. Capt. the Hon. G. C. Napier, on special duty in Persia, three months' privilege

leave, from March 23. The Hon. L. S. Jackson, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on June 19 of the privilege leave granted to him. Major G. P. de P. Falconet, R.E., temporary superintending engineer, 1st grade, Military works brauch, for twenty-three days' subsidiary leave, from July 6, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, July 4.)

BABER, E. M., acting 2nd asst. superint., to be 2nd asst. superint., reve-

nue survey.

Burnell, A. C., acting dist. and sessions judge of South Tanjore, to act as dist. and sessions judge of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Kin.

dersley on leave, or until further orders.

COMYN, W. H., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the Tinnevelly dist, without prejudice to his app. as officg. judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura.

ELMHIRST, Major gen. C., c.B., comdg. Mysore div., to be a lay trustee of

St. Mark's Church, Rangalore. FERRAND, J. G., registrar of assurances of the Madras dist., to act as inspector gen. of registration during the absence of the Hon. V. Ramiengar on priv. leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his app. as registrar.

LOCKE, S. R., dep. coll. of Tinnevelly, to be a lay trustee of the church

at Palamcottah.

MACGREGOR, A. M., dep. coll. and mag. of Wynad, in the Malabar dist, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Pelly, Rev. C. H., M.A., to be a jun. chaplain in the room of the Rev. H. W. Russell.

PRENDERGAST, H. G., to act as asst. superint. of police, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Egan on leave.

Ross, H. T., asst. to the coll. and magis. of Bellary, to act as head

asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Crosthwaite on other duty.

ROUPELL, N. A., acting principal asst., Vizagapatam, to act as coll. and magis. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam

during the absence of Mr. Goodrich on priv. leave.

ROWLAND, C. H., master attendant, Vizagapatam, to be 2nd asst. master attendant, Madrat, Madrat, in succession to Mr. W. H. Bartlett app. master attendant of Cochin.

Wood.—The services of Major H. W. Wood, royal (Madras) engrs., are

placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 4.)

BLAKE, Major gen. H. W., inf., is perm. to reside and draw his pay in Europe

SHAW, Capt. A. J., gen. list, qrmr. 28th regt. N.I., has reported his return from Europe.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Madras staff corps

To be majors, having completed twenty years' service. Capts. T. Higginson, A. Cook, and T. H. Stoten, from June 26.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, June 20.)

Clubley.—Order confd., dated June 17, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, app. Major Clubley, staff corps, without prejudice to his duties as barrack master, to the charge of pensioners and family payments, and president of the Station Prize Committee, v. Major Dickenson, relieved.

Hallett, Capt. W. H., staff corps, has passed an examination in milylaw, qualifying for app. in the Judge Advocate Gen.'s Dept.

Harris, Major H. T., staff corps, from on prom., to gen. duty, Secunderabad.

PRESGRAVE.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. May 9, Sub lieut. E.R.J. Presgrave, 21st foot, is directed to attend the eight months' course of gar-

rison instruction, commencing at Bangalore on the 15th inst.

SMYTH.—With reference to G.O.C.C. June 2, directing Lieut. S. G. Smyth,

B baty. C brig. R.H.A., to proceed to Seounderabad, that officer is
directed to travel at the public expense.

(Head Quarters, Ostacamund, June 26.)

CAMPBELL—Stephens. Order could, dated June 14, by the comdt. 31st regt. L.I., app Capt. C. C. Campbell to offic. as wing officer from June 18. 15, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major G. N. Stephens, app. officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer to the regt. until the arrival of Major J. N. Wilson.

GILLESPIE—SWALES.—Order confd., dated March 15, by the officer comleft wing 89th rest. app. Lance company W. Cillespie acting school-

left wing 89th regt., app. Lance corporal W. Gillespie acting schoolmaster, and Mrs. Ann Swales acting schoolmistress to the wing, from

March 8.

STEVENS—CAMPBELL.—Order confd., dated June 15, by the comdt. 31st L.I., app. Major G. N. Stephens to offic. as comdt., and Capt. C. C. Campbell as 2nd in com. and wing officer, from July 16, the latter without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. T. H. Stoddard, retired.



1873.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Sergt. major E. Hickey, C brig. R.H.A., is transfd. to the unattached list from date of his app. to offic. sub conductor in the ordnance dept.

The posting of Lieut. T. H. E. Acton to A batty. 20th brig. R.A., is confirmed.

Capt. T. W. Roberts, No. 1 batty. 5th brig. R.A., to proceed to Tong. hoo forthwith is cancelled

Sergt. J. Armitage, P.W.D., is remanded to the 42nd compy. R.E.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN THE EAST.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions:-

-Sub lieut. E. E. M. Lawford to be lieut., dated Aug. 9. 43rd Regt.-

43rd Regt.—Sub lieut. E. E. M. Lawford to be fieut, dated Aug. 9. Sub lieut. H. A. Littledale to be lieut., dated Nov. 12, 1873. 44th Regt.—Sub lieut. J. G. Morris to be lieut., dated Feb. 28, 1874. 45th Regt.—Sub lieut. J. F. Worlledge to be lieut., dated Feb. 28, 1874. 48th Regt.—Sub lieut. M. J. Munro to be lieut., dated Feb. 28, 1874.

67th Regt.-Sub lieut. W. A. D'Oyly Mealy to be lieut., dated Feb. 12,

Sub lieut. J. P. Sparling to be lieut., dated Feb. 23, 1874.
89th Regt.—Sub lieut. R. H. C. Tufnell to be lieut., dated April 23,

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Colonel R. S. Couchman, commandant 34th Light Infantry, from May 9 to Sept. 30; this cancels the privilege leave granted to the above officer by the officer commanding Malabar and Canara. Surg. C. J. O'Neill, from June 17 or date of departure, for four months, Neilgherries. Major J. N. Hunter, Royal (Madras) Engineers, district engineer, Salem, on private affairs for two

## Bombay.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 6.)

FLEET, J. F., C.S.—The app. of this officer to act as asst. political agent in the Southern Mahratta country, is cancelled.

Giles, R., divisional mag. of Shikarpur and Sukkur, was in charge of the office of superint. of police, Shikarpur, from May 27. JARDINE, J., assumed charge of the office of joint sessions judge in the

Tanna div. on the 21st ult.

LARCOM, G., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

MANDER, Major A. T., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Khandesh, from Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E.
SEALY—KENNEDY.—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy and W. P. Kennedy respec-

tively delivered over and received charge of the office of cantonment

mag. at Aden on June 22.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 13.)

Crawford, E. C. G., asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, is apptd. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the undermentioned villages in the dist. of Ahmedabad:—Harnia, Ninama, Shekhrod, Uri, Ganjagal, Samadhiala, Goria, Nadala, Noli, Bhadla, Nagarka, Loia, and Chorwira.

Maidment, J. S., chief asst. and acct. in H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, returned

to duty on the 20th ult. from the sick leave granted to him.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Sind Commission:—
Mr. D. B. Crawford to act as 2nd class dep. coll. in Sind, v. Major

E. W. Trevor, proceeded on leave.
Mr. C. E. S. Steele to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. D. B. Craw.

Mr. C. Mules to act as supernum. dep. coll., v. C. E. S. Steele. Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Mahomed to act as supernum. dep. coll., v. Mr. G. MacLeod, proceeded on leave.

Khan Saheb Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan to act as 1st class extra asst. coll. in Sind, v. Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Mahomed.

Mr. H. T. Ommanney has been app. to act as extra 2nd asst. coll. of

#### BOMBAY POLICE.

The Bombay Government Gazette of July 6 contains the followings apps. in the Bombay Police Establishment :-

Lieut. J. Humfrey to be dist. supt. of police in the Broach dist., but to

continue to serve as special police officer in Kattywar.

Mr. H. Scannell to be dist. supt. of police in the Surat dist., but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police.

Mr. J. E. Down is confd. as dist. supt. of police in the Ratnagiri dist., with effect from April 1.

Mr. W. B. Prescott to be 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist.

Lieut, T. R. M. Macpherson to be 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Tanna dist.

Mr. H. J. Duggan, barrister at law, to be asst. dist. supt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist., but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpur dist.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 13.)
Kellie.—The services of Lieut. E. C. Kellie, 23rd regt. N.L.I., are placed at the disposal of Govt., and he has been app. an extra aide-decamp on H.E.'s personal staff.

-LUCKHARDT .- Consequent on the return from furl, of Capt. W. Luckhardt, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following reversion and promotion amongst commissariat officers are ordered, to have effect from the 17th ult.:—Capt. T. Teed, act. dep. asst. comp. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of act. sub asst. comp. gen., 1st class. Capt. W. Luckhardt, sub asst. comp. gen., 1st class, to be acting der. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

#### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered, to have effect from June 15 :-

Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, probationer in the commissariat dept., is confd. in the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and will act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. F. J. Caldecott, R.A., comy. of ordnance, is app. to act as superint. of the gunpowder factory, Kirkee, during the absence of Col. Haggard, on furl. to Europe.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 5.)
Burton, Sergt. J., to be acting sub conductor from June 17, v. Sub con-

ductor Sincock, proceeded to Europe on m.c.

HOWARD, Magazine sergt. T., Ordnance Dept., is reported to have passed
the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard test.

RAMBLE, Sergt. J., 6th brig. R.A., is app. to the Bombay harbour defences, and transf. to the unattached list, from the 4th ult.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, July 12.)
Broome, Lieut. W. A., 2nd wing subalt. 29th N.I., is att. to the 30th
N.I. as a temporary measure, and directed to join at the public expense.

FORTEATH—PENTON—CATHCART.—Major F. P. Forteath, officg. wing officer 18th N.I., to be wing officer, v. Lieut. col. March, ret.; Lieut. H. E. Penton, 1st wing subalt. and officg. qrmr., to be qrmr., v. Capt. Hennell, dec.; Capt. H. D. Cathcart, staff corps (now on furl.), to be 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. Penton.
REYNOLDS.—Sind Frontier Force order confd., dated June 17, directing

Capt. E. S. Reynolds, officg. 2nd in com. 1st Sind Horse to perform

the duties of his substantive appt. in addition thereto.

Trench—Walter.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, directing Capt.

Trench, qrmr. 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Walter,
lst wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to their respective duties, in succession to Major Gayer, proc. on leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Flynn, chief translator and interpreter, High Court, privilege leave for three months, from July 7, or from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. G. Turner, supernumerary assistant collector, Surat, for three months, in extension. Mr. J. D. Wadia, master builder and surveyor to the port, having returned to duty on July 4 from the three months' privilege leave granted him, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. J. F. Lester, staff corps, political superintendent, Sawant Wari, for 137 days. Lieut. col. T. E. Hughes, 9th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Surg. P. Smith, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. H. W. Joynt, to remain at Bombay for thirty days, from June 22. Capt. and adjt. C. W. Brereton, 20th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. F. Woodward, 68th foot, for three months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation. private affairs, from date of embarkation.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 1. 65th Foot.-Lieut. gen. R. N. Phillips to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., dec.

#### ROYAL WARRANT.

The following Royal Warrant was promulgated to the army on Saturday, by direction of the Secretary of State for War: Victoria R.

Whereas we deem it expedient to revise in certain cases, as a temporary measure, the amount of levy-money payable for recruits, passed into our

Our will and pleasure is that so much of article 515 of our warrant of Our will and pleasure is that so much of article 515 of our warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, as directs that the sum of £1 be paid to the recruiting party (including the bringer) on a recruit being passed into our service at his corps, shall be suspended for a period of twelve months for every gunner recruit raised for the Royal Artillery, and that from May 10, 1876, to May 9, 1877, the recruiting party (including the bringer) shall receive levy-money at the rate of £1. 5s. for each gunner recruit passed into our recruiting 1 Artillery. regiment of Royal Artillery.
Given at our Court at Windsor, this 29th day of June, 1876, in the

fortieth year of our reign.-By her Majesty's command,

GATHORNE HARDY. Digitized by GOGIC

## Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

Anderson—At Bombay, July 12, wife of S. W. Anderson, daughter.
Atkinson—At Calcutta, July 4, wife of J. H. Atkinson, daughter.
Baddeley—At Madras, July 2, wife of Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.,

BADGLEY—At Shillong, June 29, wife of Capt. W. F. Badgley, son. BUTTS—At Dalhousie, Punjab, June 23, wife of Capt. Butts, 18th (Royal Irish) regt., daughter.

CLARKE-At Bareilly, July 6, wife of Major H. S. Clarke, Madras staff corps, daughter.

CLAY—At Deolie, July 3, wife of Major C. H. Clay, daughter. CROMBIE—At Rangoon, June 24, wife of Dr. A. Crombie, civil surgeon,

FAWKES-At Valetta, Malta, July 28, wife of Capt. Fawkes, 71st Highland L.I., daughter.

GAUDOIN-At Madras, July 4, wife of T. G. A. Gaudoin, Forest Department, son.

Graves -At Naini Tal, July 7, wife of Surg. major W. Graves, Army Medical Department, son.

GREIG—At Kirkee, July 10, wife of Capt. P. H. Greig, R.H.A., son. HARDY—At Barrackpore, July 2, wife of Rev. A. O. Hardy, daughter. HAY—At Trevandrum, July 4, wife of Major W. Hay, assistant resident, daughter.

HOOPER-At Dalhousie-square, Bombay, July 4, wife of F. W. Hooper, daughter.

HORSFALL—At Camp Deolalee, July 6, wife of T. Horsfall, chaplain, son. Ingles—At Kincaid, Marlborough, New Zealand, May 14, wife of Henry A. Ingles (late 78th Highlanders), daughter.

JENKINS—At Simla, June 8, widow of Lieut. R. E. A. Jenkins, 20th Punjab L.I., daughter.

JOSEPH-At Nusseerabad, July 1, wife of Capt. F. W. Joseph, B.C.S.,

McDonell.—At Julpigori, July 6, wife of J. C. McDonell, A. C. Forests, Man—At Jounpore, July 4, wife of G. O. Man, daughter.

MEUGENS—At Calcutta, July 9, wife of J. G. Meugens, son.

MURPHY—At Uppor Colaba, July 9, wife of Surg. J. P. Murphy, Bombay

Medical Establishment, daughter. RADCLIFFE-At Mhow, June 30, wife of Lieut. Radcliffe, Bombay staff corps, son.

ROWLANDSON-At Mangalore, July 4, wife of Lieut. col. W. Rowlandson,

daughter. SIM-At Kasauli, June 30, wife of Lieut. George H. Sim, R.E., daughter. STEEL—At Naini Tal, wife of Capt. E. H. Steel, Bengal staff corps, son. STEWART—At Bangalore, June 27, wife of Major R. C. Stewart, daughter. TREGEAR—At Lucknow, July 4, wife of Capt. V. M. Tregear, 41st regt.

Bengal inf., daughter.

TREVOR-At Broach, July 2, Mrs. A. C. Trevor, daughter.

VINCENT-At Mhow, July 5, wife of Condr. J. P. Vincent, Commissariat Dept., daughter.

WILLIAMS—At Negapatam, July 5, wife of R. K. Williams, daughter. WRIGHT—At Naini Tal, July 7, wife of F. N. Wright, C.S., son. YATES—At Bombay, July 11, wife of Frank Yates, asst. supt. of police,

Panch Mahals, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

BUSH-WILSON.-At Madras, July 5, Charles J., youngest son of the late T. W. Bush, exec. engr., to Adelaide M., eldest daughter of the late James A. Wilson, of the Govt. Secretariat.

James A. Wilson, of the Govt. Secretariae.

MILLER—APPLETON.—At Bombay, July 11, Edward Miller, to Susie, third daughter of Rev. William Appleton, London.

MUSTON—KENT.—At Kidderpore, July 8, Harrington J. Muston, of Lall Pahari Factory, Rampore Haut, to Emily J. L., youngest daughter of the late Lieut. col. Robert Kent, H.E.I.C.S.

#### DEATHS.

BOLTON-At Kidderpore, July 4, Mabel C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A.

CRAWFORD—At Nellore, July 2, Alice M. M., infant of J. W. Crawford. CRUICKSHANKS—At Poonamalee, July 7, Wm. Cruickshanks, C. M. Society, aged 75.

DEBNAM-At Bilsee, Robilkhund, July 30, George A. Debnam, aged 55.

GIORSETTI—At Belgaum, July 5, Mary, wife of J. Giorsetti.
GRANT—At Hamirpur, July 2, Chas. Grant, B.C S., judge of Banda.
GRAVES—At Cuttack, July 2, Mary, infant daughter of T. B. A. Graves.
GRIBBLE—At Madras, June 30, Lilian, infant daughter of T. D. B.

Gribble, C.S. HERON-At Simla, July 6, Miss C. M. A. Heron, aged 21.

HUMPHREYS-At Negapatam, July 2, wife of H. Humphreys, postmaster, ared 32.

JORDAN—At Calcutta, July 3, Gregory P. Jordan, aged 54.
LESLIE—At Allyghur, July 3, Harry Leslie.
OLIVER—S. Oliver, July 5, bandmaster 3rd regt. N.I., aged 56.

RHODES—At Upper Scinde, Alex. Rhodes, C.E., asst. engr., P.W.D. (I.V.S. Railway), aged 38.

ROLLO—At Calcutta, July 1, Robert G. Rollo, aged 37.

SMITH—At Calcutta, July 3, Mary J., wife of T. D. Smith, aged 45.

STEPHEN—At Coorg, June 30, A. Stephen, late of the May Malay Estate, aged 36.

VANDRIEL—At Madras, Louisa M., youngest daughter of the late G. Vandriel.

Mr. Andrew's skating rink was opened in Chauringhi on Monday, July 3.

## Home.

#### THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided at the annual examination of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Tuesday, and Prince Louis Napoleon was also present. Fortytwo out of forty-three cadets who went up for commissions passed. Of these, owing to the great demand for officers in the Royal Artillery, twenty-one had by special arrangement volunteered for examination from the second class, and the Director-General expressed an opinion that the successful effort which had been made to meet the exceptional circumstances reflected most creditably upon the capabilities of the institution. The average age of the commissionclass was nineteen years and ten months, and the general behaviour of the whole establishment had been excellent.—Lord Napier of Magdala, in addressing the cadets, said every one present had before him the making of a great career. Those who were about to enter the Royal Engineers would find a severe competition in the engineers of other nations, and the Artillery also would find that other nations were making rapid strides in this especial branch, requiring all the exertions of which they were capable to maintain the high place which the Royal Artillery held in the estimation of the world. The following were then presented with commis-

POVAL ENGINEERS

1	к	OYAL EI	ngineers.		
		Marks.			Marks.
James H. Cowan		40117	George F. Leverson		34575
H. M. E. Lindsay		35722	Frederick G. Bowles	•.•	33389
Francis G. Bond		35177	Francis B. Longe		32954
Robert S. Hedley		34732	J		
	R	OYAL A	RTILLERY.		
Raymond C. Foster		30679	Clarence T. I. Noble	•••	22101
Henry S. Hudson		30622	Anthony J. Abdy		21965
John L. Kier		30484	Francis J. Fox		21822
Francis A. Curtes	•••	26556	Charles M. Barlow		21581
Thomas P. Battersby		26369	William H. F. Taylor	•••	21061
Samuel E. L. Lendrum		25449	Charles H. Pelly		20846
Frederick J. A. Trench		25365	J. R. K. L. Heyland		20679
Fred. R. Thackeray		24716	John A. L. Campbell		20594
Charles A. Anderson		24517	John F. Craig		20562
Joseph O. English		24439	John Adye		20394
Duncan C. Carter		24381	F. E. Cuthbertson		<b>2</b> 007 <b>7</b>
John J. Hewson		24326	William L. White		20073
Lennard Barrett		24255	W. H. O'Neill		19823
Arthur E. Hay		23548	A. J. Hughes		19796
Wilford N. Lloyd		22929	L. C. M. Blacker		<b>19532</b>
Francis G. Stone		22711	Kenneth Murchison		19469
Arthur C. Daniell	•••	22274	A. Eardley-Wilmot		19405
William Hanna		22228	1		

Mr. Cowan, the highest on the list, was presented with the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, as well as the Pollock medal and memoir, for distinguished proficiency, and several other prizes.

## Miscellaneous.

Appointment.—(India-office, Aug. 1.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. James Sewell White, barristerat-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the place of Mr. J. B. Phear, who has resigned.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN EXPENSES .- We (Whitehall Review) have reason to believe that so good has been the administration of the Parliamentary grant for the Prince of Wales's tour in India that a small balance will be paid back to the Exchequer. This satisfactory result has been obtained although the presents of the Prince have been equal in value to those of the native princes.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—An action was heard on Saturday before the sheriff of the county Cork for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was a young lady named Sophia Williams, and the defendant a gentleman of seventy years of age, who had recently returned from India, of the name

of William Baker Good. The jury awarded damages £2,000.

Export of Bullion.—The following were the exports of Specie to the East by steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company on the dates given:—From Southampton, per Bokhara, July 27—Gold, to Aden, £800; to Ceylon, £110; to Madras, £492; Silver, to Bombay, £134,950; to Calcutta, £177,500. Per Khiva, Aug. 3, Silver, to Bombay, £303,200. By the Messageries Maritimes steamer Ava, July 30—Gold, £1,006.

Indian Mutiny Fund.—A petition was presented on Saturday in the Chancery Division for a reference to Chambers to settle a final scheme for the application of the Indian Mutiny Sufferers' Fund, which amounts to £120,000. At present the income is insufficient to meet the annual claim upon it; but as lives fall off there will be a gradually increasing surplus, the administration of which the trustees desire to have determined. The proposed reference was granted by the Master of the Rolls.

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LIBELS ON SIR CECIL BEADON AND GENERAL BALFOUR.—An action for libel was on Tuesday brought in the Common Pleas Division by Sir Cecil Beadon against a Mr. Cunningham, at one time a member of the directorate of the Credit Foncier, of which the plaintiff was chairman. The libel complained of was contained in a letter alleged to have been written by the defendant to the City Editor of the Times, and reflecting on certain of the directors of the Credit Foncier. The counsel for the defendant withdrew all imputation in regard to Sir Cecil Beadon, for whom the jury gave a verdict, with £200 damages.—Another action was brought in the same Court on Wednesday by General Sir George Balfour against Mr. Cunningham. All imputations on Sir George's character were withdrawn, and the jury returned a verdict of £50 damages.

Bills on India.—Tenders for £700,000 (70 lacs of rupees) in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £333,400, to Bombay £300,000; and to Madras, £66,600. Tenders on all presidencies at 1s.  $7\frac{1}{5}$ d. will receive 33 per cent. No allotment is made under that price. This makes a rise of fully 1d. per rupee in the past fortnight, and is the more extraordinary because the Indian exchange had not moved to such a point as warranted the The effect on the silver market was to make it very firm, advance. although no transactions were recorded, and no actual price can be be given. About 51d, was mentioned as a nominal quotation. The India Council invite tenders on the 16th inst. for only £500,000 (50 lacs of rupees), being twenty lacs less than on Wednesday last. They announce, however, that no one tender will be received for more than the total amount offered; and they at the same time permit applicants to tender in the interim for sums not exceeding fifty lacs, at a minimum of 1s. 81d. per rupee. As the last allotment at 1s. 78d. forced the price of silver up to 513d. per oz., and as the present price is 51 d. this minimum appears high.

THE CASE OF THE "STAR OF INDIA."—This action was brought on behalf of Messrs. Kerr and Co., of Glasgow, the owners of the vessel Cheviot, against the Merchant Shipping Company of London, as the owners of the vessel Star of India, to, it appeared, recover certain damages alleged by the plaintiffs to have been sustained by them in consequence of a collision which took place between the Cheviot and the Star of India in Madras Roads on May 1, The defendants admitted their liability for the damage proceeded for, and on December 31, 1875, the matter was referred to the registrar of the Admiralty Division, assisted by merchants, to report the amount due. On March 27, 1876, the Registrar made his report, in which all the items of the plaintiff's claim were allowed, except the loss of a charter-party claimed by them at a sum of £558. 188. 9d. The plaintiffs were to pay the reference fees, but otherwise each party ought to pay his own costs of the reference. The amount allowed by the Registrar was £577. 19s. 10d. Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and Dr. Walter Phillimore appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendants. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that before the collision occurred the *Cheviot* was under a charter party to convey a cargo to England at the rate of 55s. per ton, but that, owing to the delay which arose from the collision, which necessitated extensive repairs to be effected, the season had been lost, and a charter party could then only be effected at the rate of 45s. per ton, which occasioned the loss sued for by the plaintiffs. It was alleged in answer, on behalf of the defendants, that the damage claimed for was too remote, and further, that in case of insurance such claims had been held not to hold good, and that the *Cheviot* might have sustained similar injuries or damage during the course of the voyage which was contemplated. The learned judge, in delivering a written judgment, dealt with the matter at some length. He considered, as his lordship's predecessor, Dr. Lushington, had held, that the claims for damage in assurance and collision cases were distinct. The claim made by the plaintiffs, on appeal from the Registrar, was for damages which were not too remote, and he would therefore order the case to be again referred to the Registrar and merchants, for compensation to be assessed in respect of the lost charter party.

## Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Thursday, Aug. 3.—The Case of Captain Roberts.—Mr. C. Bentinck, in replying to Mr. Stacpoole, said it was true that Captain Roberts, of the 94th Regiment, made an application to the Horse-Guards that the court-martial directed to be held on his conduct while stationed at Newry should take place not at Belfast, but in London; but the application was refused because out of sixty witnesses to be examined fifty-seven were resident in the Belfast district, and only three in London. Captain Roberts had no common law right to claim a change of venue, and the charges upon which Captain Roberts was tried were both legally and specifically stated, and he was tried in conformity with the Queen's regulations. It was not in his power to state whether the finding of the court-martial was the unanimous opinion of the officers constituting that tribunal.—Mr. Stacpoole gave notice that next session he should call attention to the conduct of naval and military courts-martial.

ARREARS OF PAY.—In reply to Colonel Jervis, Mr. Hardy stated that no reply had yet been made to the letter from Simla of the 9th of August, 1875, relative to the arrears of pay due to certain officers by the Government of India, inasmuch as no decision had yet been received from the India-office on the subject of the claims put forward.

Moncrieff Gun Carriages.—In reply to Mr. Maitland, Lord E. Cecil stated that the experiments with regard to the Moncrieff gun carriages had not been further proceeded with because such carriages were not at present required for heavy guns. The question of trying these guns for military purposes was still under consideration.

House of Lords, Friday, Aug. 4.—The Indian Tariff Act. Lord Granville having moved, on behalf of Lord Halifax, an address for despatches from the Government of India and copies of dissents to the despatches of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1876, recorded by members of the Council of India, Lord North-BROOK expressed his regret that the correspondence on the Indian Tariff Act had not been produced at an earlier period; but he was glad to say that there was no real divergence of opinion between himself and the Government, though there had been a misun-derstanding respecting the Tariff Act. The despatch of the Secretary of State of November 11 recommended the giving up of a source of revenue producing £800,000 a year by the reduction of the customs duty on cotton fabrics; but the Indian Legislature, having regard to the depreciation in the value of silver, felt unable to recommend the abandonment of the duty, and deprecated the idea of imposing fresh taxes to replace the revenue which would thus have been disposed of. The noble earl added that there was no difference of opinion between him and the Secretary of State for India as to the alleged interference with Indian legislation; and he thought the publication of the correspondence would tend to strengthen and consolidate the relations between the Government of India and the Home Government.—Lord Salisbury, in expressing satisfaction at the statement of Lord Northbrook, said there was no objection to the production of the papers; and after a few words from Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA the motion was agreed to.

House of Commons, Saturday, Aug. 5.—The House went into committee on navy and army expenditure (1874-5) when Mr. W. H. Smith reported that the balances unexpended in respect of certain votes for navy services for the year ending March 31, 1875, amounted to £83,574, and that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury had temporarily authorised the application of that sum to provide in part for the expenditure incurred in excess of certain other votes for navy services for the said year. He moved that the application should be sanctioned.—After some remarks from Sir G. Balfour in opposition to the motion the resolution was agreed to.—A similar resolution was passed with regard to £381,445 unexpended balances of the army appropriation account for the year ending March 31, 1875, of which the Treasury had authorised the application of £281,213.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Aug. 7.—ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—Captain HAYTER, on behalf of Sir Henry Havelock, asked the Secretary of State for War whether an officer of one of the old purchase regiments, now exchanging into one of the regiments formerly of the Indian service, thereby forfeits the value which his commission held at the date of the abolition of purchase.—Mr. G. HARDY replied that he did not. He took this occasion to say that he was about to lay upon the table the report of the commission on promotion and retirement.

LEPROSY.—Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to Sir P. O'Brien, said it was not the intention of the Government to give effect to the suggestions of Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter, embodied in his report "relative to leprosy and leper asylums in Norway, with reference to India," presented to the Secretary of State for India in Council in 1873. The Government had, however, directed further inquiries to be made in India with a view to ascertain whether the conclusions of Dr. Carter were correct.

The Indian Civil Service.—Mr. Lowe called attention to the Secretary of State for India's despatch, dated 30th September last, in reference to the allowances granted to successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and made several suggestions relating thereto.—Lord George Hamilton thanked the right hon, gentleman for the friendly tone of his suggestions; and, while defending the policy decided on by Lord Salisbury, said he was prepared to admit the scheme might not be perfect. If any suggestions could be made from time to time to really increase the efficiency of the service, the Secretary of State would be well disposed to listen to them.

CALCUTTA was visited by the most severe thunderstorm known for years on Sunday, July 2, but there were few accidents. Nearly six inches of rain fell.

The command of a convalescent depot of 400 men will in future reckon for Field Officers as qualifying service towards the rank of Colonel.

## India Office.

Aug. 5, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. W. Cowley; G. C. Hammond (Uncov.); W. Leonard (Uncov.); J. W. Wright (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. D. Wybrow (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab .- Col. W. C. Phillips, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. J. Crosthwaite, 3 mo. s.c.; G. M. Goodricke, (Uncov.), 1 mo. s.c.; W. C. Barckley (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; J. S. Drummond, 4 mo. furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Lieut. F. J. Day, R.E., 6 mo.; Surg. G. Massey, 1 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major W. S. McLeod, Cav., 3 mo.; Major H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., 6 mo.; Major R. H. Cunliffe, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. E. Gastrell (Uncov.); T. O. Wilkinson;
C. G. W. Hastings (Uncov.); W. Leonard (Uncov.); E. H. Ruddock;
W. Lane; J. B. N. Hennessey (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. Lee Warner; J. H. Blair.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. M. McIver (Uncov.).; F. S. Chapman.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Martin, Staff Corps; Capt. R. H. de Montmorency, Staff Corps; Capt. A. F. Lambe, Staff Corps; Surg. major C. C. Ruddock; Lieut. J. Grant, Staff Corps; Dep. surg. gen. H. M.

Cannon; Lieut. col. J. Grant, Staff Corps; Dep. surg. gen. H. M. Cannon; Lieut. col. J. M. Graham, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. M. Williams, inf.; Major W. Chisholm, Staff Corps; Major W. S. Bailey, St. ff Corps; Col. G. Smart, Inf.; Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw; Lieut. col. W. J. Vizard, Staff Corps.; Surg. major G. S. W. Ogg.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. M. Boyd, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Bonus, B.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major H. M. Greenhow, from Aug. 20.
Madras Estab.—Dep. surg. gen. W. Johnston, from June 29.

## Births, Marriages, and Peaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged
Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS

ATKIN—The wife of J. R. Atkin, Esq., 100th Regt., of a son, at No. 3, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, Aug. 2.

D'Orly—The wife of W. D'Oyly, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 16, Sussex-square, Brighton, Aug. 1.

HIBBERT-WARE—The wife of G. H. Hibbert-Ware, Esq., late Capt. 51st L.I., of a daughter, at Exmouth, since dead.

ROBERTS-The wife of Capt. A. J. Roberts, 44th Regt., of a daughter, at

Warley, Essex, July 29.
Wodehouse—The wife of Capt. Charles Wodehouse, B.S.C., son, still. born, at Ivy House, Lowestoft, Aug. 2.

MARRIAGES.

MARKIAGES.

ADAMS—BAIRD.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Anne's, Birkenhead-park, by the Rev. J. C. Robinson, Geo. Norris Adams, M.B., L.R.C.S., Edin., of Rippingale, Lincolnshire, eldest son of Capt. George Norris Adams, H.M.'s (late) Indian Navy, to Priscilla Baird, youngest daughter of the late Moses Baird, of Oxton, Cheshire.

GOULDSBURY-ARKWRIGHT.-Charles E. Gouldsbury, Bengal Police, to Maude Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Julius Ark-wright, of Harlow, in Essex, at the Catholic Church of St. Mary Mag-

wright, of Harlow, in Essex, at the Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Brighton, on Aug. 1.

Harrison.—Fryer George Hyde Harrison, Captain 55th Regiment, to Clara Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. George Fryer, of the Madras Army, at Dunchurch, Aug. 2.

JOSCELINE—MYATT.—Douglas Joscelyne, C.E., Public Works Department, India, to Frances Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. George Myatt, of Rugeley, at Kingsland Congregational Church, July 31.

KEMBLE—MAULE.—Henry Charles Kemble to Katherine Clara, third daughter of the late John Templeman Maule. Inspector General of

daughter of the late John Templeman Maule, Inspector General of

Hospitals, Madras Army, at Clifton, Bristol, July 25.

Napier—Parker.—The Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Hussars, to Mabel Helen, daughter of Lieut. col. Windsor Parker, M.P., at Rattlesden, Suffelk, July 25.

SCHNEIDER--WILSON.-Col. Schneider, Bombay S.C., to Ruth, widow of

the late Rev. Jas. Wilson, at Paddington.

WALKEY—BAZALGETTE.—Rowland Walkey, Captain R.A., to Lucy, widow of the late Capt. S. A. Bazalgette, R.A., at St. Margaret's, Plumstead,

WARNER-Holland .- William Lee Warner, Bombay C.S., to Ellen Paulina, eldest daughter of Col. H. W. Holland, c.B., at Bray, Ireland, Aug. 2.

WROBLEWSKI—DRURY.— Frederic Wroblewski to Annie Louiss, eldest daughter of Col. Heber Drury, late Madras S.C., at St. Mary's, Mon. mouth, on Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

GARDEN-Christian, widow of the late Hugh Garden, of 200, Piccadilly, at 68, Clifton hill, St. John's wood, aged 78, Aug. 4.

MAITLAND-Frederic Colthurst Maitland, Major gen. Indian Army, at 5,

MAITLAND—Frederic Colthurst Maitland, Major gen. Indian Army, as s, Shardelves.road, New Cross, Aug. 3.

SNEAD—Arthur Lawrence, the dearly-loved child of George Thomas Snead, of Calcutta, aged 3½ years, at Upper Tooting, July 29.

WALKER—Henry Rowley, aged 11 years, and Lucy Censtance, aged 7 years, children of Major gen. Walker, R.E., at Ivy-lawn, Weston-road, Back Aug. 2

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 29. Saga, Rangoon.—30. Carmelina, Rangoon; Araby Maid, Rangoon; British Ambassador, Bombay; Papa Olivan, Akyab; Clyde, Calcutta.—31. Glercora, Rangoon; Indian Empire, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. Str. Nizar, Bombay; Baron Colonsay, Bombay; Bann, Rangoon.—2. Alexandria, Calcutta.—3. Nimrod, Maulmain.—4. Str. Amarapoors, Rangoon; Nimrod, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

July 29. Jessica, Chittagong; Romania, Bombay.—30. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Colombo, Madras, and Calcuta.—31. Thessalus, Calcutta; Hotspur, Bombay; Cape of Good Hope, Bombay.—Aug. 2. James Beazley, Madras; Berengaris, Calcutts, Ispahan, Calcutta.—3. Str. Khiva, Bombay; Wheatlandside, Bombay.—4. Str. Nestor, Penang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per Overland Route.
Per str. Khiva, Aug. 3.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. E. W. Parker,
Miss Taylor and two sisters, Capt. Gilden, Col. J. Preston, Mr. F. Norcross, Mr.
J. McLaren, Mr. G. W. Forrest, and Col. Etheridge. For Malta.—Rev. —, Vitus
and Mr. Testeferars.
Per str. Venetia, Aug. 11.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson
and two daughters, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Dr. J. S. Ireland.
Per str. Venetia, Aug. 14.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mrs. L. Moore, Mr.
Moore, and Mr. W. West.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA. Queen of the East, for Calcuta, June 17, 5 N., 25 W. Clan McLeod, from Kurrachee, July 19, 43 N., 31 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.
AUGUST 10.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Chapman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mrs.
Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children, Mr. T.

Craven.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Crispin, Major Chamber, and Mrs. Payne.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. J. Stewart, and Capt. Wroughton.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Yrs. Gould.

SOUTHAMPTON to Bombay.—Capt. Riddell, Mrs. Rosland and child, Mr. P. Suffrein, Capt. Highmoor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jocelyn, and Mr. Laughlin.
Brinnist to Bombay.—Mr. W. Mellor, and Mr. H. Payne and child.
Southampton to Aden.—Mr. Curtin.
Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Mrs. Aitken.

AUGUST 24.
SOUTHAMPION to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery, Miss Hodson, and Mr. and Mrs. Arm-

INDIG.
BRINDISI tO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, and Major Tyndall.
BOUTHAMPION to YOKOHAMA.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams.
SOUTHAMPION to HONG KONG.—Miss Purchase, and Mr. and Mrs. Bristow.
SOUTHAMPION to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Cowie, and Miss Cowie.
SOUTHAMPION to CEYLON.—Mrs. Bryden.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEVLON.—Mrs. Bryden.

AUGUST 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, Major Gordon, Mr. C. Hastings, and Mrs. W. Lambe.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Simonds, and Mr. Jones.
BRINDIST to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALVAR.—Mr. and Mrs. linthwin and family.

SEPTEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Fowle.
BRINDIST to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Weir.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.
Bytne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, and Mr. Matheson.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wornsok.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALVAR.—Hon. O. Cuffe.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, and Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson.

phenson.
Southampton to Madras.—Miss Arthur.
Southampton to Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carr, and Mrs. Watt.

Ventor to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

Benthusis to Bombay.—Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, and Mr. H. Bateman and friend.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mr. Aspinwall.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Aspinwall.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, and Mr. J. Young. Southampton to Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace. Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Medean, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, and Mrs. Reilly and child.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Venice to Hong Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. A. O. Pott, Mrs. Finch and infant, and Mr. E. T. Candy.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—AIT. A. O. FUCE, AID. FIRST AND AND CAUDY.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, and two Misses Webster.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, and Mrs. Weatherhead.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIDRALTAR.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Somerset, Mr. Thorold, and Miss Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Capt. Willoughby.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, and Mrs. Barnard and son.

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VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Madden, and Mr. J. A. Miller.

BRINDIS to BOMBAY.—Mr. N. Theobold, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, and Capt. Montmoreecy.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDELA.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAE.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, and Mrs. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

OCTOBER 5.

BOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, and Rev. D. P. Williams.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fichs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon. Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pelleu, Col. O'Connell and three Misses O'Counell, and Col. and Mrs. Drever.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenn, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Macpherson, Capt and Mrs. Pierson, and Mrs. Savi and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Gordon and child.

YEMICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEX.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.

SUEZ to SINGAPORN.—Mr. Palgrave.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Palgrave.

GOTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Colonand, Mrs. Battye and child. Mr. H. D.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Leonard,
OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D.
Millcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaughten, the
Thakur of Limit, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr.
Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn,
Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, and Miss Calcraft.
Venics to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D.
Vanrenen, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr.
and Mrs. Jackson, and Miss Jackson.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver,
Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard.
October 19.

Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard.
October 19.
Southampton to Calbutta.—Mrs. C. A. Carter, and Miss Leslie.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Normin.
Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenbohr, Mrs. Lund, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs.
Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, and Miss Garstin.
Venice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard.
Southampton to Sanaghal.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.
Venice to Alexandria.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. LLOYD, Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo, died suddenly of heart disease at that station, on the 24th of June.

Issue of Snider Rifles.-The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of ten Snider rifles to each of the twenty-three regiments of native infantry in the Bengal Presidency, who have not already been furnished with such, to enable them to compete with the corps armed with Snider rifles at the army and divisional matches, which will take place in December next. Native regiments will receive Sniders immediately as they become available by British regiments obtaining their instalments of Martini-Henry rifles; 3,000 short Sniders were said to have been indented on England in October last; but no advice of the date of their supply being forthcoming, the above method of equipping the native infantry regiments with Sniders has been devised.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindist, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 17. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 18.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional † oz., 9d.

Via Southampton, under † oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional † oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 8d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Fis Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Tis Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional

via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the preparament of the case of Newspapers, Books, &c.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compniancy. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Konns.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th *1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-2:	r Loan	Stoc	k, Div 5th Oc	i- } 8s	. R.		96	97
		u.)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	88	87
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828	3-29	•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	86	87
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••	•••	•••		24.05.	-	-
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36				•••			824	83
Est 4 man (Jame 1040 40						You add and		
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	In sterl-	81	82
31 per Cent. 1853-51	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	-	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••		•••	•••	•••	Co.'s Rs.	81	82
5 per Cent. Public Works	Loan,	1854-	55	•••	•••	1,000 as		
4 per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	equiva-	81	83
41 per Cent. of 1872	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lentto	83	83 i
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
5} per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		86	87
					***	1		

## India Exchanges.

Calcutta	60 days' sight. 1s. 73d.		30 days' sight. 1s. 71d.		Demand.
	1s. 71d.	•••	18. 7 d.		ls. 8d.
	1s. 71d.		1s. 7åd.		ls. 8d.
	1s. 6d.	•••	1s. 61d	•••	1s. 6 id.
Singapore	38. 744.		3s. 74d.	•••	38. 9d.
Hong Kong	34. 74d.	•••	3s. 7\d.		3s. 9l.
Shanghai		•••	4s. 8fil.	•••	4s. 9d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std. Mexican Dollars, per oz. Five Franc Pieces, per oz. 5s. 1 d. 4s. 2d. No price.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	•	Paid.	Prices.
Ł	India Stock		106 to 1061
	India 5 per cent		106 to 1061
	India 4 per cent		82 to 85
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		1
	(India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1979)		87 to 89
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	1859 1963		
	,, ,, ,, 1964		1
	, 1864 cr 1866		100
	India Debentures		102 to 1023
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		40s. to 45s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,0 %) 4 per cent		
Stock	RAILWAYS. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5		
BWC	per cent.)	100	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent	100	t
~. <sup>20</sup> ,	Do. Issued at 10s. pre:n	2.8.0	113 to 115
Stock Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100 100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent East Indian	100	1191
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	1174
20	Ditto (new)	12	2 to 3 pm.
20	Great S. of India (Limited)	6 100	21 to 31 pm.
Stock Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	103 to 106
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	1141 to 1154
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	108 to 110
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10 all	21 pm. 114 to 115
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent Ditto Debentures (a)	au	102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	1124 to 1144
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s. 100	106 to 11 pm
Stock	Ditto, 4? per cent	100	99 to 101
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	14 to 14 22 to 23 1
25 25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London	all all	224 60 504
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50	Assam Tea Company	20	55 to 58
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10 <b>20</b>	Lebong British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all all	111 to 5
26	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	63 to 74
8	Do. New	4	lito 2 pm
20	Devlon Company (Limited)	all	[ 9 to 1 dia
20 Stock	Darjeeling (Limited)	all 100	13 to 14 103 to 104
10	Dec done (Tennished)	all	31 to 104
1	Nerbudda Coal	88.	1-16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	31 to 36
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1 to dia
25		12 <u>}</u> all	1
20	duez Canal		) 21 <b>;</b>

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The person elected will be appointed to fill the offices of County Bridgemaster, Surveyor, and Architect, and will be required to devote the whole of his time to his duties. A Military or Civil Engineer, or Professional Architect, will be considered eligible for the appointment. The officer appointed will not be obliged to reside actually in the county, provided that his residence is in some place convenient to his duties. Detailed particulars of his duties, which will comprise the supervision and charge of the County and Hundred Bridges, Roads, Gaols, Court-houses, Asylums, Lockups, and all County Buildings of every description, and the furnishing, when specially required, of Plans, Specifications of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

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tions of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The salary will be £500 per annum, and actual travelling expenses within the county, such sum to include the services of such clerk or assistant as the officer to be appointed may find it necessary to employ in the inspection and superintendence of county lengths of roads, and such roads as may hereafter be required under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, to be inspected on behalf of the county. If specially engaged to furnish Plans, Specifications, or Estimates of New Buildings, or for Alterations of Old Buildings, other than Bridges, Lockups, and Magistrates'-rooms, he will, when the cost shall exceed £500, be allowed a commission thereon according to a fixed scale.

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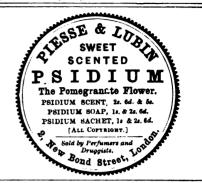
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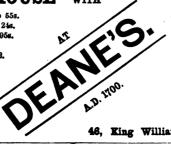
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	Soup Ladle			0	10	0	0	10	0		, n	1
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,242.] LONDON, AUGUST 14, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 21; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, July 19; Calcutta, July 18.

THE Times of India learns, from what it regards as a trust-worthy source, that the Rajah of Jaipur is cherishing a little grudge against the Indian Government on account of something which took place during his recent visit to Simla. It appears that Sir Lewis Pelly and other officials on behalf of the Viceroy gave the Maharajah some good advice about the future management of his State; but on finding him loth to receive their admonitions in good part, they told him in plain words that if he did not please the British Government he must take the consequences. For some time past dacoities of a serious kind have repeatedly occurred in Jaipur, particularly near the Sambhar salt-lakes. These dacoities have, it seems, been brought home to a high official of the State. The Maharajah was urged to dismiss him; but he has shown great unwillingness to get rid of so great a favourite. Arrangements are being made to protect the Sambhar Lakes with British troops, and to establish a good police in that neighbourhood; proceedings which have caused no little excitement at Jaipur itself.

THE sudden turn in the market rates of silver is the subject of thankful comment in the Bombay papers. Says the Bombay Gazette:—"With a joy which must be shared by all—except, perhaps, the indigo and tea planters—we note that our hopes are fast being realised, and the high rate of the successful tenders for Council drafts in London on Wednesday last conclusively proves that the stock of silver available in the European market is not nearly so great as has been imagined, and that the fall in price has been more the result of panic than over-production. The statement of the Deutsche Bank, under the authority of the German Government, that the available stock of silver is under £400,000, instead of the imaginary thirty millions which have been so much talked of, has had much to do with the high rate of the tenders, and a considerable improvement in the price of silver may shortly be looked for. Yesterday's Bank rates for bills on London may be quoted as 1s. 6\frac{2}{3}d. on demand, 1s. 6\frac{7}{3}d. at three months' sight, and 1s. 7d. at six months', and there can be no doubt that the reaction has

set in, and that any immediate alteration in the rates will be for the better."

THE Times of India thinks that the present upward movement is due to the influence of China, and "as silver is for the present somewhat scarce in London, Council Bills have been secured on China account to meet in part the indebtedness of that country to India, mainly for opium." It is difficult, adds that journal, to say whether the advance will be permanent: "the drop was certainly very sudden, and as usual after excitement, some reaction was to be looked for. Still the future of silver is fraught with uncertainty; the amount the German Government has still to dispose of (according to the Deutsche Bank something like 8 millions), the sum Holland will demonetize—about 13 millions—must find a market, while the production of the mines, notwithstanding conflicting accounts, must be very large."

We learn that two more Colonels—making thirty-one in all for Bengal, out of the forty available retirements—Colonels Perkins and Ellis, of the Bengal army, have been gazetted as retiring under commutation allowances. We may expect to see the remaining vacancies filled up more rapidly than the earlier, as a great many colonels who may wish to retire hold off as long as possible to improve their terms. The pensions or commutation grants given by Government under the present scheme are, as the *Pioneer* observes, "regulated in so intricate a way that it may sometimes make a good deal of difference to a particular officer whether his application to retire goes in to the Adjutant-General before or after a given date. If he sends in an early application he may get less money than he might have secured by waiting. If he waits too long he may find all the vacancies of the year filled up, and retirement till next year at any rate closed to him."

THE Bombay papers report a sad case of suicide, owing, owing, as such things commonly do, to a sudden frenzy. Mrs. Clayton, the lady who thus killed herself, was the wife of Captain Clayton, commander of H.M.S. Rifleman, lying in Bombay Harbour. It was only in May last that she arrived in Bombay to meet her husband; and she had since been living with him in perfect harmony, and appeared to be a very cheerful person. At the inquest evidence was produced to show that her mind was wandering, and there seems no reason to dispute the justice of the jury's verdict.

From Madras we learn that another deputation waited on the Duke of Buckingham to present a petition on the subject of the annexation of the Wynad. It came from the Planters Association, and was signed by their Chairman and a member. In the Madras Council it has already been proposed to take a portion of the Wynad from the Malabar district and add it to the country under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Nilgiris. The measure is very strongly opposed by Sir W. Robinson, apparently with good reason. To bring the poorly-clad natives of Malabar shivering up to a place so strange to them in every respect as Utakamand, in order that the Commissionership of the Nilgiris might be made worth the acceptance of a senior civil servant, would certainly seem to be a cruel reform. Sir William Robinson was for many years Collector of Malabar, and is the only member of Council acquainted with the country. The question of the transfer, apart from any personal or service consideration, appears, as the Atheneum puts it,

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to be "whether a few planters should in case of law proceedings be compelled to attend the Collector's Court in Malabar at an expense hardly felt by them, or, whether the poor Malabar myats should be forced to journey at an almost ruinous expense to themselves to a country foreign to them, and where they are likely to starve from cold and privation."

In appears from some of the Madras papers that a bad beginning has been made with the Madras Harbour works. More than two lakhs of rupees are said to have been literally thrown away, and heavy costs will have to be incurred to remedy the mistakes already made. Where the harbour should be, says the Athenæum, "a fine open expanse of silt has collected, and is being added to daily. The stone that was to form the side wall of the harbour is found ill-adapted for the purpose; no sooner is it thrown into the sea than it is washed back in pieces into the strand, rendering the beaching of the surf-boats a matter of danger."

THE 8th and 17th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar have both been supplied with Snider carbines, six months sooner than was expected.

There is much justice in the complaints that reach us from India touching the poor return hitherto made by Government for the services of the troops employed in the recent Malayan Whereas a medal and six months' batta were given to all English and native regiments employed in Abyssinia, nothing of the same kind has yet been done for these others, although in Malaya the 10th and 80th Regiments, the Buffs, and the Gorkhas had quite as hard work to do, with harder fighting, and more sickness to contend against. The climate tried the Buffs severely; and before the arrival of reinforcements the 10th Regiment, split up into detachments, had for some time to encounter a guerrilla warfare like that which told so severely on our men in New Zealand. But with two exceptions the officers who did their work so well in Malaya remain unnoticed, though the seniors in all the four regiments commanded separate columns, and were left pretty much to their own resources. For similar services the Naval Brigade serving alongside of their military comrades were all rewarded; the officers being promoted, and the men receiving extra pay and allowances. Some of the substantive promotions gazetted by the Admiralty were given to naval officers for services rendered under the command of their military superiors; and the result is that more than one naval commander has thus become senior to the military officer under whose orders he won his promotion. Because the system of rewards was overdone in the Ashanti War, it is hard that the Malayan heroes should go altogether unrewarded. They have a right to expect that the same measure shall be meted out to them which was awarded to their more fortunate comrades in Abyssinia and Ashanti, or even in Lushai. Native Indian regiments going on foreign service perform a duty which to most of them is always distasteful, and the discharge of which in all former wars has been acknowledged by corresponding rewards and distinctions. For the Gorkhas who fought their way through the Perak jungles such an acknowledgment would be specially well-timed, seeing that never before was one of our Gorkha regiments sent on foreign service across the sea.

We learn from the Pioneer that the Puna Riots Commission have recommended no sweeping change in the law concerning agricultural debtors and usurious creditors. Their report, we are told, tends rather in the direction of tentative than trenchant remedies. For example, the commissioners are trenchant remedies. said to condemn the effect of short limitations. At present the Dakhan money-lender cannot sue for a debt more than three years old; the usual limit elsewhere being twelve years. If the contraction of this period was meant to benefit the rayat, it has had the opposite effect. The money-lender comes down upon him soon after two years have expired, and claims an instalment of his debt. A new bond, piling up interest on principal, is prepared, to be recast in its turn two or two-and a half years later. The rayat thus suffers from four separate acts of extortion, as against one he would have had to put up with under a twelve years' statute of limitations. One trick of the moneylenders is, it seems, "to get a decree and a warrant of arrest, and terrifying the debtor with this instrument to extort from him an instalment. The warrant is then returned to Court, with a statement by an accommodating peon to the effect that the debtor cannot be found; of course the instalment, having been paid by the unlucky rayat direct to the money-lender's emissary, not into Court, never gets any legal recognition, and is so much to the good for the creditor, whose claim remains at the original amount. Law is here the blind confederate of the swindler." In another way, too, it works mischief in the Bombay Presidency to an extent which is not usual elsewhere. No regulation prevails protecting the tools or implements with which a debtor gains his livelihood from seizure by a creditor armed with a decree of Court. The debtor in short can be deprived by law of the only weapons with which he can stave off starvation.

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THE removal of Colonel Pogson from the command of the 6th Bengal N.I. has called forth some loud remonstrances against an act of apparent cruelty on the part of Sir Frederic Haines. The main facts of the case are said to be as follows:-In March last Colonel Pogson succeeded to the command of the 6th N.I., stationed at Lucknow. This regiment, the old 43rd N.I., is one of those which never mutinied. In all such regiments it has been the practice to promote in turn within the regiment those officers who have always served in it. When Colonel Holroyd left the 6th N.I. Colonel Pogson came naturally to its head. For this reward he had held on in the regiment for thirty-seven years, during which time he had never, it seems, been in any trouble with his senior officers. Between 1867 and 1869 he officiated in command of the regiment then stationed at Jalpiguri, and the inspecting general expressed his entire satisfaction with the very efficient state in which he found it. For the first time, however, a few months ago, a report, says the *Pioneer*, "the exact nature of which can only be conjectured, was sent in to head quarters by the General Commanding the Oudh Division, General Crawford The gist of this report was to declare Colonel Pogson unfit for the command, not of his regiment, but of the Lucknow Brigade. Lord Napier however, after careful deliberation, gave his decision in favour of Colonel Pogson's claims to be confirmed in the command of his regiment. Colonel Pogson was therefore confirmed in that command, Lord Napier expressing a hope that at the next inspection of the troops at Lucknow a report more favourable than the last would be sent in. Only two months afterwards, without waiting for the result of the next inspection, Sir Frederick Haines, who had just taken Lord Napier's place, adopted the stronghanded course of removing Colonel Pogson from the command of his regiment, and appointing another officer from another regiment in his stead. As a regimental officer there does not seem to have ever been the smallest imputation on Colonel Pogson's efficiency. The unfavourable report by the general of the division had reference to his alleged inability to command the brigade, and If the new that report Lord Napier had virtually set aside. Commander in Chief saw good reason for upsetting his predecessor's decision, what was there to prevent him from sending another officer to Lucknow to command the station, while leaving Colonel Pogson in the post to which he had honourably worked up for thirty seven years? If our statement of the case be correctly given, though of this we cannot be certain, it would seem as if Sir F. Haines had not treated Colonel Pogson with the forbearance due to his deserts.

WE regret to learn by telegram that Mr. Justice F. A. Glover, one of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court, died on Thursday last, August 10. Mr. Glover was a Bengal Civil Servant in 1845, and became a High Court Judge in 1868.

Whether the Report of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion will satisfy the bulk of those for whose benefit the Commission was virtually appointed we are not prepared to say. But it must be allowed that the principle on which the Commissioners have based their conclusions agrees with the facts laid before them, and with the ordinary conditions of military service before 1871. They find that the average rate of promotion under the purchase system has not been sustained since its abolition. This time last year there were 1,100 officers whose terms of service exceeded the previous average. The excess is now still greater, and, not withstanding the Royal Warrant of October 30, 1871, must continue for some years. The "chief and ever-present difficulty of securing promotion in all corps lies in this single circumstance, that the number of

officers in each of these successive ranks is widely unequal, those in the upper ranks being few and in the lower numerous." They argue, therefore, that it would be hopeless to look for adequate promotion from any system of rethrement applied only to the upper ranks, for the simple reason that they cannot, without loss of efficiency and at an excessive cost, be vacated often enough to give the steps required. Thus the Commissioners come to the conclusion—

1. That promotion cannot in future be sustained without retirement being effected in the lower ranks.

2. That these retirements must in some form he brought about or accompanied by a pension or sum of money.

In the last ten years of the old purchase system the number of lieutenant-colonels who sold out of the Army was 49, and of majors 133, while those in the rank of captain were 1,051, and the lieutenants and ensigns who sold out numbered no less than 1,623. The Commissioners accordingly proposed to extend the process of compulsory retirement, combined with measures for encouraging officers to retire of their own accord. Of compulsory retirement they say :-

It has in principle been already adopted in the Royal Warrant of October 30, 1871, under which, for the sake of creating promotion, the commissions of major and lieutenant-colonel are granted only for the limited period of five years. We propose to go a step further, and to provide that the commissions of lieutenant and captain shall only be granted for a period not together exceeding in the whole twenty years, and that at the end of that period the officer, if he has not attained promotion, shall be retired from the regiment.

He may, however, choose between retiring from his regiment on half pay with the chance of employment in some branch of the military service, and retiring from the Army on a pension of £200 a year, with a step of honorary rank. An unpromoted major of twenty-seven and a lieutenant-colonel of thirty years' service will be offered a like alternative; the pensions in their case being respectively £300 and £365 a year.

COMPULSION, however, is not to be the rule, if other means of quickening promotion can be found sufficient. After eight years' service, for instance, an officer will be allowed to take a pension of £51 a year, or its commuted value; the pension rising according to a certain scale with each year of service, up to twenty. With a view to encourage voluntary retirements it is recommended that offers should be made " of appointments in the various departments of the public service connected with the Army, as well as by pensions or lump sums of money available in every rank, varying with rank and length of service." Other means failing, the authorities must fall back on compulsion. For purchase officers special provisions are laid down. Those for instance, who obtained their present regimental rank under the purchase system will not, while in that rank, be compelled to retire from the army or to resign their chances of promotion to the rank above them without some reasonable compensation; but, officers who have risen to a higher regimental rank since the abolition of purchase cannot claim exemption from any new rules affecting that higher rank. In no case, however, will a captain of infantry obtain regimental promotion after twenty-five years of total service. After completing twenty years' service, he will be allowed, if it so pleases him, either to retire from the army with a pension equivalent to the capital sum of £3,200, carrying the right to a widow's pension and a step of honorary rank, but in no case to exceed £259, or else to retire from the regiment with an unattached majority and the right to receive on retirement from the army £3,200.

It is reckoned that this scheme will involve a cost of £1,500,000 a year for the first five years, and of £800,000 for the next three, after which the ultimate charge will probably decline to about £350,000 a year. During the first period India is to contribute £200,000 a year, and about £100,000 afterwards. Why India should be asked to contribute anything towards the retiring allowances of officers lent to her for a few years is a question only to be answered on the assumption that India will benefit in some mysterious way from the working of the new scheme. The assumption, however, is easier to make than to prove; but so long as the Indian Government has to hire the services of British troops from the War Office it must be content to take them on such terms as the War Office may see fit to demand.

LAST Friday's discussion of the Indian Budget was remarkable chiefly for the very small attendance of parliamentary

listeners, and for Lord G. Hamilton's opening statement, which, in the words of the Saturday Review, was at once, "clear, comprehensive, and methodical, and placed with masterly ability before the House the main features of the present position. But for the fall in the value of silver the story of financial progress in India would have been pleasant enough to hear. As it was, he could only say in effect that nothing could be done at present to remove the cloud hanging over Indian finance; that nobody knew how soon it might pass away, or whether the gleam of sunshine which had lately pierced it meant a lasting or only a fleeting change for the better. His own opinion, in which we are inclined to agree, favoured the view that panic has had much to do with the recent fall in silver. With reference to Mr. Dacosta's pamphlet, which we hope to notice next week, Lord G. Hamilton combated the idea that Indian revenue was no longer elastic. Of the other speakers, Messrs. Fawcett and Goschen were the most effective, the former urging the strictest economy in public works, and the latter frankly avowing his inability to forecast the future of the silver market, and putting aside all the remedies hitherto proposed for the present difficulties.

According to a Times telegram of August 13, from Calcutta, the Viceregal financial Resolution mentioned last week has not been favourably received by the Press or the public. The full text which has arrived from Simla does not add much to the telegraphed abstract. While recognising the disastrous effects of the depreciation in the value of the rupee, the Government appears unable to suggest any remedy except retrenchment in Public Works. No allusion is made to any of the plans proposed by various authorities. Meanwhile, the rate of exchange continues improving slowly, and things look more hopeful than they did a month ago.

OTHER items from the same source are as follow:-

The report that Lord Lytton will resign early next year gains strength daily, and is now very generally believed.

A Madras paper confidently asserts that the Duke of Buckingham has been promised the reversion of the Viceroyalty.

On the Punjab frontier affairs are still unsettled. The Afridis attacked

On the Punjab frontier affairs are still unsettled. The Afridis attacked the British village of Skekran and carried off cattle and killed three or four people. Only severe punishment will check their audacity.

A Russian envoy has arrived at Kabul, and is residing with the Amir's brother. It is reported that his object is to induce the Amir to allow a Russian agent to remain permanently at Sher Ali's Court.

It is stated that Holkar proposes retiring from the active duties of Sovereign for fifteen months, owing to illness. His eldest son, with a Council of five Ministers, will rule the country during that period.

The steamar Scotia, which left Calcutta on the 18th of June for Penang, with 81 souls on board, has not been heard of since her departure, and is supposed to have gone ashore on Preparis Reef, on the adjacent coast of the Andamans. Her Mojesty's ship Diamond has been sent from Rangoon

A LOCAL paper gives the following programme of the Viceroy's cold-weather tour :- He will leave Simla on the 15th of October, attend Ambala Races on the 17th and 18th, and thence proceed to Lahor, where he will hold a local Darbar. Thence he will go, vid Jaminu, to Kashmir, returning vid Marri, where he will meet Sir Henry Davies, who will accompany him along the Punjab and Sind frontier, and will arrive at Bombay in January, and will then return to Calcutta.

WE regret that "T.'s" letter on Silver was received too late for the present number. It will appear, however, in our

THE statement lately made by an evening journal, that Mr. James Hutton was to continue Sir John Kaye's "Sepoy War" is, we are assured, without any foundation.

## Odds and Ends.

CAPTAIN PITCHER, from Lucknow, is again going on special duty in connection with the disputed forest rights in Oudh.

More rain was still wanted in many parts of the Central Provinces for sowing, and cholera also continued prevalent in several districts.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to murder Messrs. Bell and Nash at Bushir.

Mr. E. G. Wells, Captain of the *Tenasserim*, officiates as Super-

intendent of the Government Dockyard at Kidderpur, and Mr. J. Powell takes command of the Tenasserim.

THE monsoons have commenced in the North-West Provinces.

CAPTAIN H. J. PEET acts as Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer, and Captain W. F.

Trotter for Mr. Damant in Kachar.

THE GENERAL in Command at Lahor is said to have replied to Government that he could, in a case of emergency, place at their disposal 15,000 native and 5,000 European troops for service in

A CANAL is to be constructed from the Ravi to Montgomery, at a cost of two lakhs and a-half.

DURING the last year there were forty-eight cases of grounding

and seven collisions in the Hughli, but serious damage was done in only two of the former and one of the latter.

It is thought to be very doubtful whether there will be a Camp of Exercise this year, owing to financial reasons.

DR. SHORTT, of Madras, has a work ready for the press on Indian

MAJOR SANDEMAN was expected at Dera Ghazi Khan from Khe-

lat by the end of July.

THE 33rd Regiment, since they left England, have lost thirty men and between thirty and forty women and children.

A DYE, said to be superior to the best indigo, has been discovered

by a native of Japan, who has already received large foreign orders.

The people of Masulipatam have raised subscriptions to found

two scholarships in their town school in the name of the Prince of Wales. THE Government of India has invited tenders for the supply of

sheeting for the army for this year in India.

Mr. D. FITZPATRICK, of the Civil Service, and Barrister, officiates as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of

Mr. Campbell.

CAPTAIN J. RIDGEWAY is appointed First Assistant to the Agent

to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Cholera has disappeared from the Garawara Coal Mines, and work has been resumed, but 200 persons died during the outbreak. THE MAHARANI OF TIKKARI has endowed the Tikkari School with

Rs. 30,000, and built a school at a cost of Rs. 3,000. THE subscriptions in India to the Milman Memorial Fund now

amount to Rs. 20,800.

Mr. F. W. Pocock acts as Deputy Registrar of the Punjab Chief

A PLEADER of the Lucknow Bar has been committed for trial on

charges of fraud, forgery, and perjury.

The removal of Colonel Pogson from the command of the 6th Native Infantry has caused considerable dissatisfaction, and it is hoped that Sir Frederick Haines will reconsider the circumstances of the case.

MR. HYDE, of the firm of George Holme and Company, Derby, is on his way to Ladakh with a trial consignment of goods for sale

Dr. Brown, Political Agent in Manipus, has been suspended, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer, from Darrang, and Mr. G. H. Damant, from Kachar, have been deputed there on special duty.

RINDERPEST is very bad amongst the cattle in the Lakimpur Dis-

trict.

SURGEON B. FRANKLIN succeeds Dr. McReddie as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lucknow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS S. S. BOULDERSON and J. R. Pughe retire

under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

DENGUE FEVER has broken out at Quilon, and upwards of sixty persons are in hospital.

MR. F. REYNOLDS, Barrister, is to be appointed Professor of Law

at the Punjab University College.

The Rev. A. C. Pearson goes as Chaplain to Maulmain, and the Rev. F. W. Robberds as Garrison Chaplain to Allahabad.

The health of the Maharajah of Vizianagram is gradually im-

proving.

GHULAM JILANI, Prime Minister to the Maharaja of Kapurthala, has been dismissed

SURGEON-MAJOR T. EVES officiates as Sanitary Commissioner in the Haidarabad Assigned Districts during the absence of Dr. Abbott.

An Agricultural and Horticultural Society is to be established at

Simla, and a similar society at Masuri.

The scarcity of supply at Darjiling still continues, owing to the quarantine regulations a gainst cholera.

FULL DRESS and trains are in future to be worn by ladies at

Drawing Rooms in Calcutta.

THE amount of Indian tea exported in June last was 1,526,466 lbs., as compared with 1,768,873 lbs., exported in June, 1875.

COLONEL J. A. ANGELO, R.A., is appointed to the Command at

THE rate of exchange for Overland money-orders is now 1s. 6½d.

per rupee. MR. FOURACRES, Executive Engineer of the Dehri Workshop, is

going on furlough for two years.

MR. D. B. KING Chetates as Agent for Transports and Government Consignments, vic. Mr. R. B. Yates, officiating as First Assistant Master Attenda

In future no staff officer is to be allowed leave unless he has been ten months performing he duties of his appointment, except for illness and very urgent private affairs.

At the opium sale on Wednesday, July 5, the average price of Behar opium was Rs. 1,356 per chest, and of Benares, Rs. 1,251.

MR. J. BEHRENDT has been appointed a Professor at the Dacca College.

RAIN is still wanted in many parts of the Patna Division, and cholera continues very bad in Orissa.

AT the end of May last the Government cash balances were Rs. 17,18,37,283 as compared with Rs. 15,30,33,988 in May last year. MR. ELLIOTT COLVIN acts as Commissioner of Kamaon during the absence of Sir H. Ramsay.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.—The following notification is published in the Calcutta Gazette, June 14:—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8d. per rupee. Schedule 17 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until furper rupee. ther notice.

POLITICAL NATIVE AGENCIES .- The following notification appears in the Gazette of India:—Pundit Suroop Narain, native assistant to the Agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India and officg. political assistant 3rd class, is posted to the Deputy Bheel Agency, Maunpore, v. Capt. Abbott, on special duty. Pundit Dhirm Narain, Rao Bahadoor, Mir Moonshee, of the Central India Agency, from the date of receiving charge of Pundit Suroop Narain.

moonsnee, of the Central India Agency, from the date of receiving charge, v. Pundit Surcop Narain.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.—The Gazette of India notifies as follows:—The Gov. gen. in Council directs the substitution of the following for Rule 2 (a) in Chapter XI. of the Civil Leave Code:—A military officer in civil employ proceeding on furlough cannot obtain a last-pay certificate until he submits to the accountant general a certificate by the onte until he submits to the accountant general a certificate by the Military Dept. of the Presidency to which he belongs, in Forms A B or C (as the case may be) contained in Appendix C.

(as the case may be) contained in Appendix C.

SUPPLY OF MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLES.—With the sanction of Government, all Regiments of Native Infantry serving in Bengal Presidency, now equipped with muzzle-loading rifles, will at once indent for ten Snider rifles, in view to their being able to compete on equal terms in the several army and divisional matches with corps armed with the Snider rifle. Great care should be taken, in the cleaning of these arms, to prevent the wearing of the grooves. The regiments equipped with Sniders, heretofore provided with muzzle-loaders for matches, will now return these extra arms into store as no longer required.

store as no longer required.

Musketry.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with refe. rence to paragraph 14, Part 1, Musketry Regulations, officers commanding British regiments are informed that H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. does not approve of officers being specially sent home for instruction at the School of Musketry, and they are in consequence reminded of the new cessity of their submitting the names of officers who may from time to time be at home on leave of absence for training at Hythe, so that on the time be at home on leave of absence for training a say was a same and a say and a same always he available to fill the situation. Classes aslified officers may always be available to fill the situation. semble at Hythe on the following dates annually :- March 1, May 1,

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August 1, and October 1.

MUSKETRY DRILL.—"Field Firing" at all stations where suitable ground therefor may be reported by general officers commanding divi-sions and districts to be available, will, with the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., and with the sanction of Government, in lieu of the ordinary "range skirmishing" be practised by the drilled soldiers of both British and Native regiments on the principles set forth in a series of rules which are published in General Orders dated Simla, May 15. The period of the year for the execution of field firing is to be annually determined by commanding officers of stations, before any of the troops commence their annual course of firing for the season, and reported, through deputy assistant adjutants general for musketry, for the appropriate of the season of the proval of general officers commanding divisions and districts; considerstion being given to the wishes of the several regimental commanding officers, the progress of the troops, the heat of the weather, the state of the crops and of the ground selected, its distance from the cantonments, and to its being possible to so exercise all or as many as possible of the companies of the different Regiments at each station, without entailing a second general suspension of the annual target practice.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Col. R. G. Coles, Royal Scots, at Weymouth, Aug. 4. Staff Surg. major George W. Penke, m.D., at Colchester, Aug. 8. Charles Villiers, Esq., late of the 4th Light Dragoons, at the Terrace, Church-road, Upper Norwood, Aug. 4.

ROyal. Navy.—Admiral Sir C. Talbot, K.C.B. [his earlier services were on the Einst India and China station]. at Biggleswade, Aug. 8.

Bungal.—Surg. major Gilbert Bethune Hadow, H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, at Aligurh, North-West Province, Aug. 9, aged 44 (by telegram).

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Malcolim B. S. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner, British Burmal, at Tonghoo, June 20.

BONBAY.—Lieut. Blair, in charge of the Arsenal, at Ahmadabad, June 24, from apoplexy.

apoplexy.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Thibet, Aug. 21.—From Bombay.—Major McKenzie, Mr. E. L. Hunt, and Capt. Hobeon. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Miss Bead, Mr. Mansfield, Dr. Couder, Mr. Muirhed, Mr. Invanty, and Mr. Skinner. From Mahass.—Mr. Foord, and Bev. and Mrs. T. Towerbutts. From Sanageai.—Mrs. Hooper, Mr. G. C. Smith, and Mrs. Pickens. From Singapore.—Staff surg. Narbury and Mr. O'Brien. From Penang.—Mrs. Hewick. From Galle.—Mr. Ackroyd, Mrs. Ackroyd, and Mr. Blakesley. Blakesley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, Aug. 10.—From Bombax.—Mr. B. A. Lloyd, Mr. Platts, Mr. D. Addis, Capt. Woodward, Mr. H. Haatings, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Swanson. From Madras.—Mr. Brooks and Major Gompertz.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, Aug. 13.—From Bombax.—Col. and Mrs. Osborne, and Col. and Mrs. Howen. From Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Childers, and Dr. Nach. From Alexanders.—Mr. Bodtner, Mr. Hasilden, Mr. Beda, and Mr. G. Power.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 14, 1876.

#### INDIAN SURVEYS-III.

Nor the least valuable part of Mr. Markham's Abstract of the Indian Survey Reports deals with the Archmological Surveys conducted by General Cunningham from 1872 to 1874. The General's researches in the Yusufzai country brought to light many coins, sculptures, pieces of pottery, beads, and bones of men and animals, dating back to centuries long before the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni. The mounds containing the coins appear to be the ruins of villages which flourished before the time of Alexander himself. The Aryan legends on the coins appear to show that most of the Buddhist monasteries and temples of Yusufzai date from B.C. 50 to A.D. 150. With the decline of Buddhism in this region, Brahmanical coins show by their numbers the growing ascendency of the revived Brahmanic creed. In the neighbourhood of Shahbaz-Garhi, an old Buddhist capital famous as the site of one of King Asoka's rock inscriptions, General Cunningham explored a cave in the Karamar Hill, which he identified with that of the Buddhist Prince Sudana or Sudatta. Besides various interesting relics of that prince, he succeeded in transcribing the great inscription of Asoka, engraved in Aryan characters on " a large shapeless mass of trap rock twenty-four feet long, ten feet high, and ten feet thick." This inscription seems to antedate the rise of the Andhra dynasty to B.C. 263, thus making it contempary with Asoka.

The ruins of Takht-i-bahi, on a hill twenty-eight miles N.E. of Peshawar, comprise a stupa or "tope" surrounded by chapels, an open court with lofty chapels for colossal statues, a monastery, and some minor buildings. Of the statues, little remains save the fragments first discovered by Dr. Bellew, but their great size may be inferred from the height of the chapels -still 25 to 30 feet-in which they once stood. Not far off are the ruins of Sahri-Bahlol, which include a lofty mound or etupa, supposed to date from 500 or 600 A.D. A long low mound near it yielded ten statues of Buddha, varying in size from the colossal to half size, besides pieces of pottery covered with a black shiny glaze, and a broken lingam of white marble, with part of a single face of Siva. Some of the coins bore Siva's bull, while others were early Indo-Scythian. Buddhist ruins at Jamal Garhi revealed many sculptures in a fair state of preservation, with distinct traces of gilding about them. In the chapels also were found gilded capitals, and pilasters with capitals in the Indo-Corinthian style, having "boldly designed volutes, and two tiers of acanthus leaves

deeply and delicately chiselled." Some sculptures were also obtained from the ruins at Kharkai, and the ruins at Ránigat just beyond the British frontier, are said to be remarkable for the neatness and accuracy of their architecture.

One of the inscriptions brought from Yusufzai brings in the name of King Gondophares of the Saxon Legenda Aurea, whis said to have received St. Thomas the Apostle at his cours St. Thomas, according to the legend, was sold as a slave to Gondophares, whom he afterwards converted. The Rajah Hodor Udi, whose stronghold on the Indus was Khairabad, opposite Attok, is identified by General Cunningham with the Indo Scythian Yuti or Yuchi, the race which became masters of the Kabul valley towards the end of the second century B.C.

In the course of his researches at Shahderi, identified by hin-with the ancient Taxila, General Cunningham unearthed som Buddhist Vihars, or temples, adorned with Ionic columns of pure Greek design, whose basis sometimes correspond with the pure Attic base employed in the Erectheum at Athens. These temples are the first examples of the Ionic order ever yet discovered in India, and one of them seems identical with tha described by Philostratus. The coins here discovered show that the temple existed at least as far back as 80 B.C.

Besides other Buddhist remains at Sirkap and elsewhere, the great Manikyála Tope was again examined by General Cunningham, who had first visited it in 1863. His latest measurements give the height of the dome at ninety-two feet, resting on a base fifteen feet high and 127 across. Two gigantic heads of Buddha in coarse sandstone were dug up near the Tope. In the Salt Range between the Indus and the Jhilam are a number of old Hindu temples, all of the Kashmirian style of archi tecture and apparently dating from the ninth century of our era. Among the coins discovered in this region were some pure Greek ones of Heliocles and Antalcidas. Coins and other interesting relics of olden days were found in Shorkot, Harapa on the Ravi, Talamba, and Depalpur. In Multan General Cunningham discovered traces of the great temple once erected to the sun-god Aditya, and would identify a layer of ashes found below the surface in the present fort with the remains of Malli, which was sacked by Alexander's soldiers furious at their leader's wound. The glazed tiles and bricks found in an upper layer of rubbish belong apparently to Mohammedan days. It is reckoned that the mass of debris in the fort has accumulated about 22 feet in 2,000 years. The large size of the bricks found in the ruins of Pathankot attest the Hindu origin of that old fort.

Nagarkot or Kot Kangra, the chief fortress in the Jalandhar district, contains no buildings older than the ninth or tenth century; but it still retains some of its old fame as a place for the manufacture of noses. Noses indeed are no longer amputated under our rule as in the old Sikh days, but it appears that people from Kabul and Nepal still come to Kangra for treatment. The flesh for the new nose is taken from the patient's forehead. The holy temple of Jwála Mukhi, or "the flaming mouth," twenty miles from Kangra, is remarkable for the escape of inflammable gas from a cleft in the rock on which it stands, and for a splendid folding-door of silver plates.

Two distinct styles of architecture, the Indo-Persian and Indo-Greek, are to be traced in Yusufzai. The former, which must have been the older style, prevails over all Northern India, while the latter is confined to north-western Punjab and Kashmir, where it seems to have superseded the Indo-Persian. If the pure Greek style never took root in India proper, the influence of Greek art is none the less manifest in the work of native architects. At Bharhut General Cunningham seems to have discovered the earliest examples of the Indo-Persian style, in the gateways and sculptures of a magnificent Buddhist railing, whose probable date is in the third century B.C. Other specimens may be seen at Buddha Gaya, Sanchi, and one or two other places. Of the Indo-Greek style the Corinthian variety prevails in the Punjab, and the Doric in Kashmir. example of the Ionic has yet been found in the Buddhist Vihar at Shahderi abovenamed.

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In Western India Mr. Burgess pursued his researches with innch success at Junnar, Ahmadabad, Junagarh, Naulakha, and Beveral places in Kachh and Gujarát; exploring Buddhist caves, Jain temples, Mohammedan mosques, and other curious relics The Archaeological Survey of Southern of a remote past. India has not yet been begun; but it seems likely that a beginning will soon be made under Mr. A. C. Burnell, Sessions Judge of Tanjor, who is said to combine all the qualifications needed for a task of greater difficulty than the surveys of Northern or Western India.

The remainder of Mr. Markham's useful abstract deals briefly with the results of geographical exploration in Tibet, Kashghar, and Wakhan. One important result of the "Pandit's" travels in Great Tibet was the discovery of a great snowy range to the north of the Sanpu or Brahmaputra. With regard to the Guartier of Bengal, entrusted to Dr. Hunter, we learn that five volumes are now finished, dealing with thirteen only of the thirty-seven districts which make up the Lower Provinces.

#### HAZARISTAN.—IV.

The Foladi muster above 100,000 souls—some of whom reside in the districts pertaining to Bamean, but the greater number in Bisut.

Ther carry on a considerable trade with Cabul in felts, carpets, wood, clarified butter, sheep, and cattle. Both Foladi and Jakuri swarm in thousands down to Affghanistan and the Punjab during the winter season in search of work, as do, to a less extent, all the other Hazarehs, except the Sheikh Ali and the Mongols. They are skilful in earth and stone work; the women labour as well as the man, and even the children help to carry the earth.

Immediately about Bamean, and to the north and north-west, lie Yarlous broken tribes of the Hazarehs. The subordinate districts of Bamean—Kalu on the south; Irak and Shibr on the east; Foladi, Sorkhdurra, and Shibortu, on the west; and Ak Robat on the north -are inhabited partly by Tajike and partly by Foladi Hazarehs, adveady included in the strength of that tribe. Banuck and Dusht Sured, west and east of the valley of Kamurd (north of Syghan,) are inhabited respectively by a section of the Jakuris called Ajuris, and by Mongols. Roi and Kartchu, north and north-west of Doab (the valley north of Kamurd), belong respectively to some Hazarehs balled Arabs, and to a branch of the Hazareh Zeidnat-Eimaks. The district of Balkhab, on the river of Balkh, which is subject to the Urbeg Khanate of Sirpul, is occupied by a section of the Sirjungle branch of the Deh Zangi. 'The total of these, leaving out the Foladi already reckoned in Bisut, may be estimated at 30,000 souls. The valleys of Bamean, Syghan, Kamurd, and Doab, are themselves inhabited by Tajiks to the number of some 20,000 souls, and are included, equally with the Hazareh valleys, in the Hazaristan. Bamean, with its dependent districts, and Syghan, Banuck, Dusht Sufed, and Kamurd, pay a cash revenue of £10,000 per annum to an Affghan Governor yearly deputed there.

These scattered Hazareh districts border upon various routes. continuation of the great route from Cabul to Bameau and Khulun peaches the valley of Syghan through the district and by the pass of Akrobat. Thence it continues, either direct over the Dunuan Sur-kun pass to the valley of Kamurd, or reaches that valley by the Nal Forash pass and through the Dusht Sufed district to the east, or by the Bannck pass and through the Bannck district to the west. A branch route also leads via Ghori to Kunduz from the Dusht Sufed east of the Kamurd route, and this outflanks the difficult Kora Kotul pass between the Kamurd and Doab valleys. From Kamurd, the direct route, crossing the Kara Kotul to Doab, proceeds from thence to Khuram and Roi, the last valley in the Hazaristan, whence it enters the district of Khulm. A branch route leaves at Khuram for Elippol and Shibberghan, by Kartchu and Balkhab, both before mentlemed as Hazaristan districts. tioned as Hazareh districts. Moreover, the route which runs from Candahar to Balkh through the Deh Kunde, Deh Zangi, and Deh Surkh tribes also follows the river of Balkh through the district of Balkhab of the Sirjungle Deh Zangi.

East and north-east of Bisut lie the tribe of Shaikh Ali or Sunni Hazarehs, who are of the same sect as the Eimaks, and as predatory in their habits, if less formidable in strength, as any tribe of that kindred race. The tribe is small in numbers, but some sections of the Mongols, under the name of Gubbi and Turkoman, inhabit among them. Their settlements extend along the Hindu Kush east of Bamean to near Khinjan, descending the southern slopes into the Ghorbund valley, and on the north reaching nearly to Ghori. They infest the passes of the Hindu Kush, especially those on the Ghorbund Intest the passes of the Hindu Rush, especially those on the Ghorbund route, and no traffic can pass thereby without payment of blackmail. They muster, with the affiliated Mongols, only some 20,000 souls, but have nevertheless a very formidable reputation both as warriors and freebooters; and in 1867 they inflicted a severe reverse, near Bamean, upon a detachment of the Cabul army moving against Bakh. The tribe pays no tribute, and is entirely independent of control. Their country abounds in iron and lead, but they have no industries of says kind and near hittle cultivation, and live entirely industries of any kind, and very little cultivation, and live entirely

by their flocks and herds, or by their predatory incursions, which The Sheikh Ali country is extend as far as Nederab and Ghori. bounded on the north by Ghori, and on the east by Khinjan, both pertaining to Kunduz; on the west by the valleys of Irak, Syghan, and Dusht Sufed; on the south by the Kohistan of Cabul.

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Such are the statistics of the Hazaristan. It is proposed now to lease this entire tract—nearly 350 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 miles in breadth, and containing about 800,000 inhabitants—for £30,000 per annum (including Great Nawur and the Foladi districts in the valley of the Cabul River, on which the Afghans have greatly in the valley of the Cabul River, on which the Afghans have greatly encroached), with yearly increments of £3,000 per annum up to £60,000 per annum. It is anticipated that the revenues realized will meet the cost of administration and the payments under the lease. The cost of a strong subsidiary force, to be maintained for the defence of Afghanistan, and to be raised among the inhabitants of the Hazaristan, is regarded as a political charge similar to that incurred on account of the subsidies now paid to the Ameer, of which it will in a great measure take the place. This outlay, and that incurred upon strengthening the strategical points, and on improving the communications, both of the Hazaristan itself, and in rear thereof, leading to Hindostan, being made by our own officers, will not be misapplied or wasted, (there is the strongest reason for believed that the subsidies given to the Ameer for the parameter of his ing that the subsidies given to the Ameer for the payment of his troops go in a great measure to swell his private accumulations,) and being expended on the people of the Hazaristan, will enrich that country, and return to us indirectly in increase of revenue.

To take the latter outlay first: It is proposed to spend, roughly, £100,000 upon the restoration and remodelling of the fortifications of Herat, in general accordance with the detailed plan drawn up by Major Sanders in 1839; also to lay out about £25,000 upon works to secure the routes through the Hazaristan, and that from Mery direct to Herat. Such works would probably be forts constructed at Syghan and Bamean on the Cabul-Khulin route, at Shehr Berber on the Balkh River route, at Killa Nao on the Herat-Maimunna route, and at Khushk on the Herat-Mery, and the alternative Herat-Maimunna route, which routes fork at Khushk—with outworks to guard the principal passes in front. These routes themselves, in rear of the forts, together with the cross routes joining them, would have to be rendered thoroughly practicable. The total

mileage is, approximately, as follows:-

150 miles. Cabul to Bamean and Syghan . ,, to Deh Zangi and Herat . Bamean to Shehr Berber and Killa Nao 200 ,, Herat to Killa Nao . 60 to Khushk 40

or, in all, 800 miles, which, at £50 a mile, would cost £40,000. Say a total outbry of £200,000 in the Hazaristan and Herat. These works might be spread over three or four years, and could be performed entirely by Hazareh labourers, with whom such work is a special profession, and who spread over Afghanistan and the northwest frontier of the Punjab during the winter months in search of such work. It may well be imagined that £200,000 thus thrown into a poverty-stricken country would materially enhance its pros-perity and beneficially affect the revenue we should derive there-

In addition to the above works, the lines of communication with the Paniab would require to be put in order :-

Jus mound require to so put	 		
Herat to Candahar			380 miles.
Candahar to Jacobabad .			840 ,,
" to Dera Ismail Khan			360 ,,
Cabul to Peshawar			190 ,,
,, to Ghuzni and Kohat			830 ,,

Total 1,600 miles, which, at £25 a mile (being much easier work), would cost £40,000, or say £50,000, and which work could be done partly by Hazareh gangs of labourers, and partly by Suliman Kheyl Ghiljis, who are also professional navigators.

We now come to the proposals regarding the administration of the Hazaristan and the maintenance of a Hazaristan contingent.

We would divide the Hazaristan into four nizamuts or districts, as

follows:

1. Bamean, including the Shaikh Ali, the scattered Hazarehs, the Tajik districts, the Mongols, the Deh Surkh, and the Deh Zangi. The boundaries of this district would be—to the north, Sirpul and Serbagh, belonging to the district of Khulm; to the east, Khinjan, belonging to the district of Kunduz; to the south, the district of Helmund; to the west, the district of Ghor. The population would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would a right assessment which we have the statement of the statement would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls and a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light assessment would be about 230 000 souls as a light as a lig be about 230,000 souls, and a light assessment would probably yield at first about £10,000 per annum. The head-quarters of the district should be at Bamean.

2. Helmund, including the Foladi Hazarehs of Bisut, the Deh Kundi, and the Jakuri. The boundaries of this district would beto the north, the district of Bamean; to the east, Ghuzni; to the south, Candahar; to the west, the district of Ghor. The population would be about 220,000 souls, and a light assessment would yield at first about £15,000 per annum. The head-quarters of the district should be at Guienstan.

should be at Gujenstan.

3. Ghor, including the Taimunnee Eimâks (with the Sooress living amongst them) and the Firozkohis, with the exception of of their north-western settlements. The boundaries of the district

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would be—to the north, Sirpul and Maimunna; to the east, the districts of Bamean and Helmund; to the south, Girlolsk and Farah; to the west, Herat and the district of Killa Nao. The population would be about 200,000 souls, and a light assessment would yield at first £10,000 per annum. The head-quarters of the district should be at Sheberek.

4. Killa Nao, including the Zeidnat and Jamahedi Hazareh Eimâks and the north-western settlements of the Firozkohis. The boundaries of the district would be—to the north and west, the Turkomans; to the south, Herat; to the east, the district of Ghor. The population would be about 200,000 souls, and a light assessment would yield at first about £10,000. The head-quarters of the dis-

trict should be at Killa Nao.

For the first year, till the regular payments to the men of the contingent (about £100,000 per annum) and on account of the works made silver plentiful in the country, the revenue would have to be taken in kind, both on grain and live stock, and converted into money through the ubiquitous Hindu trader, who always follows in our wake. Afterwards it would be taken in cash by appraisement, in lieu of the actual share of the produce, and eventually, no doubt, it would be practicable to give leases for the grazing fees on cattle, and to charge upon the cultivated areas by a rate. At the outset £45,000 per annum would be the outside we could hope to realize from the country, and after payment of £30,000 to the Ameer, this would leave but a narrow margin for the cost of administration, which must accordingly be estimated on an economical scale.

Evidently one of the most pressing needs would be a topographical arvey. This would be the work of a party detailed by the special department existing in India for such operations, and would not form an ordinary administrative charge. On the survey so furnished, the revenue establishments would gradually fill in the details of boundaries, cultivated areas, &c.; and for this purpose, as well as for the laying out of irrigation works, a special establishment would require eventually to be entertained when the finances could admit of it. At first, however, the only administrative outlay admissible would be that on absolutely indispensable revenue establishments.

It would appear to be the most economical system of administration to utilize as far as possible the military establishment of the contingent in the performance of the administrative duties. would be economical, and, for many years, evidently politic, that the preventive police duties should be taken by the contingent. Detachments of the mounted branch of that body should maintain order, and furnish the guards and escorts for treasure and other purposes. Again, if the contingent were composed of bodies of cavalry and infantry united in one regiment on the principle of the guide corps of the Punjab force, the commandants of these regiments—having subordinate commandants for both the cavalry and infantry—might undertake the administrative supervision of the Nizamuts, on the same principle as when, in the early days of our frontier administration, the commandant of one of the regiments at Kohat was also the civil officer in charge of that district. With the aid of a native revenue assistant, such a system would work effectually and advantageously. On this basis, then, the following arrangements are proposed:-

One mixed corps of foot and horse in each district, raised from the people of the idet, with the following strength and pay

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The total cost of each regiment would thus be, with its mule train, hospital and magazine establishment, and other contingencies, about £90,000 per annum, and, if armed with the most modern equipment, if the infantry were trained Pioneers, and the Cavalry were organized as efficient mounted Infantry, a force of four such regiments would be able to place in line of bathle five thousand troops, fully equal in value to the whole of the existing Afghan army. The Pioneer Infantry could be employed, granting there working pay at some small extra rate, upon the road works and furtifications contemplated, and the mounted branch would perform the police duties of the Administration.

For the immediate revenue duties each Commandant and Political Officer should have one native as istant, called Nazim. on £360 per annum; two Collectors, called Tehsildars, each £120, per annum—each entrusted with the collection of a moiety of the nizamut (called a Tehsil) under the Nazim. Six assistants to the above called Pehkars, each £60 per annum,

with subordinate circles in the Tehsils.

These, with their staff of officials and peons, and those also required for the office of the commandant, would cost for each nizamut about £1,500 per annum. Adding to this sum a third part of the commandant's pay, which should be debited to the revenue administration, we have the cost of administration of each district at £2,000 per annum, or £8,000 per annum for the four.

To carry up the same economical and efficient system of combina-tion of military and civil powers in the same hands, we would propose that the chief authority in Hazaristan should be the Political Agent and Brigadier, on a salary of £3,000 per annum, with the following staff :-

Brigade-Major £960 per ann. Engineer Officer

The duty of the Engineer officer would be to supervise the various road, fortification, and irrigation works carried out by the military and civil staff of each district. The surgeon would similarly supervise the military hospitals of each regiment, which should also be available as general dispensaries for the people of the district in which they are located, and he would have a central hospital at the Agency head-quarters, with a special medical establishment belonging thereto. The head-quarter staff, with the Political Agent's, Brigade Major's, and Engineer's offices, and the central medical establishment, might thus cost altogether £10.000 per annum, of which not more than one-third should be debited to "Administration." Of course there would be numerous contingent expens a which have not been allowed for-travelling allowances, leave allowances, contingencies of all kinds. Nevertheless it is pretty certain that, under this system, the administration of the Hazaristan would be covered by the margin left out of the revenue after paying the amount due to the Ameer under the lease. The military charges, which may amount to £150,000 per annum, do not represent a larger sum than we are probably willing in any case to pay to the Ameer of Afghanistan by way of subsidy. There will be, according to these proposals, a separate outlay of £250,000 or £300 000 on roads and fortifications; and under these arrangements, we shall be such exceedings bare and under these arrangements we shall by such expenditure have an impregnable frontier east of Herat, held by reliable troops. Herat itself will be, with the fortifications afforded and the support of the contingent, thoroughly defensible till such time as an army could arrive to its relief from Hindostan. The construction of good communications will enable such an army to be moved up with ease, and will develop the full efficiency of the contingent in being able to move freely about within the Hazaristan, either to support Herat or strengthen any other threatened point.

Accepting the fact that we must protect the Afghan frontier in some way, the plan proposed appears much better within the compass of our financial and military means, and, politically, much less objectionable than any other that has been suggested. It is very possible that the scheme may be much improved, or a better one suggested. The writer's object will be quite served if the matter be well considered and if in this case, in a really many the start has deadless as the scheme and in this case. sidered, and if, in this or in any other way, the step he dreads can be avoided of the occupation of Herat and Candahar by divisions of the

### of the Indian Press. Spirit

#### LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Bombay Gazette thinks that Lord Northbrook's superiority as a financier must be allowed by every impartial reader of the recently published correspondence; but it is at the same time quite plain that the late Viceroy is guilty of something very like disingenuousness when he defends his conduct in passing the Tariff Act without having previously consulted the Secretary of State. It is true, as he points out, that the practice of Indian Governments had been to pass financial Bills on their own authority—true also that Lord Salisbury's despatch of July, 1875, insisting on precedence being given to the cotton duties in any plan for the reduction of taxation had not reached India when the Tariff Bill was brought before the Council. But Lord Northbrook knew perfectly well, informally, from Lord Salisbury's published speeches, what stress was laid at home on the importance of reconciling Manchester and India; and with the telegraph at his command, it seems absurd for him to contend that he could not have confidentially communicated with the Secretary of State on the subject of his proposed financial reforms before introducing the Tariff Bill. We may add that, so long as the Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament for the administration of India, the view taken by Lord Northbrook of his right as Viceroy to carry out important financial changes, which he knows to be opposed to the policy of the Secretary of State,

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without notifying his intentions to the Home Government is obviously unsound. Unless the Secretary of State is a remarkably good-natured and weak man, he will not quietly submit to the humiliation of being arrogantly set aside and treated with contempt by the Viceroy; and we have seen in this instance that Lord Northbrook's clever device of summarily passing an Act which he knew would be received with intense disfavour at home has only provoked an open breach between the two Governments, and made the revision of the Indian Tariff the subject of a much more bitter and angry correspondence than would have gone on if Lord Northbrook had striven to effect some compromise with Lord Salisbury before altering the Tariff. The double government of India cannot be carried on if the Viceroy deliberately refuses to act in harmony with the Secretary of State; and Lord Salisbury in the 19th paragraph of his legislative despatch of the 31st of May, in which he insists that the Government of India, while retaining the power of initiating legislation, shall observe the practice of previous communication with the Home Government before passing financial or other measures of legislation, has, in our opinion, stated courteously but plainly the only conditions consistent with the smooth working of the existing Indian constitution. Speaking in the name of the non-official community, native as well as European, we certainly repudiate the pretensions of a few Indian officials at Simla to be acknowledged as the true representatives of Indian interests, and to have the right of dictating to the country in all matters legislative and administrative without being checked in any way by the Home Government. We prize the privilege of appeal to the Secretary of State and the Parliament of England as our only security against subjection to a mere tyranny in India.

#### INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

The Pioneer holds that the argument of Mr. Jackson, that perhaps in the long run the finer qualities of goods may be turned out of Indian mills, does not prove his point that the duties are protective in their nature. Far less does he succeed in showing that they were designed by Anglo-Indian statesmen to be protective. There is not a single line in the deliberations of the Council which suggest a wish to protect a rising Indian industry at the expense of the English trade. Protection has been advocated by some Anglo-Indian papers, and protection has also been advocated on general principles by Professor Thorald Rogers. But the Indian Governprinciples by Professor Thorald Rogers. But the Indian Government is responsible for the opinions of neither the one nor the other. We ourselves have always contended that the duties are defensible on the ground that the Indian revenues cannot afford to give them up. We do not deny that to a slight extent they are even at present protective, and eventually may be more so. So far as they are protective they are objectionable. But no form of taxation is without its faults; and if India was in a position to abandon any part of its present revenues there exist many taxes against which there are far more serious objections than against the cotton duties. Jackson's second point is a mere reiteration of his first. ceeds to show by calculations of cost that the Indian mills would without the duties have the monopoly of the coarse trade; whereas without the duties have the monopoly of the coarse trade; whereas the latter very materially protect the manufacture of the finer goods. To remove the duties on coarse goods alone, as some have proposed, would, according to Mr. Jackson, be of no use to Manchester. They must go altogether. There is no good in reproducing the calculations of cost, and of the proportional incidence of the duties on the different qualities of cotton goods into which Mr. Jackson enters. His data are mainly hypothetical, and even if approximately correct, can only be justly appreciated by manufacturers. The competition which Mr. Jackson fears is as yet non-existent, and from what we have heard of Indian mills it seems existent, and from what we have heard of Indian mills it seems very doubtful whether the slight attempts they have made to manufacture the finer varieties have achieved even a small amount of success. In any case the necessity for the "immediate and total abolition of the import duties," which Manchester insists on, is not made out by its spokesman. He admits that the coarse trade is not affected by them, since it has virtually passed into Indian hands. All he proves is, that the finer trade may, in the course of years, be protected by the duties. The conclusion is that the duties may eventually have to be repealed. This was the view of the Indian Government. What the Viceroy felt was that at the present moment India could not afford to relinquish revenue to the amount of nearly a million sterling. The time might come when this could be done with due regard to the interests of the Indian Exchequer, and he hoped for such a day. Mr. Jackson objects to this view. In his eyes it is "a regarding of the question from an exclusively Indian, and not an Imperial, point of view," and is therefore self-condemned. There is a certain fascination about the word "imperial," which might lead many persons to assent to Mr. Jackson's words. It suggests a central power, broad-browed and luminous, holding its suggests a central power, broad-browed and luminous, holding its course unmoved amid jarring local interests, tempering with nobler principles of equity the short-sighted selfishness of factions, and the narrow-mindedness of cliques. Very different is Mr. Jackson's idea of an "imperial policy." He reminds us that paramount powers in all ages have made a good thing out of the countries subject to them. "Holland derives a revenue from Java, Spain from Cuba, when Cuba is at peace." He might have added that

Rome, the prototype of all Empires and all "imperial policy," fattened to satiety on her miserable provincials. There is no lack of examples to justify the use or the abuse of "imperial" as a synonym for the greed and grasping selfishness so often displayed by the paramount power. This, however, is not the meaning in which Burke, or Chatham, or Palmerston used the word nor the meaning which the world at large attaches to it. Even Mr. Jackson is not prepared to go the length which his examples authorise. He tells us that England is the first nation which has held it "among the obligations due to a great dependency that attention should be given to the development of her resources, the promotion of her moral and material progress, the elevation of her people with singleness of purpose, and without the subordination of her trading and commercial interests to the promotion of the corresponding elements in the prosperity of the ruling state." Ask any Frenchman or German his opinion as to how Indian interests have been dealt with by the English legislature, and he will say that, until recent years, the policy which Mr. Jackson describes and doubtfully praises has been studiously ignored.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### THE RAJAH OF NABHA AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, July 2.—The interchange of visits with the Viceroy was no doubt the purpose of our Rajah's temporary establishment at Since the publication of Mr. Griffin's book, I suppose that M. de Nabha has been promoted in some way, and that he was better posted in reference to his right and privileges than I. I can see now that the general smartening up that the Tin-Koti has undergone in these last few weeks has not been without a definite purpose. Fresh wooden railings have been planted along the bridlepath leading down from the cart-road to his Highness's domain, path leading down from the cart-road to his Highness's domain, the broad space beside the house has been raked and cleaned, and a generally ship-shape appearance imparted to the whole abode. Going down the other afternoon to a path which overlooks its gravel platform and approaches, I found the Rajah's social triumph on the point of consummation. His company of soldiers was drawn up in a line that no ruler could have made straighter, their bright red uniforms flaming in the afternoon sun. The Rajah has not boroared how Mijestry's preside that of road for his array contention. rowed her Majesty's precise tint of red for his army, contenting himself with a gorgeous magenta hue; but if this is perhaps a shade less blazing than the royal scarlet, en revanche the Rajah's men are red all over, from turban top to toe, so that individually they are more effective, perhaps, than a single black-trousered Englishman and ready, each of them if called upon, to go to a fancy ball as Mephistophiles. His Highness's flamers were faced on Friday by a murky company of Goorkhas, and flanked by their band. Oh! that band, as I remarked before. For weeks past it has been practising during the greater part of each day, and the musically endowed residents of this particular khud have been using the strongest language on the subject which custom sanctions for their respective sexes. The airs in which its guiding spirit delights are almost exclusively of that class of which "Pop goes the Weasel" may be taken as the type. The repertoire is not cramped in any way; on the contrary, it is extensive, but it never soars above the level of "Tootletum, Tootle-tum Tee." But that is not our grievance. It is not But that is not our grievance. It is not "Tootle-tum," &c., in itself we complain of, but the unwarrantable liberties taken with the original text of Tootle-tum. Tune of course, in the musical sense, intonation, is a matter of degree. Some people are fanatical about time, while a large measure of musical enthusiasm may be compatible in others with an ear dull to the subtle delicacies of inexactitude at which our purist raves; but the Nabha band presumes on this theory. When, for instance, in playing "God Save the Queen," two or three cornets get entirely off the line, and the big drum clings to an independent calculation about the time, and a bassoon or so appears to have confused the National Anthem with "Lucy Neal," that is taking an unfair advantage of involuntary listeners. However, since the Viceroy's visit, let me hasten in fairness to add, our band seems to have regarded its mission in this life

as accomplished, and we have heard it no more.

Of course it was in full blast during Lord Lytton's stay. The Rajah had gone up to the cart-road to meet him, and a regular Lord Mayor's show poured down the bridle-path. There were footmen with silver staves and red coats, drum-majors grafted on wearers of Doggett's coat and badge; other footmen in yellow chogas, which I am told were velvet, and gold staves, horses caparisoned in gold embroidery, and riders in flowered silks of many patterns. Then there was the Viceroy in the time-honoured frock-coat and white trousers, which stamp the Governor-General, riding between the Rajah, his host, and Mr. Thornton, his Foreign Secretary; several members of his household followers; then more native horsemen, if I remember rightly, and then a live lynx led in a string. In what way this bad-tempered animal was supposed to contribute to the dignity of the Viceroy's entry I do not know. He lives close by, I may mention, spending his time on a charpoy, generally clad in a pink-wadded dressing gown, and wishing evidently that he were at liberty to fly at passing dogs. I suppose his serious mission in life

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is to hunt deer for the amusement of the Rajah, and that as a member of the household it was thought he had better join the procession.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

#### STATION TALK.

Naini-Tal, July 1.—Sir Henry Ramsay is really going home for a few months, and Mr. Elliot Colvin succeeds to the officiating appointment. Mr. Colvin's tenure of the new office will be such a short one that I fancy he will probably content himself with driving the coach along in its old groove. You will be glad to hear that there is a probability of Sir John Strachey returning to resume the reins in November and December next, so that Sir George will hardly have time to do more than look about him before it will be time for him to depart. The unrighteous are rejoicing, being exceedingly glad over their escape from four months of psalm-singing; but the face of the missionary has lengthened; neither is that jaunty air visible which the possible advent of Mr. Inglis inspired him to assume a week or so ago. The goody goody people are "out" again and—Bethal weeps o'er Inglis gone to Oudh.

In your issue of the 29th ultimo you are rather rough on the powers that be for removing the pontoon bridge from Cawnpore to Calpee. The question, like all others, has two sides, and while your article shows why the pontoon bridge should not have been removed, let me give you a few reasons why it should. The pontoons, in their original position, were a source of danger to the railway bridge all through the rains. No matter how securely the pontoons were moored, a faulty forging or a weak link in one of the mooring chains might have resulted any day, when the river was in high flood, in the departure of the bridge on its own account on a sailing trip down stream, when it is more than possible that it would have removed one or two of the railway bridges en passant. Again, it is only when it is most dangerous, as during the rains, that a pontoon bridge is really useful in keeping open communications. statistics go to prove that the railway bridge is more than sufficient to pass over all the traffic that there is during the rains. Should it prove that the railway bridge is unequal to the task of the cold weather traffic, nothing will be simpler than for the magistrate to throw a fair-weather bridge across the cold weather channel, and so divert a portion of the traffic from the railway bridge. By the transfer of the pontion of the traine from the ranway bridge. By the transfer of the pontion bridge to Calpee permanent communication is secured with Bundelcund throughout the year, and we have a through line of communication opened up with the Gauges and Jumna, both permanently bridged. In a strategic point of view I think this must be allowed to outweigh the chance of a gun and limber tumbling into the river, especially when you come to consider that the whole battery might be sent (I think) through the sub-way in perfect safety. - Pioneer Correspondent.

NAGPUR, July 9.—Matters are assuming a serious aspect owing to the want of rain here. Cultivators and ryots are indeed seriously apprehensive, if not of a regular famine, at least of being put back a great deal in their present year's crops. This will occasion untold labour and trouble upon the ryots to recoup themselves in order that they may be enabled to meet the heavy demands made upon them by those who advance them funds to get on with their agricultural pursuits, to say nothing of the amount of litigation they will have to go into. I hear that rice crops have entirely failed in some parts of the Central Provinces, and failure of other produce must inevitably follow if we do not have some extraordinarily good showers of rain before long. Three natives died at Kamptee the other day from the effect of snake-bite. A woman who went to a well to draw water felt that something had hold of her finger while she was in the act of emptying the water into her pot; she saw it was a snake she had drawn up in her bucket, and tried to wrench it off, but in so doing left a bit of flesh between the snake's teeth. She hastened away and related what had occurred, when a Brahmin priest was summoned to mumble some incantations over her, but seeing that this had no effect she was removed to a hospital, where after a few hours she expired. The snake is supposed to have been of the carpet snake species, and not quite half-a-yard long. An honorary magistrate in the city of Nagpur is said to be in serious trouble; his trial will doubtless take place shortly, and if I can ascertain the particulars of the case I shall not fail to communicate them to you. Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, together with his Secretary, Mr. John Neill, are expected to arrive at Nagpur from Pachmarhi to-morrow. It is reported that Mr. Morris will be here only for one month this time.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

DYING ON THE BANKS OF A RIVER.—In spite of the endeavours of the police to prevent such occurrences, cases now and then come to light of the still fond adherence of the natives to the old custom of dying on the banks of the river. Only on Sunday a native was found in her very last moments, as it were, on the banks of the river at Nunderbaree Ghat. She was in a series of convulsive fits when the inspector found her and had her removed to hospital sharp.—Calcutta Statesman, July 12.

THE "TENASSERIM."—It is reported that the commander of the Tenasserim has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for another voyage, but the destination is not yet known. It is rumoured that the vessel will proceed to Australia and be placed at the disposal of the Remount Agent there.

DARJILING.—Sickness is generally decreasing in the Darjiling district, and the coolies are beginning to return to work, though one or two fresh outbreaks have occurred during the week. There is still some cholera about the district, but, generally speaking, the number of cases are less, and the recoveries greater in proportion than before the rain set in.

COURAGEOUS ACT OF A LADY.—A lady, Mrs. Havelock, has just received the usual reward for destroying a tigress on the grounds near her house on the Koondahs. Mrs. Havelock had noted the proximity of the beast, and set out some poisoned food for it. The beast ate of this, and was killed. The Neilgherry paper observes that all the more credit is due to Mrs. Havelock for her pluck, as her husband was away from the estate at the time.

THE CHARBAGH BRIDGE.—A Lucknow paper says that the Charbagh Bridge over the canal is in a shaky condition. It shook under the pressure of some elephants which passed over it the other day, and frightened the grandees in the silver howdahs so much so that they got out and walked. The bridge is of very long standing, and is a native structure. It stands about 75 or 100 feet above the lever of the bed of the canal.

DEATH OF A SHIP'S MATE.—John Head, fourth officer on board the steamer Duke of Argyll, died suddenly in the afternoon of the 30th June. On the police receiving information of the circumstance his body was conveyed to the dead-house of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, where on a post mortem examination by Dr. Woodford it was discovered that the deceased had died from sero-congestive apoplexy.

DROWNED.—A European, named James Mackenzie, fireman on board the steamer Chancellor, was drowned on the night of the 1st July. It appears that the deceased and four other seamen from the same vessel had gone ashore on the fatal evening. They returned about ten P.M., and the four others went up the ship's ladder safely; but Mackenzie, when about to step from the dinghi to the ladder, made a false step, fell into the river, and was never seen to rise again.

SHIPPING RETURNS.—From the resolution on the annual report of the Marine Department we learn that there was a decrease of eight in the total number of ships that entered and left the port of Calcutta during the past year, and upwards of 40,000 tons in their gross tonnage. This decrease, which is attributed to the dulness of trade, was entirely in steamers, the number and tonnage of sailing vessels showing an increase, though there was a decrease in the average tonnage of sailing vessels.

SHAM RUPEES IN LUCKNOW.—The Lucknow paper, in noticing the story of the old man in the Central Provinces who has been drilling the inside of rupees out and substituting metal, says some gentlemen in Oudh have beaten this. One man, apprehended, had been counterfeiting coin since the King's time, and could make ten in twenty minutes. These rupees have a market value (if you go to the right market) of rupees ten per hundred—they are passed at mélas in bazaars and go up to Nepal. They are very neatly made. The accused is before the Sessions Court of Lucknow.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF CALCUTTA.—It is rumoured that Colonel J. I. Willes, Commissary-General, intends proceeding on furlough in March or April next, and that in that case Colonel Sibley, Deputy Commissary-General, Upper Circle, is likely to be appointed to act for him during his temporary absence. Colonel Dickens, Deputy Commissary-General, Central Circle, is to officiate as Deputy of the Upper Circle, and Colonel Macbean, who is shortly expected to return from England, is to be the Deputy Commissary-General of the Central Circle. Colonel Davidson will then continue to act as Deputy of the Lower Circle at the Presidency, until the return from furlough of Colonel Christopher.—
Indian Daily News, July 14.

SUDDEN DRATHS IN RAILWAY TRAINS.—A sad death from heat apoplexy occurred in the Mooltan train that reached Lahor on Saturday last. Mr. Thorp (a brother, we believe, of Lieutenant Thorp, who, after denouncing Cashmere misrule, died some years ago, under suspicious circumstances at Srinuggur) had been an assistant to Mr. Long, the Muree chemist, but had left his post in search of some other employment. The overpowering heat of last week will be in the recollection of all the residents of Lahor and this heat was literally killing in the train which conveys the traveller over hundreds of miles of burning sand from the city of dust and beggars to that of tombs, a fatal journey literally exemplified by Mr. Thorp, who reached Lahor to be buried. He leaves an unprovided wife and family to mourn his loss. A native also died of heat apoplexy in the same train.—Indian Public Opinion, July 11.

THE PUTTING BACK OF THE S. S. "ABYSSINIA."—Captain Sharp, of the s. s. Abyssinia, reported at 6 P.M. on Sunday that the said steamer left Garden Reach for sea on the morning of the 5th inst. On the night of the 6th, at about ten o'clock, while at sea, the storeroom was found to be flooded with water, and on the carpenter

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sounding, 21 inches of water were found in the hold. On examining the store-room, the port side light, or port, was found open, and as the ship rolled to port, large quantities of water rushed into the store-room. The men succeeded in closing up the port, but on account of the stores and a large quantity of cargo being damaged, the captain was obliged to return back to Calcutta. On cleaning the store-room, two wrenches for unscrewing the port were found among the debris, also the outer brass plates, in a battered condi-tion, with recent hammer marks on the outer. The captain is of opinion that the port had been opened by some person on board, not with a malicious intent, but for the purpose of obtaining light in the store-room, and who forgot to close it.—Englishman, June 12.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS .- From the district reports from Bengal up to the 1st of July we see that, owing to the break in the rains, more rain was wanted in parts of the Bardwan division, but the same cause had improved the indigo prospects in Nadiya and Jessor. Floods had damaged the jute and aous rice crop in parts of Rangpur. In Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad the heat had been very great, and there had been several deaths from apoplexy and sunstroke. In the central tracts of the Darbhangha district, especially about the head-quarters, and northwards as far as Madhubani town, the rainfall has not reached half the average, and agriculture is backward. Distress continues to prevail among the poorest classes in North and East Madhubani, until weeding operations, in the beginning of August, afford them employment. Rain was wanted generally throughout the Patna Division and in Monghyr. Cholera continues bad on the sea coast of Kattak and in the town of Puri, but is decreasing in Balasor, though in the latter district we are told that "the want of potable water along the coast continues intense, and there is mortality amongst the cattle.

EXECUTION OF THE KALIGHAT MURDERER.—On Tuesday morning, Ram Charan Manji, the man who murdered a modi at Kalighat about a month ago, and was sentenced to death, expiated his crime on the gallows at the Alipore Jail. There was not much of a crowd outside the jail walls, probably because the day and hour of execution more not known. A little hefers give chief the manufacture research tion were not known. A little before six o'clock the murderer was taken out of his cell to the place of execution. He walked along with a pretty firm step, and seemed quite prepared to meet his fate. He expressed no wish with regard to his corpse, and left the jail authorities to deal with it as they thought best, being, we understand, tired of repeated applications to his relatives, all of whom discarded him the moment's intence of death had been pronounced on him. But while his hands were being fastened, and immediately before the rope was put round his neck, he expressed a somewhat extraordinary desire—that of cating the dust from the feet of a Brahmin. On his making known this wish at the last moment, Dr. Lynch endeavoured to have it gratified; but no Brahmin could at that time be found, and Ram Charan Manji was launched into eternity without having had the satisfaction of gratifying his extra-ordinary desire. He fell with a long drop, which broke his neck, and expired almost immediately after. -Englishman, July 12.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
July 10. Str. Almora, London; sir. Mahratta, Kyouk Phyoo; City of Amoy, Livopool; Black Prince.——11. Sir City of Vennee, Glasgiw; str. India, Singapore: Loch Banza, Melhourne; Greenin, London; Sunbeam, Newcastle.—12. Sir Birthy Lawrence, Liverpool.—13. Str. Dacca, Bombay.—14. Star of India, Bombay; Madeleine, Colombo; Courier de Bombay, Pondicherry.—16. Str. Meinam, Galle.

Jalle.

DEPARTURES.

Jaly 10. Shah Jehan and Sea Cuief.—11. See Suttara; Geraldine Paget.—12.

Havilah.—13. Stes. Pekin, Reliance, Ava. and Ooryia; Baron Blantyre.—14. Str.

Abyssinis; Striish Monarch and City of Hankow.—15. Wild Rose, Canada, and Star of Scatta.—16. Strs. Kurrachee, Chancellor, Arabia, and James C. Stevenson; C. A. Littlefield and Endymon.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, July 19, 1876.

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Agra Bank (Limited)		•••	•••	***	•••	10	•••	103	to	101
Assure Ten Company	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	20	•••	595	to	600
Bank of Bengal	•••		•••	***	***	1000	•••	1350	to	- 1d.

Bank of Upper India Limited)	_	***	***	***	100	•••	124	60	135
Bengal Coal Company		444	•••	•••	1000	•••	1300	to	_
Goal Company	-	800	•••	•••	1410	•••	440	to	445
Cachar Tea Company	-		•••	***	200	•••	158		186
Ditto (Contributory)				***	500	•••	650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Company	MI	***	•••	•••	100	•••	65	to	70
Calcutta Docking Company	110	***		•••	700	•••	<b>27</b> 0	to	<b>28</b> 0
Central Cuchar Tea Company		***	•••		200	•••	150	to	153
Comptoir D'Excompte of Paris	***	***		•••	500	F	. 600	to	610
Delhi and London Bank Shares	ÚŸ.	•••	•••	•••	250	***	175	ю	180
B. B. Indigo Company	-,,	***	•••	•••	100		15	to	16
East Indian Railway Company		••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	60	-
East India Tea Company	,,,	•••	•••		100	***	81	to	62
Eastern Bengal Railway Compan	¥.	f.,		€20 or	218		267	to	268
Equitable Coal Company	·	***	•••	•	250	•••	195	to	200
Great Eastern Hetel Company	994	•••		•••	250	•••	165	to	_
Howrah Docking Company	***	•••		•••	500	•••	150	to	180
India General Steam Navigation	Comr	7440		•••	1000	•••	570	to	575
Lower Assam Tea Company			•••	•••	£6}	•••	40	to	_
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Compan		***		•••	600	•••	<b>+200</b>	to	220
National Bank of India (Limited	is .			•••	£124		112	to	113
Parjab Bauk	-,		•••		100		80	to	62
Simla Bank		***			600		610		520
Union Steam Tug Company	eri	•••	•••		250	•••	128		129
Upper Assam Tea Company		•••	•••		£10	•••	29		20
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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods steady. 71bs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 84lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 3lb. Madapollanus, Rs. 2. 4°8 Emmermil Twist, 5s. Bengal Cotton, Rs. 14. Rice: Ballain, Rs. 2.6. Exchange in London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 8d.; Four per Capt. Government Securities, 101; Four-and-n-Half per Cent. ditto, 1873, 102; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1042. Freights, 30s. to 62s. 6d.

## Madras.

SCARGITY IN MYSOR.—The Mysor Chief Commissioner has passed orders to the effect that owing to the scarcity of provisions, and the high prices at which they are sold, subordinates drawing small salaries will receive an advance of 25 per cent. The prices of provisions have been raised by 20 per cent., and it has been found absolutely necessary to grant this increase.

CATTLE MURRAIN.—Murrain appears to be somewhat prevalent in Kunur, on the Utakamand plateau, and European owners of cattle are reported to display a good deal of ignorance in the treatment of the disease. The result is that loss of cattle is frequently heard of, and native cow-herds are allowed to do very much as they please.

Cotton.—The extent of land under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency up to the month of March was 1,571,889 acres; of land under indigo cultivation 298,341 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 18,49,385 and Rs. 6,48,908 respectively. This shows an increase of cotton cultivation of 69,276 acres, and an increase of indigo cultivation amounting to 66,843 acres, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

PECUNIARY REWARDS .- On the recommendation of the agent at Vizagapatam, the Madras Government have granted pecuniary rewards to certain persons who accompanied Captain Eastal to quell the late insurrection at Bustar. They have also tendered their thanks to the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Ranee of Bobbily for the assistance rendered by them on the occasion.—Madras Mail, July 11.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Duke of Buckingham intends, says the Coconada paper, to pay the Godavery District another visit in December next, and extend his tour well up the Godavery. If the port steamer could be made available, his Grace may be desirous to extend his visit to Vizagapatam, which is only a night's run from Coconada. There has been a great deal written lately of the capabilities of that port and the feasibility of its being converted into a safe harbour to admit large vessels.

JOINING THE CHURCH OF ROME.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, Madras Civil Service, retired, seems to have gone over to the Roman Catholic Church, for he took part at a Catholic education meeting, presided over by Cardinal Manning, on the 20th ultimo, and seconded a resolution defining the "imperative duty of Catholics." He is a B.C.L. of Oxford, a barrister-at-law, and a contributor to numerous periodicals. He is the author of a work reviewing in the most appreciative manner the writings of Dr. Newman.—Madras Mail, July 15.

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR OF SEA CUSTOMS.—The appointment of the Deputy-Collector of Sea Customs, vacant by the retirement, under the fifty-five years order, of Mr. G. B. Shaw, has been filled by the promotion of Mr. T. G. Blage, who for many years held the appointment of Appraisar. At first it seemed probable that another the matter for congratulation job would have been perpetrated, but it is matter for congratulation that this has not been done, the Government having recognised Mr. Blake's claim to promotion, who, we have no hesitation in saying, is unquestionably the right man in the right place.—Athenœum,

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THEATRICALS AT OOTACAMUND.—They are amusing themselves THEATRICALS AT COTACAMUND.—They are amusing themselves very much at Ootacamund. The Governor returns from Kotagherry on Monday, and will attend some theatricals on Tuesday. Theatricals are all the rage just now at Ooty. The play to be acted is Robertson's "Caste." There is to be a rehearsal to-day, and performances on Monday and Tuesday. Every ticket is taken. The cast is very strong. Lady Souter, Mrs. Godfrey Clarke and Miss Cameron, Major Godfrey Clarke, Mr. Spencer of the 48th, and Captain Bell, the Chief's A. D. C., are to be performers. Mr. Spencer is painting the drop scene, and taking the management Spencer is painting the drop scene, and taking the management of the affairs. The performance is in aid of Bartholomew's Hospital.—Madras Mail, July 15.

MEDICAL.—The Madras Mail states that Dr. George Smith, Deputy Surgeon-General, Mysor Division and Ceded Districts, has been recommended by the Madras Government to the Secretary of State for appointment as Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, in succession to Surgeon-General Balfour, whose tour of duty will terminate on August 15. Dr. George Smith is not fully qualified for the appointment, as he has been scarcely more than a year Deputy Surgeon-General; but Lord Salisbury has been urged by the Madras Government, the Mail adds, to waive an unreasonable rule of the service in his favour. Dr. Smith is pre-eminently, as to intellect, the officer best fitted for the difficult position; but his

appointment, though seen to be almost inevitable, will not prove so welcome to the Medical Service as might be wished.

A "CAUSE CELEBRE."—A cause célèbre is on the tapis at the Neiltherries. A gallant captain and his wife were staying at an hotel at Coonoor lately. When there, one of the captain's horsekeepers behaved badly, and was sharply reprimanded by mine hostess and her daughter. The man took the case so much to heart—at being spoken to by women—that he went before the magistrate with a complaint that the hotel-keeper and her daughter had beaten him, poor fellow! The magistrate was in a quandary, and in order to mest all the demands of justice, fined the two ladies eight annas a piece. A gentleman who is residing at the hotel was disturbed at midnight of the same day that this sentence was decreed by the drunken revels of the too-elated horsekeeper—and administered summary justice on his person. The poor man went next day to an official, a relative of the gallant captain aforesaid, and worked so on the feelings of that gentleman, that he put the case in the hands of one of the best local lawyers, and the gentleman whose rest was disturbed is to be brought to trial for contempt of Court,

Agricultural Exhibition in Madras has again been postponed. In 1875 Government approved of the Board of Revenue's proposal to postpone for another year the Exhibition which it was intended to hold at the commencenent of the present year, but the board now doubt whether it will be possible, without serious detriment to Mr. Robertson's current work, to make arrangements for holding an exhibition in 1877. The inauguration of the Agricultural College will necessarily occupy much of the time of Mr. Robertson and his assistants, and the success of that undertaking will greatly depend upon good organisation at irst. The board consider that it will be better to put off the Exhibition until 1878, and resolve to recommend its postponement to Government. Meanwhile, Mr. Robertson might, the Board consider, visit the cattle shows in Nellore, and make a short tour in the district, with a view to observing the different methods of agriculture which obtain in that part of the country. The Government agree with the board that the Exhibition should be postponed to 1878.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 9. Ceylon, Gepaulpore.—10. Lucy 8. Wills, Calcutta.—11. Str. Merkara, Calcutta.—12. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Myssotis, Pondicherry.—13. Str. Meinam, Galle and Pondicherry; str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Khandalla, Calcutta; H.M.S. Diamond, Pondicherry.—15. Str. Pekin, Calcutta; Isle of Anglesca, Port Louis.—16. Str. Asia, Rangoon.—17. Str. Mirzapore, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Merkara.—From Calcutta.—Dr. Comley and Mr. T. W. George.

Per str. Meinam.—From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Capt. H. B. Hanna.

From Hong Kong.—For Madras.—Mr. Steerer. From Pondicherry.—Rev. C.

From Hong Kong.—For Madras.—Mr. Steerer. From Pondicherr.—Rev. C. Bolard.

Per str. Khandalla.—From Masulipatam.—Dr. and Mrs. Tyrrell and child. From Coconada.—Mr. Raymond and Mr. Bowden. From Vizagapatam.—Mrs. Keyes, Miss Merry, and Dr. Nash. From Bimlipatam.—Mrs. And Mrs. Nordman and three children, and Mr. Dove. From Calcutta.—Mrs. Thompson and two children.

Per str. Pekin.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Sub. lieut. Presgrave, Lieut. Brover, Capt. Wilson, and Capt. Galloway. For Galls.—Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Mr. S. Tahim, and Hon. F. Glover. For Melhounne.—Mrs. Hassett. For Southampton.—Mr. Read, Miss Read, Mr. Scholfield. Sergt. Connor, Mr. Bullons, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Buchan, Mrs. Mansfield, Dr. Coulter, Mr Muirhead, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Skinner.

Per str. Mirzapore.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Major Playfair. For Madras.—Mr. Puckle and Mr. Davidson. From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Mr. C. Bird, Mrs. Purchaser, Miss Garwin, and Mr. H. Tirgens. From Shamghai.—Mr. C. McCartby. From Melbourne.—For Madras.—Mr. M. Tyrell.

Per str. Asia.—From Rangoon.—Mr. Banbury, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fox, Mr. Bald, and Assistant Apothecary Francis.

DEPARTURES.

July 11. Toftcombs, London; Sea Queen, London, via Coast.—12. Chas. H. Bouthard, Havro; str. Merkars, London.—13. Henry Miller, Masulipatam; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—14. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—15. Col. Fytcho, Moulimein; Myosotis, Gopaulpore; Bayonnaise, Bordeaux; str. Khandalla, Bombay; str. Duke of Argyll, London.—16. Vimeira, London; Mallard, London; Mokanna, Moulmein; Choice, Cocanada; str. Pekin, Southampton.—17. Str. Mirzapore, Calmita.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Caloutra.—Mr. F. Ciunier.

Per str. Merkura.—From Calcutra.—For Coloubo.—Capt. Bibes. For Louder.

—Mr. H. King, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Nicolay and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Pearse, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. H. Blackwood, and Mr. McIutosh. From Madras.—For Coloubo.—Mr. H. Cuttam. For Loydon.—Major and Mrs. Huuter and four children, Mr. C. H. Grosswell, and Mrs. Paters.

Per str. Ethiopia.—For Coconada.—Mr. J. Matheson. For Vizagapatam.—Mnjor Wood. For Gopatheore.—Passed Hospital Apprentice H. Henderson, and Mrs. C. T. M. Nicholas and infant. For Calcutta.—Mr. C. E. Martin and Mr. J.

C. T. M. Nicholas and infant. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. Martin and Covens.

Per str. Khandalla.—For Negapatam.—Mr. J. Philips and Mr. J. H. Pechlos.

For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Richards and son.

Per str. Pekiu.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. E. B. Fourd, Major A. Wynch, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Sowerbutts, and Major E. D. Gomportz. For Varney.—Licut. cel. E. W. and Mrs. Childers. For Malbourns.—Mr. H. Bain, Mr. Lundy, and Mr. Colley. For Brimbist.—Mr. Bwcks.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Gordon.

### Commercial.

#### Madras, July 19, 1876. EXCHANGES.

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FREIGHTS. To London and Liverpool-Cotton, £2. 15s. to £3.; Light Freight and Indigo. £3. 10s. ; Skins, £4.

## Nombay.

THE LATE MR. WAIT.—The Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger 1145 duly appreciated the services of the late Mr. J. Wait, who committed suicide the other day, by presenting to the bereaved widow of that gentleman the sum of Rs. 5,000.—Rombay Guzzle,

SIR HENRY DALY.—After a somewhat lengthened visit to Simle, Sir Henry Daly has returned to Indor, resuming his duties at the Residency. Mr. Pundit Surroop Narain, Native Assistant to the Agency, is appointed to officiate as Bheel Agent Manpoor, the Mear Moonshi, Mr. Dhurrum Narain, acting for his brother as Native Assistant.

MILITARY.-We learn that the 108th Regiment at Mhow will be relieved by a regiment direct from England, so that after garrisoning Mhow for a year or two it may move on to relieve the 69th Light Infantry at Neemuch and Nusseerabad. Now that the latter station is in direct communication with Agra, it is said to be "a very good sociable place."—Times of India.

Death of a Native Gentleman.—Mr. Hormusjee Sprabjee Roths-

ree, one of the most prominent members of the Parseo community at Kurrachee, has just died. He had by his own industry ricen from comparatively poor circumstances to wealth and competences. He was much respected for his integrity and benevolence, and had many friends at Bombay, Surat, and other places.—Bombay Gazette.

BARODA.-We hear from Baroda that the formal appointment which has been offered to Dr. Cody by Mr. Melvill, the Vicaroy's Agent in Baroda, is "Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer in Baroda State." Dr. Cody will take up the duties of his apprintment when his services are applied for in the regular way. It is satisfactory to think that he has made a mark beyond the bounds of the Bombay Medical Department.

DEATH OF MAJOR WEEDING.—We regret to announce the death of Major Alexander James Weeding, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, which occurred at Ahmedabad, where he was on kare on Friday afternoon, the 14th instant. Major Weeding entered the service in June, 1855, and served with the 33rd throughout the Abyssinian campaign; he will be remembered in Poona as Captain Badgley; he assumed the surname of Weeding in 1870.—Decor. Herald, July 17.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A LADY.—There was a painful excitement in the Fort at an early hour on Saturday morning, when a rumour spread that Mrs. Clayton, wife of Captain Clayton, of H.M.S. Rifleman, had been found in a bath-room in Taylor's Hotel, Meadowsstreet, with her throat cut. On inquiry the report proved to be but too true. An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Taylor's Hotel, on Saturday morning, and a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity was returned,—Times of India; July 21.

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Cholera.—Three cases of cholera having occurred in the lines CHOLERA.—Three cases of cholera having occurred in the lines of the native artillery at Rajkote on the 12th, the men, with their families, have been removed to a place three miles distant from that station, and are encamped there. No fresh cases had been heard of up to the 17th, and now that there has been a change in the weather the men are likely soon to return. Two cases of cholera occurred in the 28th Regiment, and one in the jail, all of which proved fatal. Cholera is on the road between Ahmedabad and Deess. Two European children on groups to Deess were attacked and Deesa. Two European children en route to Deesa were attacked by the disease and died.—Times of India, July 21.

REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—Lord Napier of Magdala is in daily communication with the authorities at the India Office and the Horse Guards regarding the reorganisation of the Indian army. He is steadfast in his opinion, which is supported by Lord Northbrook and the Government of India, that a complement of seven officers is sufficient for a native cops, if the full number seven are left with their regiments, and the strength of the rank and file is not increased beyond 600. But much opposition is given to this view, which is not favourably received at the Horse Guards.

—Times of India.

NEW MILLS.—The Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, under the management of Messrs. Forbes and Co., have just completed their weaving-shed, which will shortly have one hundred and fifty looms in work; and we hear that the ceremony of starting the first six looms took place at Bhownuggur on July 4, in the presence of the Political Agent, the Joint Administrators of the State, and a large and influential assembly of the residents, European and native. These are the first looms worked by machinery that have been started in Kattywar; and we trust that such success will attend the mills as will soon lead to the development of other industrial appliances in the province. It reads strange now the fact that Acts 11 and 12 of William III. prohibited in 1700 the introduction of cotton goods from India into England, when De Foe complained that "the general fancy of the people runs upon East India goods," and that half the people of Great Britain were being ruined by these importations. The ebb and flow of commerce seems to be as real as the ebb and flow of morality upon which public censors are so looms in work; and we hear that the ceremony of starting the first the ebb and flow of morality upon which public censors are so learnedly descanting just now.

Puna Riots Commission.—Everyone will be surprised to learn that the report of the Puna Riots Commission has never yet got further than Bombay. The *Pioneer* is our authority for this statement, and that paper adds that the Government of that peculiar province has been asked once or twice by the Government of India whether it has any recollection of the document, but the reply has always been to the effect that consideration of the subject was going forward. There is perhaps this excuse for the Bombay Government—the report is enormously voluminous. Mr. Auckland Colvin wrote a very long report off his own bat, the subject being one, of course, which was especially his own. Mr. Carpenter, whose deeply-deplored death immediately afterwards rendered his memorandum on the Puna question his last important piece of official work, wrote another independent report. If we understand the matter rightly, there is a collective report as well, and a separate independent report by a native member of the Commission. Altogether there are some 3,000 pages of printed matter for the Bombay Government to digest. This would be a serious undertaking in Bengal even; imagine what it must be in the Far West!—Bombay Gazette.

HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS.—Apropos of the want of a suitable hospital to accommodate the sick Europeans of this city, we are glad to perceive that the subject is attracting some attention at home. In the Lancet, to hand by last mail, we notice some allusions to the present disgraceful state of European hospital accommodation in Bombay; and as our worthy contemporary is published and read in a land where the powers that be do not consider it their bounden duty to oppose a measure for the simple reason that it has the unqualified and unanimous support of public opinion, its remarks may, we hope, penetrate to high quarters and have some effect there. Our contemporary alludes to the subject in these words:—"That the city of Bombay sadly lacks a General Hospital for Europeans is a fact which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had an opportunity of noting while there; but as yet the Government holds out no hope of raising one. An attempt is being made, we hear, to place it in the new Sailors' Home, a magnificent building but recently completed; but the trustees of the latter are said, naturally enough, not to second the attempt of Government to get out of their diffipresent disgraceful state of European hospital accommodation in not to second the attempt of Government to get out of their diffi-culty. Meanwhile, the unfortunate sick Europeans have to linger on in a place long since condemned as unfit for healthy ones to live in." If the "screaming sisterhood" would only turn their attention to such topics as this instead of making speeches of doubtful propriety regarding C.D. Acts, we do not think our present Government, such as it is, would very long sustain its rôle of opposing public opinion even with a self-willed military engineer to back it. A European Hospital scheme, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, is still wanted for Bombay, and all that we regret is the apparent impossibility of rousing the present Government to its duty to humanity, if not to poor and unfortunate sick Englishmen.—Bombay Gazette.

THE NEW BISHOP.—Bombay has one advantage over Calcutta at the present moment, which it might be as well for us to make the

most of; we have got a Bishop, and Calcutta has not. Moreover, we duly installed him in his high office on Thursday morning last, at 7.30, at the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, whilst Calcutta cannot even say that another clergyman has refused to accept the Bishopric of Calcutta even on the absurd plea that the place is unhealthy. The Bishop of Bombay is certainly a very high Churchman, but he has not yet declared himself doctrinally, though he has held two confirmations and preached twice. The ceremonial characteristics of the party in the Church to which Dr. Mylne belongs have, however, been made apparent, more especially in the duties that his Lordship's chaplain has to perform, which seem to be chiefly to carry a crosier, appropriately gilt and ornamented, in front of the Bishop every time his Lordship goes to church. The appearance of the chaplain as he emerges from his seat near the Bishop's throne in the Cathedral, takes his crosier, and slowly precedes the Bishop when the time comes for his Lordship to preach cannot even say that another clergyman has refused to accept the cedes the Bishop when the time comes for his Lordship to preach the sermon, has a novel effect, and reverent persons try to taink the proceeding is imposing, but before very long it will probably be looked upon with ridicule. The chaplain is in all respects, apparently, a mute, for his voice has not yet been heard. The Bishop, at a consecration of a new addition to the cemetery here, wore his mitre, white and gold, a head-dress with which we here in India are quite unacquainted, and we have to recall to mind pictures which we have seen in our childhood of St. Xavier, or some other worthy missionary, but whether a Roman Catholic or not we do not stop to ask, for that, apparently, is not a matter of any importance. Altogether Bombay has not witnessed such a sign of the times before as the arrival of our new Bishop has given us, and the event is deserving of being recorded.—Bombay Gazette, July 1t.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
July 14. Str. Pachumba, Bussorah; Trait D'Union, Mauritius.—15. Str. Africs.
Calcutta; str. State of Alabama, put back from sea.—16. Str. Akola, Kurrachee.
—17. Str. Batavia, Genoa.—18. Str. Malwa, Suez.—20. Str. Clive, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From Southampton.—For Bonday.—

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Lumsden, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Beynon, Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Beresford. From Beindels.—Mr. H. Prinsep, Gen-Hardinge, Mr. Josephs, Major T. Wakefield, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Col. and Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Banyard, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Major W. R. M. Holroyd.

DEPARTURES.
July 14. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton, &c.; Sea Flower, Rangoon.—15. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee.—17. Schleswig Bride, Calcutta.—19. Str. Pachumba, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—20. Str. Madura, Coast and Calcutta.—21. Str. Tanjore,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From Bonsat.—For Southampton.—

fr. Sleigh, Mr. J. Thompson, and Surg. major H. S. Smith. For Baindist.—Mr. Sorbes.

Mr. Sleigh, Mr. J. Thompson, and Sug. May.

L. Forbes.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Boneax.—For Southampton.—

Mr. and Mrs. Gullett, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge and child, Mr. W. Gilbert, Major

Mackenzie, and Mr. E. L. Hunt. For Berndist.—Colonel W. T. and Mrs. Bowen,

Mr. D. F. Addis, Mr. B. A. Lloyd, Capt. Woodward. Col. and Mrs. W. Osborne,

and Rev. W. H. Bray. For Adex.—Mrs. Taylor.

### Commercial.

Bombay, July 21, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN. ... ... ... ... House Rate 1144 per Cent. Municipal Loan Ditto... ... ... EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
onths' sight, per rupee ... ... ... ...
ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ...
ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ... 1s. 7d. ... 1s. 7 3-16d. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 7½1. Docts.

290 xd. Rs. 2000 pershare 1200

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 Rs. — , 101] ... , 101] ... , 101] ... , 104] ... per Rupeo 19-12-0 ,, " 1842-43 1854-55 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Five-a-and-Half per Cent. Gold Leaf ... ... ... Gold Leaf ... ... ... Gold Bars, English, 10 oz. Ditto Pekin ... ... PRICE OF BULLION, &c. ... each Rs. 12-13-0 ... per 100 290 ... do, 231 ... do. 230 290 231 230 106-10 109

FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, 23. 10s. Seeds, 23. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, 23. 10s. Seeds, 23.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Aug. 11.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods unchanged. 71bs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8\text{ths.} ditto, Rs. 4.13; 31bs. Madapollams, Rs. 1.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9\text{ty.} 30's Water Twist, 9\text{ty.} Cotton firm; Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 168; Comra, Rs. 168. Shipments of the week, 5.000 bales. Four per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9d. Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1672, 102\text{ty.} Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 106. Feights: Canal, 42s. 6d.

## Ceylon.

Charge of Fraud.—Mr. Alexander Brown, late Secretary of the Planters' Association, has appeared in a Kandy Court, under a warrant of arrest, charged with misappropriation of somewhere about £500 of the Association funds.

THE MUSEUM LIBRARY.—In consequence of changes in the arrangements connected with the public records, the Governor has appointed Mr. R. VanCuylenburg to the important office of Librarian of the Museum. This post will give him the charge of the Oriental Library and the valuable Dutch Records, with probably some of the older British records.

Public Works Department.—In the prescribed examination of officers of two classes in the Public Works, which came off this week, we are informed that owing to the absurdly severe nature of the papers set in Mechanical Engineering scarcely any came successfully through the ordeal.

SANITATION.—The Special Committee of the Municipal Council appointed twelve months ago to consider the principal insanitary conditions of Colombo, and how these can best be removed, having in view the limited means at the disposal of the Council, have now concluded their work, and their report will probably be discussed at the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL.-Mr. G. B. Leechman, having proceeded to Europe, the Slave Island Ward seat in the Municipal Council is again vacant. The Council at its last meeting made a record of its appreciation of Mr. Leechman's services to the community; and the Chairman stated that he would take the necessary steps for supplying the vacancy.

THE COLOMBO BREAKWATER.—Work at the Breakwater is being pushed on with as much despatch as practicable, and already the large space of ground between the Breakwater root and the site of the old Customs House is nearly finished off level. The massive and powerful lifting gear of the "Titan" has already arrived, and we may now look for the huge machine by one of the canal steamers. -Ceylon Times.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Private letters received by the present Australian Mail, from the member of the family of Sir Hercules Robinson, state, without reserve or qualification of any kind, that Sir Arthur Gordon will assume the Governorship of Ceylon in succession to Sir William Gregory. The same letter conveys the information that Sir Hercules Robinson is about to assume the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, in succession to Sir H. Barkley.—Ceylon Times.

CHOLERA.—Cholera, sporadic cases of which have been appearing of late in different parts of the town, has now broken out in a virulent form in Kochicadde and its neighbourhood. No less than eleven cases have been reported, nine in Kochicadde, one in Silversmith-street, and one in Washer's Quarters. It is worthy of remark that all these cases have occurred in the wretched hovels which have so frequently been brought to the notice of the Municipality and the public generally, both by the Sanitary Officer and in our columns.

—Ceylon Times, July 8.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.—A resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated Simla, May 31, notifies as follows:—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, in the absence of specific orders to the contrary, whenever any sum due to the Government in sterling money is tendered or recovered in Government Rupees, the amount to be accepted in British Indian currency shall be calculated at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian Government. ment and H.M.'s Imperial Government at the time the demand for payment is made. It will always, however, be at the option of the debtor to discharge his obligations by a bill payable on demand drawn upon London by any well known bank or firm.



#### Gnzette. Official

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 15.)

Balley, R. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Agra div., military works, to office as exec. engr. of that div. during the abs. of Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E.,

BETHAM, G. K., asst. supt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from

the 4th to the 3rd grade, from May 27.

BLAKE, F., sub engr., 2nd grade, reported his return from furl.

DAGUILAR, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival in
the 2nd Rawal Pindi div. on July 4.

DAMANT, G. H., officg. 1st grade asst. comr., Cachar, is app. tempy. to the charge of the duties of the polit. agent at Munnipore, from the date on which he may relieve Dr. Brown.

Dangerfield, H., exec. engr., 4th grade (temp. 3rd grade), H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, is app. manager of that line.

ELLIS, J. A., acct., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, is transfd. to the Military Works Branch.

HARRINGTON .- The resignation of his appt. by Mr. B. R. Harrington, DAKKINGTON.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. B. R. Harrington, overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is accepted, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Jameson, Major C., Bombay staff corps, dist. snpt. of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is perm. to resign his appt.

Kene, H. G. H., is app. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen., Central Provinces, from July 3.

vinces, from July 3.

LENEHAN.-With reference to P.W.D. notific. No. 287, dated June 20, Mr. J. Lenehan, acct., 4th grade, joined the office of the Examiner of

Accounts (Military) on July 3.

MATHEW, G. F., is app. to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class IV., and his services placed at the disposal of the director of State Railways. The appointment has effect from June

NICHOLAS, Rev. P., M.A., junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, from May 27.

PEARSON, Rev. A. C., to be chaplain of Moulmein in British Burma.

PYE.—With reference to the director of State Railways notific. No. 93 of
May 25, Captain K. C. Pye, B.E., resumed charge of his duties as manager of the Rajpootana State Railway from Mr. Horace Bell, supt. of Way and Works, on June 29.

OPTUM SALES.

Notice is given in the Calcutta Gazette that the seventh sale of opium, the provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale Room, Calcutta, on July 5, at eleven A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests,

Behar Opium Benares Opium	 	 ···	Chests. 2,235 1,685
Total	 	 	 3,920

In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares opium, will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to

	Dates.	Behar, about Chests.		Benares, about Chests.		Total, about Chests.
On or abou	t Thursday, Aug. 3, 1876	2,235		1,685		3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, Sept. 6 ,,	2,230	•••	1,680		3,910
Ditto	Friday, Oct. 6 ,,			1,680		3,910
Ditto	Thursday, Nov. 2 ,,			1,680	•••	3,910
Ditto	Friday, Dec. 1 ,,	2,230	•••	1,680	•••	8,910
	Total	11.155		8,405	•••	19,560

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 12.)

The appointments of Messrs. W. H. D'Oyly, E. G. Glazier, C. F. Worsley, C. F. Magrath, and J. F. Stevens will have effect from the date of Mr. W. L. Heeley's death.

Mr. H. Farrer, asst. mag. and coll., is app. also to be sub registrar of

Mr. M. Mowat, M.A., is app. to the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service, and posted to the Presy. College from the 28th ult.

Mr. J. Van S. Pope, M.A., is app. to be a professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. J. K. Rogers, professor in the Presidency College, is transfd. to

the Patna College.
The services of Surg. R. L. Dutt, M.D., offic. civil surg., Sonthal Per-



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经通用处理汇编出证:

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gunnahs, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. Mr. J. A. Flyter, offic. sub dep. agent, Tohtah, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent of Patna during the abs. on leave of Mr. P. Cosserat.

Mr. R. Steel is app. to be a comr. for making improvements in the

port of Calcutta.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, Cachar, is de-

puted to Manipur on special duty.

Mr. M. Fox, contractor of the East Indian Railway Company, is app.
to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Patna, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 1.)
From April 22, the date on which Mr. A. M. Markham assumed charge of his office of settlement officer, Allahabad, Mr. G. Adams, joint mag. 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade, and Mr. W. Barry, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From April 27, the date on which Mr. G. Bett assumed charge of his

office of asst. settlement officer, Agra, Mr. H. P. Mulock, asst. mag., to

offic. as mag., 2nd grade.

From May 2, the date on which Mr. A. Sells took priv. leave, Mr.

J. H. Carter, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From May 2, the date on which Mr. T. B. Tracy took charge of the
Agra district from Mr. G. E. Watson:—Messrs. M. S. Howell (on special
duty), and J. C. Lenpolt, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag.,
1st grade; and Mr. G. R. C. Williams, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag.,
2nd grade. 2nd grade.

From May 4, the date on which Mr. J. Leeds took priv. leave :- Mr. W. Barry, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. E. Rose, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 9, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn took charge of the Bareilly dist. from C. W. Moore:—Mr. C. Donovan, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. M. Fears, asst.

mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 9, the date on which Mr. P. Whalley took priv. leave: -Mr.

W. Irvine, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. E. White, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 10, the date on which Mr. G. S. D. Dale took priv. leave:

—Mr. J. H. Twigg, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. G. E. Knox, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 13, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn made over charge of the

Bareilly dist. to Mr. T. B. Tracy :- Mr. J. Quinn to offic. as joint mag.,

From May 15, the date on which Mr. J. C. Leupolt took priv. leave Mr. J. Kennedy, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. D. T. Roberts, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd

From May 15, the date on which Mr. W. T. Church took priv. leave:

-Mr. J. A. Marcel, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade. From May 16, the date on which Mr. E. White took charge of the Bijnor dist., from Mr. A. Boulderson:—Mr. R. D. Alexander, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 16, the date on which Mr. C. W. P. Watts took charge of the Aligarh dist. from Mr. J. C. Colvin: -Mr. J. M. Pears, officg. joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. G. J. Laidman, asst. mag., to offic. as joint

mag., 2nd grade. From May 22, the date on which Mr. J. M. Pears took charge of the Allahabad dist. from Mr. J. C. Robertson:—Mr. G. E. Knox, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Lambe,

asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 25, the date on which Mr. W. Barry took priv. leave: —Mr. G. R. C. Williams, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Holmes, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, insp., Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 3rd circle.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Bareilly

to Allahabad, from April 29.

The services of Rev. A. C. Pearson, garrison chaplain, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Muttra-

Hathras Light Railway to the Archæological div.

The engineering maintenance of the Muttra and Hathras Light Provincial Railway will in future be a charge of the dist. engr., Muttra. Mr. lind, dist. engr., Muttra, entered upon these duties on the 1st ult.

Mr. A. Pengelley and Capt. J. E. Campbell, officg. asst. conservators, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet sub div. on the 17th inst.

Mr. J. R. Green, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Etawah div., Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, asst. engr., Aligurh div., Ganges Canal, returned on the 9th inst. from the priv. leave granted him.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 29.) Mr. G. H. Hickie, dep. coll., is app. to offic. as coll. of customs, Punjab Mines Division, during the absence of Dr. H. Warth on the leave granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette notific. No. 691, dated May 3.

Mr. W. B. E. Ives, patrol, is app. to offic. as coll. of customs, Hissar,

during the absence of Mr. Hickie

Guring the absence of Mr. HICKE.

Surg. G. McB. Davis, 4th Sikh inf., is app. to offic as civil surg. of
Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the afternoon of June 5, during the
absence of Surg. A. Macgregor on privilege leave.

Surg. T. Moloney, in med. charge of the 4th Punjab inf., is app. to

offic. as civil surg. of Kohat, in addition to his other duties, as a temp

arrangement, during the illness of Surg. major G. Ferrell, 2nd Punich cav., or until further orders.

Lieut. col. C. A. McMahon, dep. com., Simla, is app. to offic. as com: and sup., Hissar Division, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Macanabb.

Col. C. H. Hall, dep. com., from the Amritsar to the Simla dist. in the same capacity, during the absence of Lieut. col. C. A. McMahom.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, offg. judicial asst., Sialkot, is spp. to offic. as dep. com., Amritsar, v. Col. C. H. Hall, with effect from the forenoon of June 8.

With reference to notific. No. 1598, dated May 4, Mr. M. L. Dames. asst. comr., will continue to hold charge of the Rajanpur sub div. of the Dera Ghazi Khan dist. until further orders.

Mr. E. P. Henderson, asst. comr., Dera Ismail Rhan, is app. to the charge of the Bhakkar sub div. of the Dera Ismail Khan dist., with effect from the forenoon of May 16, in succession to Abdulla Khau, exten asst. comr.

Capt. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr., Juliundar, is app. to office as judicial asst., Juliundar, with effect from the forenoon of May 18, and is invested with the powers of a dep. comr. under Section 8 of AM XIV, of

Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, judicial asst. comr., is placed on special dele and attached to the Punjab Govt. Secretariat as a tempy. arrangement.

Mr. G. St. B. Brown, asst. dist. supt. of police, was employed on special duty at Delhi on the occasion of the Camp of Exercise and the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, from Nov. 14 to Jan. 16.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 15.)
MARSHALL.—The furl. to Europe on private affairs to Librat col. and Brevet col. W. E. Marshall, Bengal staff corps, is cancelled at his own

RAMSAY, Lieut. col. W., Madras inf., to be brevet col., from July 8.
RENNICK, Lieut. A. de C., Bengal staff corps, having completed twave
years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from July 6, subject to H.H.'s approval.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the dates speci-

Lient. col. and Brevet col. E. N. Perkins, staff corps, ordinary pension

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. N. Perkins, staff corps, ordinary pension \$156. 5s., capitalised value of annuity, £5,058, from July Q.
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. J. Ellis, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £324. 18s., from July 10.
Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Agnew, staff corps, ordinary pension £156. 6s., annuity £668 12s., from July 15; and Lieut. (brevet col.) G. G. Moxon, staff corps, ordinary pension £156. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £5,883, from July 15.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Operators. Sinds. June 20 to July 4).

(Head-Quarters, Simila, June 30 to July 4.)
Briscoe, Lieut. B., 68th regt., a candidate for the spaff corps, to be 2ml

wing subalt. 40th N.I., on prob.

Brooke-Hunr, Lieut. R. H., to be instr. of musketvy 72nd tightesters, v. Gildea, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. this Field-marshal C. in C.

Evans.—Eastern frontier dist. order could, dated June 17, app. Capt.
H. M. Evans, 2nd in com. 43rd N.L, to offic. as dep. fadge advocate
at a court-martial assembled for the trial of Sabadar Decides Thapps, 42nd N.I.

GARNETT.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated June 22, dressing Majer A. P. Garnett, 11th hussars, to assume com. of the station.

Gibbs, Lieut. M. I., 73rd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be office. 2nd wing subalt. 7th N.I., on prob.

GRAINGER, Vet. surg. J. K., doing duty with A Sth beigede H.A. an Jul-

lundur, is directed to proceed to Peshawar for duty.

Manning.—Meean Meer brigade order confil., dated Map 11, directing
Col. H. D. Manning, comdt. 25th N.I., to assume come of the station. v. Col. F. W. Swinhoe, proceeded on leave, and during the chance of

the major gen. com. on. inspection duty.

MICHEL—THOMSON.—Regtl. order could., dated June 20, making the following apps.:—Capt. J. W. A. Michell, office, wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Worsley, on furl. Lieut. F. G. Thomson, adjt. and office. as 2nd in com., to offic. as wing officer, v. Michell.

NEWALL-WHEATLEY. - RegtL order could, deted June 12, making the FEWALL—WHEATLEY.—Regul order count, descen sums 12, making we following apps., consequent on the departure on furl of Lieut. W. Hill:—Lieut. W. P. Newall, 1st wing subalt. and Goorkhas, to office as adjt., in addition to his other duties, and Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, 2nd wing subalt., to office as gram, in addition to his other duties. UDNY, Major G. C., staff corps, late 1st wing subalt. 4th K.L. is posted to Fort William for can duty.

UDNY, Major G. U., stan corps, tate 1st wing summs, stan index in proceed to Fort William for gen. duty.

(Head Quarters, Simle, July 11.)

Angelo, Col. J. A., R.A., is directed to proceed to Bellif, for the purpose of commanding that station, in succession to Col. H. B. Storens, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances.

Browne, Lieut. A. G. F., 44th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be officer, and wing supply 2nd (Princes of Walcon) Greekless, on

office 2nd wing subalt. 2nd (Princes of Wales's Own) Good on

prop., dated July 4.

Fenwick.—Dagshai station order confd., dated June 18, epp. Liest.

M. J. E. Fenwick, 39th foot, to be station staff officer, with effect from the 16th idem, vice. Local Capt. T. Boydell, deceased.

HONTER.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated July 8, directing Major C. P. Hunter, staff corps, who reported his arrival from furt. on the 1st idem. to do general duty at Allahabad. prob., dated July 4.

idem., to do general duty at Allahabad.

RUSSELL, Major G. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpure to Ferozepur, and join No. 5 baty. 18th hrig., into wideh he has been prom.

VAN CORTLANDT, Lieut. A. J. R., 3rd hussars, a candidate for the staff corps. to be officg. 1st squad. sub. to 1st Bengal cav., on probation, v. Lawrence, app. tempy. to the Hyderabad Contingent, dated June 30.

THOMASON COLLEGE.—It is notified in the Gazette of India that the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, has been

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified: - Lieut. A. J. Watson, 2-12th foot, from Oct. 12 to April 12 next, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. W. F. Woodward, 68th foot, for three months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs, 109th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. T. Banon, 2nd wing subalt. 39th N.I., to Mussoorie and adjacent hills, from June 6 to Oct. 15, on private affairs (this cancels leave granted on May 16). Lieut. T. T. Lewis, adjutant 26th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, wing officer 21st N.I., to Murree, from July 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Greig, M.B., from date of embarkation. Capt. C. D. Swete, staff corps, has obtained leave, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. A. B. Bennett, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major Paterson, M.D., to remain at Mussoorie from July 17 to Sept. 18, in extension. Major C. E. Bates, officiating 2nd in command, Bhopal battalion, privilege leave for sixty days, from the date in July.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. M. S. Howell, C.S., for one year, with effect from June 14, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. G. B. Pasley, district and sessions judge, Farukhabad, for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Surg. E. B. Ruttledge, civil surgeon, Budaun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. R. A. Lloyd, inspector 3rd circle, Department Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 17. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Col. W. H. Greathed, c.B., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, Irrigation Brauch. Mr. W. P. V. Horst, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Kasganj division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months and seven days. Mr. B. A. Fox, extra assistant commissioner, Jhelum, privilege leave from June 5 to June 14. Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, assistant commissioner, in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub division of the Jhelum district privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 22. Mr. R. M. Daue, assistant commissioner, Lahore, examination leave for one month, with effect from June 14. Capt. T. J. C. Plowden, assistant commissioner, in charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yusafzai sub division of the Peshawar district, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from June 20. Mr. H. W. Jackson, assistant district superintendent of police, Jullundur, extension of leave for three months, without pay, in addition to that granted him by Punjab Government, No. 129, of Nov. 15, 1875. Mr. F. L. Edwards, district superintendent of police, Karnal, privilege leave for seventy-three days, with effect from Aug. 1 next. Major gen. J. D. Campbell, R.E., superintending engineer, and circle, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. E. Heath, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Kamrup, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. P. Cos. scrat, sub dep. opium agent, Patna, for three months, from July 20. Mr. E. M. Mansfield, executive engineer, third grade (temporary rank, 2nd grade), attached to the 2nd Calcutta division, for nine months. Mr. A W. Cruiksbank, assistant magistrate and collector, Cawapore, privi-lege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 9. Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall, officiating joint mgistrate, 1st grade, Budaun, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. W. Duthoit, officiating magistrate and collector, Benares, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from Aug. 11, together urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from Aug. 11, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrade and collector, Hamirpur, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 15. Mr. D. C. Halkett, joint magistrate, Mecrut, for four and-a-half months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt. C. A. Dodd, superintendent Government Press, privilege leave from May 25 to June 18, both days inclusive. Mr. C. A. Daniell, officg. judge, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months, in extension, from May 30. Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., 1st asst. Principal Thomason Civil Engineering College, availed himself on the 27th ult. of the leave granted to him on May 30. Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engr., 1st grade, Mirzapur district, Bennres Provincial division, for twelve months, with the usual preparatory leave. with effect from such date as he may avail the usual preparatory leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, himself of it. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is graded the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay. Major B. J. Parsons, staff corps, executive engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, privilege leave for ten days. Mr. W. R. S. Jones, executive engineer, Workshop Division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from June 6. The Hon. F. A. B. Glover, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for one mouth, from July 11. Licut. E. H. Cameron, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, for three mouths, from July 1. or such date as he may avail himself thereof. Capt. E. H. from July 1, or such date as he may avail himself thereof. Capt. E. H. Steel, Bengal staff corps, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. T. H. Dunne, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, for two months and fifteen days, from July 10. Lieut. S. Grant, R.B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Merrut division, Military Works, privilege leave for thirty days, from Aug. 15. Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Agra Division, Military Works, privilege leave for one month, from Aug. 26.

### Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HOX. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 18.)

GOODRICH, H. St. A., acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. N. A. Ronpell, the acting principal asst. coll., on the afternoon of June 28.

STODDARD—PRENDERGAST.—The Gov, in Conneil is pleased to app. the following officers to institute prosecutions for offences committed in the dists, specified opposite their respective names —Mr. H. Stoddard, acting asst. supt. of police, South Arcot; Mr. H. G. Prendergast, acting asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam.

#### MILITARY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

(Head Quarters, Ordenment, July 12.)
The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:— Lieut. and Dep. Asst. Comy. H. Briggis to be office, asst. comy.

Conductor J. Harvey to be office, dep. asst. comy. Sub Conductor M. Stephenson to be office, conductors.

Store Sergt. C. Floate to be office, sub confluctor.

The above to take effect from July 1, or date of Lieut. Francke's handing over charge of the depot at Bellary, v. Lieut, and Asst. comy. Francke, granted four mouths' leave, on private affairs.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GRANT—CRAWFORD—MacDOUGALL—Coder confd., dated May 4, by the comdt. 17th regt. N.I., making the following appts., v. Col. E: F. Waterman, comdt., proc. on m.c. —Lieut. col. A. D. Grant, wing officer and officg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Lieut. col. J. Crawford, officg. wing officer, to offic. as End in com. and wing officer. Capt. J. MacDougall to offic as wing officer, with at projudice to his duties as Macdongall to office as wing officer, without projudice to his duties as quartermaster.

Hodgson-Wellesley-Currous,-Order could, dated June 18, by the comdt. 2nd regt. L.C., making the following apps, during the absence on m.c. of Lieut. col. R. S. J. Prendergast:—Lieut. col. S. Hodgson, 3rd squad. officer and officer. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer. Major H. R. E. Wetlesley, 1st squad. subalt. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Major A. F. Curtois, officer, let squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Capt. A. Curtois, 2nd squad.

to offic, as 1st squad. subalt.

LANE, Major D. F. M., staff corps, from on prom. to gen. daty, Kamptee.

MAGAN, Capt. T. S., from 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.L, to adjt. 37th

grendrs.
PUCKLE—TABUTEAU.—Order confd., dated June 21, by the comdt. 28th regt. N.I., v. Col. R. G. Lewis, 2nd in com. and wing officer, app. officer, comdt. 31st regt. N.I. — Major H. G. Puckle, officer, wing officer, to office as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Capt. T. R. R. Tabuteau, 1st wing subalt., to office as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

(Head Quarters, Ostacasnand, June 28 to July 7.)
Dun, Col. C. W., staff corps, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at
Bangalore or Madras, from the date of expiration of the sick leave granted him.

ASTINGS, Lieut., 109th foot, is attached to the 45th foot at Bangalore,

for duty.

RAMMEL, Col. H. S., 2nd in com. 36th N.I., is re-app. officg. comdt. 29th N.I., from date of departure on furt. of Col. W. C. Phillips.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified: — Liout. J. M. Gordon, instructor of musketry, L21st foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. P. Salter, wing officer 32nd N.L., to Neilgherries, till Aug. 31, in extension. Mr. J. D. Gribble, acting collector and magistrate of Cudapah, privilege leave for two months. Mr. B. Rice, acting sub collector, and injury the magistrate of Europeally. For eighteen reports. lector and joint magistrate of Tinnovelly, for eighteen months. P. O'Ratigan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, South Arcot, to the East Coast, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, for three months,

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### OIVII.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 18.)

Carvalho—Goldsmid.—Mr. H. F. Carvalho delivered over, and Mr. F. L. Goldsmid received charge of the office of asst. revenue and police comr., Northern div., on the 5th inst.

Lister, Col. J. F., delivered over charge of the office of political supt.,

Sawant Wari, to Major Westropp on the 8rd inst.

Mainwaring—Morphew,—Messrs. H. Mainwaring and O A. Morphew,
asst. conservators of forests, 2nd grade, respectively delivered over
and received charge of the dist forest officers office of Colaba and Dapoli on the 1st inst.

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WESTROPP, Major G. R. C., delivered over charge of the office of asst. political agent, Southern Mahretta country, to Mr. S. Hammick, C.S.,

WINTER-FLEET.-Messrs. H. E. Winter and J. F. Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll and mag., F.C., Kaladgi, on June 26.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 20.)

EAST—WINDGATE—JOPP.—Under Sec. 40 of Act X. of 1872, the Hon.
Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned magistrates of Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class, in the dist. of Sattara, to be mags. in charge of the divisions of that dist. mentioned against their names:—Mr. W. A. East, Satara div., comprising the Talukas of Satara, Koregaon, Jauli, and Wai. Mr. A. Windgate, Tasgaon div., comprising the Talukas of Tasgaon, and Walwa. Mr. C. H. Jopp, Karad div., comprising the Talukas of Karad Khananar and Patan. of Karad, Khanapur, and Patan.

SILCOCK-McCorkell.-Mr. H. F. Silcock, supernum. asst. coll., Belgaum, acted as dist. supt. of police, Belgaum, from May 15 to June 6, both days inclusive. Mr. Siloock also acted as cant. mag., Belgaum, from May 21 to June 1, both days inclusive. Mr. G. McCorkell, supernum. asst. coll., Belgaum, acted as dist. supt. of police, Belgaum, from June 7 to June 13, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton to be Huzur dep. coll. at Nasik. Mr. H. E. Winter acted as 1st asst. coll. at Sattara from March 15 to March 27.

Mr. J. Davidson acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapur from Aug. 31 to Sept. 9, 1875, from Feb. 27 to March 24, 1876, and from May 1 to June . 1876.

Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., passed an examination in Marathi on

the 5th inst

Mr. R. B. Worthington, 1st asst. coll. of Khandeish, is allowed furl. for one year, from Aug. 10 next; he is also granted subsidiary leave for seven days.

Mr. A. L. P. Larken was in charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll. of

Poons from March 24 to June 11.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho acted as asst. revenue and police comr., Northern div., from April 3 to July 4.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Garette, July 20.)

-Regt. order coufd., dated June 3, directing Lieut. Candy, officg. 2nd wing subalt. 6th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his own

duties, v. Capt. Dalmahoy, proceeded on m.c. to Europe.

McMahon.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major C. J. McMahon, 23rd brig., has been prom.

lieut. col. into the 6th brig. R.A.

TAYLOR—BURROWS.—Lient. cols. (brevet cols.) W. W. Taylor and G. R. Burrows, of the infantry, to be cols. with the col.'s allowance, from July 16, under the provisions of G.O.G.I. No. 869, of Sept 12, 1862.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. (Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 15.)

BOWEN.--In continuation of G.O. No. 489, of June 21, the undermen. tioned officer of the Bombay army is perm. to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 22:—Col. W. T. Bowen, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £324, date of retirement July 18, to be paid in England.

NUTHALL—CANDY.—Lieut. A. J. P. Nuthall, 2nd wing subalt., to be wing subalt. 6th rect. N.L. and Lieut. J. M. Candy, office, 2nd wing subalt.

subalt. 6th regt. N.I., and Lieut. J. M. Candy, office. 2nd wing subalt., to be 2nd wing subalt., in succession to Capt. Dalmahoy, dec.

THE RELIEFS THIS SEASON.

2nd Queen's, 1st Batt.—From Ahmednuggur, Sattara, and Bombay, to Poons

15th Regt.—From Poona to Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Baroda. 56th Regt.—From Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Aden. 66th Regt.—From Poona to Ahmednuggur, Bombay, and Sattara.

83rd Regt.—From Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Baroda, to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

55th Regt.—From Aden to England. 108th Regt.—From Mhow to England.

Regt. from England to Poons.

Regt. from England to Mhow.
1st Regt. N.L. Cavalry.—From Poona and Baroda to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

2nd Regt.—From Deesa and Rajkote to Poona and Baroda.

3rd Regt.—From Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Deesa and Rajkote.

th Rifles N.I.—From Sattars, Bombay, and Asseergurh to Dharwar.
7th N.I.—From Rajkote, Dwaks, and Tanna to Baroda.
10th N.I.—From Mehidpore and Agra to Neemuch.
12th N.I.—From Dharwar to Sattars, Bombay, and Asseergurh.

22nd N.I.—From Baroda to Rajkote and Tanna.
24th N.I.—From Neemuch to Mehidpore and Agra.
Detailed instructions will be issued hereafter by the qrmr. gen.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. M. Fawkes, 89th foot, ALO.C. to H.E. the Governor was permitted to proceed to England on urgent private affairs for six months from the 7th March 1876. Lieut. D. A. Campbell, 108th foot, to Bombay, from 10th June to 10th Sept. 1876, to study the native language. Capt. C. H. Spragge, A batty. 19th brigade R.A., from port of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before the [medical board. Lieut. W. R. M. Daunt, F batty. 4th brigade, in England in avtantion from 2nd Inna to 2th Sept. brigade, in England, in extension, from 2nd June to 8th Sept.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Barrow—At Bhagulpore, July 10, wife of F. H. Barrow, B.C.S., son. Blackwood—At Muree, July 12, wife of Major G. F. Blackwood, R.A.,

BROWNE-At Calcutta, July 14, wife of R. D. Browne, daughter. CHILL-At Goorgaon, July 11, wife of W. N. Chill, Inland Customs,

Dobson-At Cannanore, Madras, July 9, wife of Alfred E. Dobson, R.E., daughter.

ELDER—At Madras, July 12, wife of William Elder, daughter.
FAIRWEATHEE—At Delhi, July 5, wife of Dr. J. Fairweather, Civil Surg.,

FERNANDEZ - At Madras, July 12, wife of C. U. Fernandez, daughter. FLYTEE - At Bankipore, July 14, wife of James A. Flyter, of the Opium

Department, daughter. FOSTER-At Secunderabad, July 11, wife of Capt. Foster, 44th Regiment, daughter.

Fox -At Mussoorie, July 10, wife of Charles Fox, son.

FOX—At Mussoorie, July 10, wife of Michael Fox, daughter.
FOX—At Mussoorie, July 10, wife of Willoughby Furnivall, son.
GORDON—At Simla, July 11, wife of Colonel W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, sou.

GRENON—At Calcutta, July 14, wife of H. N. Grenon, son.
GROVES—At Cooncor, July 12, wife of G. Norris Groves, daughter.
Henderson—At Trichinopoly, July 8, wife of Major Cleland Henderson, son.

HILL-At Dhurmsala, July 12, wife of Lieut. col. R. Sale Hill, 1st Goorkhas, daughter.

HOOPER—At Calcutta, July 4, wife of F. W. Hooper, daughter. HORSFALL—At Coimbatore, July 15, wife of J. G. Horsfall, Madras C.S.,

HUNT-At Dhurmsala, July 10, wife of Rev. W. J. Hunt, chaplain of the

Kangra dist., daughter.

LANCASTER—At Meerut, July 11, wife of D. Lancaster, twins, a boy and

girl.

girl.

Litton—At Simla, Aug. 10, wife of Lord Lytton, son.

Monnier—At Lahore, July 11, wife of Jules A. Monnier, daughter.

Mueray—At Madras, July 12, wife of J. T. Murray, son.

Paine—At Caloutta, July 12, wife of Claude Y. Payne, daughter.

Priestley—At Byculla, July 19, wife of Joseph Priestley, daughter.

Rice—At Bangalore, July 9, wife of Lewis Rice, director of Public Instruction, son.

struction, son. ROBERTSON-At Assam, July 4, wife of Major D. Robertson, 44th regt.

N.I., son. ROBINSON-At Abbottabad, July 10, wife of H. C. T. Robinson, B.A.,

asst. comr., daughter.

STATEN—At Agra, July 10, wife of W. Staten, son.

WESTON—At Calcutta, July 13, wife of John Weston, son.

WOODCOK.—At Meernt, July 11, wife of Capt. H. Frere Woodcock, 5th regt. N.I., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEHRMANN—DE SA.—At Colaba, July 20, Ewald Behrmann, P.W.D., to Maria, youngest daughter of Braz de Sa, Bombay.

CHARLES—BABONAU.—At Chinsurah, July 11, Thomas G. Charlés, Bengal police, to Florence H., daughter of Rev. J. T. Babonau, of Chinsurah.

Larke—Ward.—At Egmore, July 12, Thomas A. Clarke, to Harristt E., daughter of John Ward.

CLAUDIUS—CARPENTER.—At Ootacamund, July 6, T. E. M. Claudius, Topographical Survey, to Mary A. (Minnie) Carpenter.

Johnson—Brindley.—At Bangalore, July 5, Benjamin B. Johnson, to Louisa B., daughter of Lieut. J. C. Brindley, of the Commissariat

MACKERTITCH-MONNIER. -At Calcutta, July 12, Aratoon C. Mackertitch, sub div. officer of Modhubanee, Tirhoot, to Mary A. E., eldest daughter of the late J. C. Monnier.

SMILES-Fox.-At Trichinopoly, July 12, Oswald J. Smiles, to Helen, daughter of John Fox.

STUART—MATSET.—At Calcutta, July 8, John W., son of the late Charles Stuart, of Gainsboro', Lincolushire, to Sarah J., daughter of Nicholas Maysey, of Plymouth, South Devon.

#### DEATHS.

BLIGHT—At Bombay, July 13, Charles A., only son of Mr. C. and Mrs. A. Blight, aged 1 year.

BURNS—At Ferozepore, July 5, Betsy, wife of Condr. J. H. Burns, Ordnance Dept., aged 27.

Garstin.—In South Africa, by drowning, Geo. S. Garstin, only son of the late Lieut. col. Henry M. Garstin, asst. adjt. gen., Peshawur div. Grant—At Hamirpur, July 3, Charles Grant, B.C.S., judge of Banda. Graves—At Cuttack, July 13, Mary, daughter of F. Graves, Bengal

police, aged 8 months.

[ADOW—At Aligurh, N.W.P., Aug. 9, Gilbert B. Hadow, surg. major, Bengul Medical Service, in his 44th year.

ESLIE—At Lucknow, July 1, Lady J. E. Leslie, widow of the late Sir

Norman Leslie, Bart.

POKE-At Kirkee, July 18, Ethel M., only daughter of G. H. Poke, aged 5 months. Scotland-At Mussoorie, July 11, Lisette, daughter of William Scotland,

aged 17. SIMOENS-At Bombay, July 16, Theresa, wife of Domingos F. Simoens,

## Home.

#### FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following instructions respecting the reception of fugitive slaves on board her Majesty's ships have been issued.

Lord Tenterden to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of Dec. 23 last, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying draft of instructions to be issued to the commanders of her Majesty's ships and vessels with regard to the reception of fugitive slaves.—I am, &c.

(Enclosure.) To all commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels.

The following instructions are to be considered as superseding all previous instructions as to the receipt of fugitive slaves :

In any case in which you have received a fugitive slave into your ship and taken him under the protection of the British flag, whether within or beyond the territorial waters of any State, you will not admit or entertain

beyond the territorial waters of any State, you will not admit or entertain any demand made upon you for his surrender on the ground of slavery.

2. It is not intended, nor is it possible, to lay down any precise or general rule as to the cases in which you ought to receive a fugitive slave on board your ship. You are, as to this, to be guided by considerations of humanity, and these considerations must have full effect given to them whether your ship is on the high seas or within the territorial waters of a State in which slavery exists; but in the latter case you ought at the same time to avoid conduct which may appear to be in breach of international comity and good faith. national comity and good faith.

3. If any person within territorial waters claims your protection on the ground that he is kept in slavery contrary to treaties with Great Britain, you should receive him until the truth of his statement is examined into. This examination should be made, if possible, after communication with the nearest British consular authority, and you should be guided in your

subsequent proceedings by the result.

4. A special report is to be made of every case of a fugitive slave received on board your ship.

## Miscellaneous.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS.—The finding of the Court-martial lately held on Captain Roberts, 94th Regiment, was promulgated on Wednesday. Captain Roberts is sentenced to be dismissed from her Majesty's service, but is to be allowed the value of his commission.

WILL OF GENERAL WALPOLE .- Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Walpole, E.C.B., who died on the 12th ult., at his residence, The Grove, West Moulsey, intestate, were granted on the 28th ult. to Dame Gertrude Rundell Walpole, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL MUSEUM.—It is stated that the site for an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies on the Thames
Embankment has been finally fixed upon. The Governments of
several colonies—notably New Zealand, Canada, Natal and the Cape
—have warmly endorsed the new scheme, and have suggested that
all Colonial Crown Agency offices should be located in the building.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE'S NATIVE SUITE.—By the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Gwalior, which sailed for India from Southampton on Thursday, there was sent back by the Prince of Wales, Duffadar Narain Sing, the non-commissioned officer of the 11th Bengal Lancers, who accompanied his Royal Highness home in the Scrapis. Several native servants who formed part of the Prince's suite also returned.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following candidates, in the order of merit, were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, August, 1876: A. Tomes (gained the Herbert Prize), E. B. Meredith, W. A. Mawson, J. Maitland, J. M'Gregor, G. H. Peevor, S. H. Dantra, D. J. M'Donald, A. K. Stewart, G. L. Walker, H. Hamilton, J. N. Halpin, W. G. H. Henderson, B. Doyle, R. Cobb, A. E. R. Stephens, W. H. Cadge, J. Hunter, C. L. Swaine, M. H. Smith, K. A. Dalal, H. W. B. Boyd, P. J. Farrell.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—As already reported by telegraph, Sir Salar Jung arrived in Brindisi on the afternoon of the 6th inst., by special train from Milan. He at once proceeded on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Pera*, which was alongside the quay waiting his arrival. He was carried up the side of the vessel by the sailors, being still unable to walk without the aid of crutches. Hopes are entertained that before his arrival in Bombay he will have entirely recovered. Sir Salar was received on board by the commander of the Pera, the yards being manned by the native sailors. If there is time, Sir Salar wishes to meet the Khedive of Egypt in Cairo. The steamship *Pera* goes direct to Bombay through the Suez Canal.

SIR MADHAVA Row.—A correspondent writes to us as follows: "I have heard from India that it is not at all unlikely that in the next cold season Sir Madhava Row, now the Prime Minister of Baroda, will, if his duties permit him, follow the example of his Mahommedan compeer, Sir Salar Jung, and visit England. As Sir Salar is the best Indian representative of Islam, so Sir Madhava is the best representative of Hinduism. No one who knows the great abilities of the chief Minister, successively, of Travancore, Indore, and Baroda will fail to be glad to hear of this rumour. Sir Jung Bahadoor, of Nepaul, has already visited England. I know of no three natives of Hindustan who can compare with these. Strange to say, they have under their supervision the three most difficult cities to deal with in India, viz., Katmandu, Hyderabad, and Bnroda."—Globe.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES TALBOT, K.C.B .- Intelligence of the death of Admiral Talbot, the senior on the active list of admirals, has been received at the Admiralty. Sir Charles died on Tuesday last at Ivel Bury, Biggleswade, Herts, after a long illness, aged seventy-four. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and went on active service in December, 1817. His earlier services were on the South American Station (1831). In August, 1845, then commanding the Vestal, he was entrusted with the command of the successful expedition against the piratical settlements in Maluda Bay, Borneo, for which he received the especial thanks of the Admiralty. During his stay on the East India station Captain Talbot was twice for a considerable period employed as senior officer in the China seas; and before leaving in 1847 he received a warm address from the mercantile community for his constant consideration for the interests of British commerce. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in November, 1862. The late admiral had enjoyed a "good service" pension of £300 a year since 1869.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Aug. 8.—ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.—Captain NOLAN asked the Secretary of State for War if the Report of the Commission for Army Promotion and Retirement was laid last night in dummy only upon the table, and when either a printed or manuscript copy of the report would be accessible to members.—Mr. G. HARDY understood the word "dummy" to mean that a report was laid upen the table when it was not actually ready, but would be distributed during the recess. That was not his meaning in connection with this report, because he hoped it would be in the hands of hon. members in the course of the present week.

THE KIEWEE BOOTY.—General SHUTE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if it was intended to refer the unadjusted prize claims of Sir George Whitlock's force as regards the Kirwee booty to the High Court of Admiralty; and whether more prompt steps cannot be taken to settle these claims.—Lord G. Hamilton replied that it was not intended to refer this matter to the Court of Admiralty, or reverse any of the decisions arrived at; but the Secretary of State had, on consultation with the claimants and the prize agents, communicated to the Indian Government that the accounts should be wound up, though the amount was very small.

THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.—On going into Committee on the Suez Canal Bill, Mr. Lowe asked for an explanation of the position in which they stood in reference to the property, and whether there was any prospect of the Egyptian Government being unable to pay the interest on the four millions we had lent the Khedive.—After a few pro and con remarks from Mr. Gourley, Mr. Rylands, Mr. E. J. Reed, and Sir H. Wolff, the Chancellor of the Exche-QUER vindicated the course pursued by the Government in reference to withholding the publication of Mr. Cave's report. With regard to the objection taken by Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Reilly, their counsel, had assured them there were no legal difficulties in the way. English directors represented the interests of their countrytheir own—and there was no reason whatever to suppose that their position was an undignified or equivocal one. As to the surtax the foreign nations were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement that had been made; and so far as the interest on the four millions was concerned, he had no doubt but that it would be punctually paid.—
Mr. M'IVER observed that the wisdom of the transaction was approved by the commercial community of Liverpool.—Lord HART-Incron did not agree with those who held that the possession of the Canal would do us any good in time of war. He believed it would not alter our position in any way; but as respected the main question—namely, our position as customers of the Canal—he held that, so far from being improved, it would be injured by being com-plicated and ill defined. He hoped, however, that the Government would take heed by the lesson of the past and never enter upon any would take need by the lesson of the past and never enter upon any such transaction again.—Mr. DISRAELI pointed out that political and commercial considerations were not mixed up in the matter. The shares of the Khedive had been purchased for high political considerations, and but for them they never would have been acquired. He was persuaded that the feeling of the country was not changed on this great enterprise, and that they looked upon it as a political and postuicies at litical and patriotic act.—Mr. Monk said there were many members on the Liberal side who did not agree with Lord Hartington in his objections to the purchase.—After some remarks from Sir J. Lub-

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BOCK, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the Speaker was allowed to leave the chair, and the Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Aug. 10.—ARMY RETIREMENT AND PROMOTION.—Mr. G. HARDY, in replying to Captain Nolan and Sir H. HAVELOCK, stated that copies of the report of the above commission would be ready for members on Saturday. Early copies of the report had been supplied to, and published by, the press, in order that the public, as well as the members of this House, might be in possession of the contents of the commission.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was prepared to give an assurance to the House that no arrangement should be entered into during the recess which will throw upon India any permanent charge for the crection or maintenance of an Indian Museum in London.—Lord G. Hamilton said that between now and next ression of Parliament no arrangement would be made for throwing any charge upon the revenues of India in respect to this matter.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.-Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in making his annual statement of the Indian finances, reviewed the income and expenditure for the last three financial years, pointing out the Indian charges, the home charges, the expenditure on public works, and so forth. He explained that the revenue had steadily increased in view of diminished taxation, and that last year there was a surplus of £1,634,000. The special famine expenditure, which extended over a period of three years, showed a surplus on the estimate of £150,000, and the railways had paid into the Exchequer the sum of £625,000 in excess of the guaranteed interest. This latter circumstance was to be attributed in part to the visit of the Prince of Wales, as the natives of all classes who had before that event objested to use the railways began at ,once to appreciate their advantages when they found that the Prince travelled by no other means. Passing next to the revenue and expenditure of the current financial year, he stated that the estimated revenue was £50,480,000, and the expenditure £50,336,000, showing a surplus of £144,000. The total expenditure on public works for the last three years had been £10,400,000. The revenue for the current year had been carefully estimated, and although there would be a slight falling off in the first six months of the year in customs and salt duties, still, as a set-off, a large increase on the opium crop was anticipated. With regard to home expenditure he was not able to hold out any prospect of a diminution. Referring then to the depreciation of silver, he traced the causes of it, remarking that in the first instance it was due to a great extent to panic with regard to something that was apprehended, but which had not come to pass. Under these circumstances the Indian Government had declined to force its bills on a panic-struck market, and had preferred to raise a loan, by which operation they had improved the whole tone of the market, and silver had risen from 1s. 61d. per rupee on the 5th of July ket, and silver had risen from 1s. 6 dd. per rupee on the 5th of July to 1s. 8 dd., at which price the Government had just received a small tender for its bills. The Indian Government had estimated the losses on silver at £2,232,000, but he believed that it would exceed that sum by £450,000. If, however, the total loss from this source should turn out to be as much as £2,800,000, he had no doubt that it would be eventually met out of the surplus. The balance of trade was greatly in favour of India. The producing power of the country was constantly increasing, owing to the extension of railways, and there was no reason to believe that with returning confidence the value of silver would not continue to rise. If, however, it should value of silver would not continue to rise. If, however, it should ralue of silver would not continue to rise. It, however, it should fall it might become necessary to reduce the extraordinary expenditure on public works. — Mr. Fawcett also discussed at great length the causes and operation of the depreciation of silver, which, he maintained, was not caused by panic, but would be continuous, and he suggested (moving a resolution to this effect) that it should be met by economy in Public Works Extraordinary, Army Expenditure, and other often urged economical expedients.—Mr. Side-Botham protested against the continuance of the protective duties on action goods, which he dealered were injurious and unjust not on cotton goods, which, he declared were injurious and unjust not only to English manufacturers, but to the Hindoos.—Mr. Briggs only to English manufacturers, but to the Hindoos.—Mr. Bridgs and Mr. Brilley also urged the repeal of the Cotton Duties, and defended the policy of Lord Salisbury; while Mr. Noel protested against this attack on the Revenue, and asked how the loss which it would cause was to be made good.—Mr. Balfour discussed the causes of the fall of silver, of which he did not take so gloomy a view, and urged the Government not to rush into any rash measures.—Sir George Balfour made some remarks, and highly approach the torus than by Lord Salisburg asserting highly approved the course taken by Lord Salisbury in asserting his authority over the Indian Government.-Mr. Goschen, as Chairman of the Committee on the Deprociation of Silver, expressed the hope that the silver question would be carefully considered by the Government, and he asked them to endeavour to gather information from Mexico and other effect which the great fall in value had had upon its production. If the value was not still further reduced he saw no reason why France and other countries should substitute a gold for a silver currency. He deprecated the introduction of a gold currency into India in place of a silver one, and observed that the adoption of such a course had worked most inconveniently in Germany.—Mr. G. Duff

expressed an opinion that Import and Export Duties ought not to be maintained in India for the sake of temporary convenience; and Mr. FAWCETT having withdrawn his amendment, the House went into Committee, and the usual resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Aug. 11.—THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.—Mr. C. B. DENISON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer INDIA.—Mr. C. B. DENISON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could inform the House whether accounts have been rendered of the expenditure of £60,000, granted in aid of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's journey in India; and whether any further vote was likely to be asked for.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER: Very full accounts have been sent in to me of the expenditure incurred by the Prince of Wales, and I may say in passing that the way in which these accounts have been sent in reflects very great credit upon Sir Bartle Frere, Colonel Ellis, and the other gentlemen who had charge of them. They show that very strict economy was exercised throughout the expedition. The accounts have been carefully audited by Sir W. Anderson, and I have gone through them with him. There still remains a small have gone through them with him. There still remains a small amount of outstanding bills to be provided for, but there is a sum of money still unexpended which will more than cover these bills. There will certainly be no occasion to ask for any supplementary vote. On the contrary, there may be a surplus of a few hundreds left over when all the accounts have been finally settled. The Treasury will not ask his Royal Highness to repay this sum, considering that he has avended some of his money in the purpose of sidering that he has expended some of his money in the purchase of works of art and specimens of Indian manufacture, which are amongst the articles now being exhibited at Kensington. I repeat that I think the whole of these accounts reflects very great credit upon all concerned.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.-Mr. HARDY, in reply to Mr. Dunbar, said there were twenty-seven vacancies in the Army Medical Dapartment; fifty appointments had been announced as open for competition at the examination this month, and forty-four candidates had entered their names.

THE NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR,—Sir W. V. HARCOURT: When will the New Slave Circular be laid upon the table —Mr. BOURKE: I believe it will be in the hands of members to-morrow.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Fawcett has given notice for a Select Committee on Indian Finance next Session.

## India Office.

Aug. 11, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- Messrs. J. N. Fagan (Uncov.); J. G. T. Coddington,

Madras Estab .- Mr. W. E. Underwood (Uncov.)

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Eden, C.S.I., to Dec. 15, furl. Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. T. Bulkley (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lient. col. N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, 2 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. D. H. Cullimore, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. M. Garpendale, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major
G. G. H. Fulton, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Lieut. col. F. Swanson, Ark., 3 mg.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Fstab.—Messrs. J. W. Alexander (Uncov.); G. J. S. Hodgkinson; G. W. Dodsworth (Uncov.); J. M. C. Steinbelt; J. H. Prinsep; A. Éden, c.s.i.

Madras Estab .- Mr. McQuhae.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. S. Lethbridge; Major E. C. Impey, Staff Corps; Major N. B. Burlton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major S, I. Wyndowe; Major C. D. Baynes, Staff

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Grant, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Narriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BARKER-The wife of Surg. major Barker, 22nd Regt., of a daughter, at Fleetwood, Aug. 4.

Chesney—The wife of Lieut. col. George Chesney, of a daughter, at Cooper's Hill, Aug. 6.

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DAYMORPORT--The wife of S. Y. H. Davenport, Lieut. 47th Regiment, at Bognoc, Sussex, of a son, Aug. 10.

The wife of Thomas Christopher Fletcher, at No. 4, Strat-

ford-place, W., of a son, Aug. 10.

RELLE—The wife of Capt. Waldron E. H. Kelly, The Buffs, of a son, at
Abserbyle, Londonderry, July 30.

REMON-Frow—The wife of Lieut. F. M. Kenyon-Stow, 19th Hussars, of

a daughter, at Blackheath, Aug. 6.

LUARD—The wife of Capt. O. D. Luard, Royal Engineers, of a son, at
Wallingford-lodge, Fareham, Hants, Aug. 5.

MILIND—The wife of Major gen. Milne, of a daughter, at No. 4, Powis-

gardens, Aug. 6. Since—The Maharanee Dulsep Singh, of a daughter, at 41, Wilton-

crescent, Belgrave-square, Aug. 8.

SMITH—The wife of Lieut. col. Gerard Smith, late Scots Fusifier Guards, of a son, at Franky-lodge, Hessle, East Yorkshire, Aug. 4.

WHITH—The wife of Alfred Dowler White, at No. 3, Colham.villas, Yiewsley, West Drayton, of a son, Aug. 10,

#### MARRIAGES.

MIDDLETON—KEATING.—Thomas Arthur Middleton, of 68, Warwickequare, S.W., to Isabella Ann, second daughter of the late Lieut. col.
J. Singer Keasing (1st Royal Dragoons), of the Cliffs, Dawlish, at St.

Gahriel's, Warwick square, Aug. 8.

SIM—CLARK—Oharles Alexander Sim, Capt. Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to Adelaide Cetherine Gordon, eldest daughter of Gordon Wyatt Clark, of Mickloham Hall, at the Parish Church, Mickleham, Surrey, Aug. 10.

#### DEATHS.

Hunn-William Burnley Hume, Esq., of the Hill House, Winterton, Norfolk, and 124, Harley-street, London, son of the late Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., at Winterton, in the 56th year of his age, Aug. 3.

LIDELL - Margaret, wife of Henry Lidell, and daughter of the late Major Ross, Rifle Brigade, at 52, Leamington Road Villas, W., Aug. 6.

MURPHY—James Edward Murphy, H.E.I.C.S., third son of Professor Murphy, of Belfast, at Eaux Chauds, Basses Pyrenees, Aug. 1.

ONSLOW—Major Sir Matthew Richard Ouslow, Bart., formerly Bengal Oavalry, at his seat, Hangar House, near Bodmin, Cornwall, Aug. 3, aged 65.

ROWLATT Mary Anne, the wife of Major gen. E. A. Rowlatt, Bengal Army, at Bordeaux, Aug. 7.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. & Parice, Rangon; atc. Childwall Hall, Bombay.—6. Hippolyta, Rangoon; Tim Whiffler, Rangoon; Olano, Manila; str. Queen Ann, Calcutta.—7. Lasker, Rangoon; str. Hutton, Pondicherry; Clan McLeod, Kurnehoe.—9. Canopos, Bangoon; 6 Golden City, Calcutta.—9. Duke of Sutherband, Calcutta, &c. Eurydice, Calcutta. &c.—10. Str. Sea Gull, Calcutta; Burdwun, Calcutta; Dorothea, Rangoon; 5tr. Paladin, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4. Str. Scots Greys, Aden; Knight Commander, Calcutta: str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Amans, Calcuta.—5. Str. Assyris, Kurrachee: Daniel J. Tenney, Calcutta; str. Vixen, Bombay; Onoida, Bombay.—6. Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Houghton Tower, Kurrachee: Charmian, Manila.—7. Number 1 Barge, Manila; Ranber 2 Barge, Manila.—8. Einar Thambarskjelver, Bombay; Astoria, Bombay; Yernon, Calcutta.—9. Str. Europa, Bombay.—10. Martaban, Penang; str. Gwalior, Calcutta; Corbet Calcutta; Dillilo, Bombay; Ballochmyle, Calcutta; Birker, Calcutta; Dharwar, Madras; Nolan, Singapore, Nymphe, India; Favorite, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Absyris, Aug. 5.—From London.—For Zanzibar.—Mr. W. J. Johnson. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Black, Miss Black, Masters C. and A. Black. For Kurrouse.—Col. and Mrs. Alexander.

Per str. Enrops, Aug. 9.—From Liverfool.—For Bombay.—Mr. Walters, Surg. major Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. Rearden, and Mrs. Hosking.

Per overland Route.

Per str. Gwalior, Aug. 10.—From Southamfron.—For Bombay.—Major Crispin, Mrs. Payne and child, and Mrs. Forrest. For Calcutta.—Rev. and Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Kelly. For Madbas.—Major Chambers, Col. and J. M. Stewart, and Capt. Wroughton. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Goned. For Shanghal.—Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children, and Mrs. Goned. For Shanghal.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Ilwraith.

Per str. Ceylon, Ang. 18.—From Venice.—For Adm.—Mr. M. Bean.

Per str. Ceylon, Ang. 18.—From Beienist.—For Colombo.—Mr. F. Mackensia.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Par str. Neakara, Aug. 39.—For Colombo.—Mr. H. M. Power, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Goant, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Noaves. For Madras.—Mrs. Higgin-botham and four Missos Higgin-botham. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. F. Walker, Miss Hardinque, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherdon, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Browning.

For str. Almorah, Sept. 15.—For Augusta.—Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Vivian. For Eddras.—Mr. Lawder. For Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Holdsworth, and Mr. J. M. Russell.

Per str. India Sept. 4.—For Augusta.—Major and Mrs. Holdsworth, and Mr. J. Per str. India Sept. 4.—For Augusta.—Major and Mrs. Holdsworth.

Per str. India, Sept. 0. From Liverpool. For Boneau. Mr. Higgins and wife, Col. and Mrs. Hasthcote, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Rose, Mr. P. Henderson, and Mr. Taft.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—From Livespool.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Frestr, Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and family, Major Vibart, Misse Bano, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Bogore, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Hallowes and child. Miss Quarry, and Mrs. and Mrs. Calbraith.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA. Kandinorth, for Sumstra, July 25, 44 N., 15 W. Silver Oratg, for Manila, June 5, 20 S., 27 W. Atlantic, for Bonabay, April 19, 16 S., 30 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Bombes, Aug. 10.—Monarch, from Rangoon to this port, with teak, reported to the countries of superiors of as see, but the news requires confirmation; cargo has been washed the beautiful thing.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.
AUGUST 17.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Riddell, Mrs. Roaland and child, Mr. B. Suffrein,
Capt. Highmoor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jocelyn, and Mr. Laughlin.
BEINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Mellor, and Mr. H. Payne and child.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chapman.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Curtin.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAE.—Mrs. Aitken.

August 24.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Avery, Miss Hodson, and Mr. and Mrs. Armrong. BRINDISI to BOKBAX.-Mr. C. A. Kelly, Major Tyndall, Mr. F. C. Black, and Mr.

Alexander.

BOUTHAMPTON to YOROHAMA.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. J. D. Custance.

VENICE to YOROHAMA.—Mr. McBride.

BOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Miss Purchase, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. and

Miss Inglis, and Mr. J. W. Edwards.

BOUTHAMPTON to BRANGHAI.—Mrs. Cowle, and Miss Cowie.

BOUTHAMPTON to CRYLON.—Mrs. Bryden.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Ali R. Bey. wife, and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Maltby.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. G. M. Rea.

AUGUST 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, Major Gordon, Mr. C. Hastings, Mrs. W. Lambe, and Mrs. Randall. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Simonds, and Mr. Jones.
Baindest to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child, Capt. R. H. Palmer, and

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR. - Mr. and Mrs. linthwin and family, and Mr. Trenery.

SEPTEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Fowle.

BINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, Mr. W. Lane, and Mr. H. A. Harrison.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. T. Weir,
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarko, Mr. W. A.
Byrno, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, Mr. Matheson, Miss Notheral, and
Miss Kirkpatrick.

Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wornack.

Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Hon. O. Cuffe, and Capt. and Mrs. Wooldridge.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, and Liout. and Mrs. Stephenson.

nonson. Southampton to Madeas.—Miss Arthur, and Mrs. Maclaverty and family. Southampton to Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—MT. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carr, Mrs. Watt, and Miss Hirsh.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Dempmond

Drummond Primmond.
Brindist to Bombay.—Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, and Mr. H. Bateman and friend.
Southampton to Post Said.—Mr. Aspinwall.

SOUTHAMPTON to POET SAID.—Mr. Aspinwall.

SPPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADEAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, Mr. J. Young, and Mr. Wheatley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maclean, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, and Mrs. Relily and child.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

VENICE TO HONG KONG.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HOMBAY.—Mr. A. O. Pott, Mrs. Finch and infant, Mr. E. T. Candy. and Col. Boyd.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, and two Missos Webster.

BRINDIST TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. O. Pott, Mrs. Finch and two Missos Webster.

BRINDIST TO BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Conolly, and Licut.—col. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBBLATAR.—Mr. Shepher, Major Levence, Miss Swinton, Mrs. Weatherhead, Mr. E. T. Candy, Capt. Conolly, and Licut.—col. Gordon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBBLATAR.—Mr. Shepher, Major Lee, Licut. Palk, Lord E. Somerset, Mr. Thorold, and Miss Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SEPTEMBER 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to Malta.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SRPTHMBRE 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthell, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shellmand family, Mr. Mackilligan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, and Mrs. Harding.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, and Lieut. J. Gravit.

Beindist of BOMBAY.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, and Miss Wilson.

Beindist of Alexanderia.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.
SOUTHAMPION to Gueratha.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, and Mrs. Smith.

SOUTHAMPION to Poet Said.—Miss, Rickards and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, and Mojor Trent.

BEINDES to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbec, Col. C. Dougha, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Fordes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapmun, Dr. Caunon, and Mr. Nosworthy.

VENICE to HOMBAY.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. L. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pielen, Col. O'Connell and three Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. D. Macfie, Mr. and Miss Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, nnd Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson. Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Keun, Mrs. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, and Mr. A. N. Neill.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Col. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider. Scuthampton to Adem.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider. Scuthampton to Malta.—Mr. Loonard,

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTOR to MALTA.—Mr. Leonard,

COTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTOR to BOWBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaughten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Groig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Calcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Higgins and child, and Mrs. Vyse.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. Molver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard. Venice to Bombay.—Messrs. Bidie and R. W. Brereton.

Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. Gambier.

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OCTOBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. A. Carter, Miss Leelie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, and Mr. J. Macpherson.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Mr. And Mrs. H. G. Norman.

Brinnist to Bonbay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, and Miss Garstin.

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SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGRU.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Venice to Alexandria.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

MACAULAY IN INDIA.—Macaulay never appears to have realised how annoying his early success must have been to many worthy people here. At any rate, he did nothing to propitiate fortune, and people here. At any rate, he did nothing to propitiate fortune, and his letters freely express the contempt which he felt for the great majority of the men whom he met. His very freshness must have been a little trying. He had resolutely limited his exile to a very short term, and he went through the whole period under high pressure. It never seems to have struck him that the energy and intellectual activity which were possible during the first and only four years of a man's Indian life were not among the conditions under which a complete Indian career has to be passed. But while under which a complete Indian career has to be passed. But while he rather despised the people about him he did good work for the country. Our present head of Public Instruction some time ago collected the minutes and papers which Lord Macaulay, when filling a similar post, had left on record. They are full of the wisdom and wit, and of that wealth of illustration and argument which soon afterwards rendered their author the first Essayist since Lord soon afterwards rendered their author the first Essayist since Lord Bacon. The merit of Macaulay's other great Indian work—the Penal Code—was not, during many years, destined to receive an equally ample acknowledgment. We have been told that the code now passed into law is a very different work from the draft which left Macaulay's hands. Its author had no acquaintance with the practical operation of either the English or the Anglo-Indian law. He obtained no help from the legal profession here, and under the disguise of President of a Commission practically did the whole work himself. A quarter of a century clapsed before that work bore work himself. A quarter of a century elapsed before that work bore fruit. During twenty-two years his successors had made remarks upon it, and done more or less to prepare it for the Statute-book. The last of them, Sir Barnes Peacock, had brought to the task every resource of practical skill and technical knowledge. But in the opinion of the great jurist who lately filled the seat of the legal member of Council the code remains essentially the work of its first draftsman. Mr. FitzJames Stephen had ample evidence for arriving at this opinion, and the value of it is increased by his ample acknowledgment of the services rendered to the work by less famous names. "The draft and the revision," he writes, "are both ceminently creditable to their authors; and the result of their successive efforts has been to reproduce, in a concise and even beautiful form, the spirit of the law of England; the most technical, the most clumsy, and the most bewildering of all systems of criminal law, though I think, if its principles are fully understood, it is the most rational. If any one doubts this assertion, let him compare the Indian Penal Code with such a book as Mr. Greaves's edition of "Russell on Crimes." The one subject of homicide, as treated by Mr. Greaves and Russell, is, I should think, twice as long as the whole Penal Code; and it does not contain a tenth part of the return" Englishment. of the matter."-Englishman.

## Mails to India. Ec.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

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	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 6; per cent., 1	879	88
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	1963		
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DWCE	per cent.)	100	1144 to 115
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Btock	mastern Bengal (gua. o per cent.)	100	118 to 115
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10 10 20 10	Mediterranean Extension (Idmited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference  MISCELLANEOUS.  Jorehaut Tea Company Tiphook Tea Company	all all 10	9½ to 10.
10 10 20 10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference  MISCELLANEOUS. Jorehaut Tea Company  Lower Assam	all all 26. 5s.	9 to 10.  50 to 55  21 to 21
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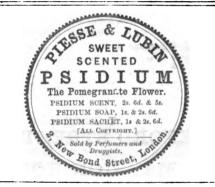
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## Summary and Rebielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, July 28; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, July 26; Calcutta, July 25.

THE latest telegram received at Bombay from Simla is dated July 27. The Governor-General's Legislative Council met on that date, when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Land Revenue Bill, and explained the chief amendments made. Mr. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Laws Bill, and mentioned the principal amendments and omissions which had caused the draft Bill to take a different shape from the original. The Council then adjourned for three weeks.

AT a farewell entertainment given at Lucknow to Sir George and Lady Couper, which took the form of a ball, Sir G. Couper after supper made a speech, of which the following are the concluding words:—"Gentlemen of the Oudh Commission, you have heard what General Chamberlain has been good enough to tell you about my merits as an administrator; but I wish to say without affectation, and in all truth and sincerity, that my gallant friend, though doubtless actuated by the best and kindest intentions, has hardly bestowed his compliments in the proper quarter. You know that I am leaving you on temporary promotion. And you know also that jobbing is so far unusual in this country that a man can hardly be selected to fill the post to which his Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to nominate me without having acquired some sort of reputation. I think, then, that I shall be acquitted of presumption—that I shall be pardoned if I say that I have acquired a reputation. Now, how have I acquired it? Gentlemen of the Oadh Commission, I say, unhesitatingly, that it is you who have earned it for me; that I owe my reputation to you; for if it had not been for the hearty and thorough way in which you have always supported me, amid much disappointment, amid much discouragement, and amid difficulties as great as the officers of an administration ever had to encounter, I must assuredly have failed instead of having succeeded. Your constancy and devotion constitute a debt which I can never repay. . . . I shall confidently look forward to a renewal of the cordial and friendly relations which have heretofore existed be-

tween us, and which, if I am ever spared to retire, I shall look back upon with true gratitude as the feature in my Indian career of which I have most reason to be proud."

THE resolution of the Viceroy censuring the Magistrate, High Court and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for fining Mr. Fuller, a solicitor of Agra, Rs. 30 only for striking his servant, who died soon after, we find much discussed in the Presidency papers. Lord Lytton has been rebuked on all sides, irrespective of the case itself, for the injudicious wording of the resolution and the mode in which the censure was conveyed.

An official denial had been sent round by telegram to the Presidency Journals that there was any truth in the rumours about the Viceroy's ill-health. The telegram explains that his Excellency "never was a robust man, but all he now suffers from is indigestion. This in no way impeded his work. But he is day and night mastering Indian questions and settling important matters."

THE Rajah of Nabha and suite left Simla on his return home on the 24th ultimo under the usual salute. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab stays there till the end of September.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Dacca paper gives a very sad account of the failure of crops, and consequent scarcity of foodgrains in Assam. Several villages are said to be threatened with famine. Great damage had been done on the Northern State Railway at that portion of the line between Kharean and the Chenab by the serious floods, the country being under water for many miles.

CHOLERA of a virulent type had broken out afresh in Srinuggur and Murree. At Murree thirteen cases were recorded up to the 25th July, seven of which proved fatal. Twelve cases, nine of which proved fatal, were reported to have occurred among the native operatives of the Madras Gunpowder Mills.

It is announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from 15th February, 1876, and 1st March, 1876, respectively, in room of Surgeon-General Sir J. C. Brown, K.C.B., Bengal Medical Department, retired, and Colonel J. M. MacGregor, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Colonel Charles Maxton Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps. Lord Napier of Magdala has recorded his high opinion of Colonel Thuillier, stating that he considers the "good-service pension" awarded to so meritorious an officer of such "long and honourable services" well earned and well placed.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for Bengal is to be held at Ambála in the first week in November next. Major-General Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., Commanding the Sirhind Division, is President, and Major O. Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, Honorary Secretary, while thirteen officers of Staff and various corps at Ambála are members of the Committee.

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THE on dit is repeated that the 4th Hussars and Artillery at Ráwal Pindí have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for service in Egypt.

An important fiscal case was recently decided by Mr. Justice Holloway at the High Court, Madras. The British India Steam Navigation Company were sued by the Municipal Commissioners of Madras for the sum of Rs. 15,075, being the amount of trade tax due under the Madras Municipal Act, for the years 1871, 72, 73, 74 and 75. The Judge decided in favour of the plaintiffs, so that every Insurance or other Company, having an agent in Madras, is liable to be called upon for Trade Tax.

It is positively stated that a Camp of Exercise will be formed at Bangalor or Bellary in November or December next, for Madras troops, British and Native only; but that no camp will be formed in the Bombay Presidency during the ensuing cold weather. It was, however, rumoured at Simla that it had been determined a Camp of Exercise, on a small scale, should be held at Peshawur during the cold season.

A REPORT had reached Shoay Gheen, says a correspondent of the Rangoon Times, "that our Karennee boundary pillars have been removed by a gang of some 3,000 Upper Burmans, who have stockaded themselves within our limits."

THE Bombay Gazette Summary received by the present mail thus refers to a social scandal which has kept society in the western Presidency on the qui vive for some little time:-" On Friday, July 21, there commenced in Bombay, before the Senior Magistrate, one of the most significant cases which has ever been brought before a Court of Justice. Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, as popular a gentleman as the Bombay Civil Service possesses, was accused by a Mr. Lacy, alias Marriott, alias James, alias Woods, alias Veterinary Surgeon, alias Heaven knows what not, of committing adultery with a woman known as 'Mrs. Lacy.'" [The case broke down woman known as 'Mrs. Lacy.'" [The case broke down at an early stage of its progress.] The Gazette further remarks:—" Whether or not Mrs. Lacy has any right to be called by the marital epithet it is yet impossible to say, as the gentleman with the aliases failed to produce his marriage certificate, although he affirms that he has telegraphed for it to Meerut. But as to the man's character there can be no doubt. Out of his own mouth he stands confessed of being a swindler and a rogue, who has made it his duty for years past to prey upon the weaknesses or unwise benevolence of Indian society. He is a known jail bird." The Times of India endorses the animadversions of its Bombay contemporary. Says the former Journal in an "editorial' "The solicitors for the prosecutor in the case of Lacy v. Arbuthnot have withdrawn from the prosecution. After the confirmation out of the mouth of Lacy himself of the allegations preferred against him in the letter which has happily proved the means of frustrating a vile conspiracy, by disclosing the infamous character of the parties concerned in it, there was no course open to Messrs. Chalk and Turner but to withdraw from the case. Indeed it would have been more to their credit had they withdrawn from it at an earlier period."

THE following casualties are reported:—Mr. E. F. Monement, Inspector, Indo-European Telegraph Department, was drowned in Kurrachee harbour on the 19th ult., by the upsetting of a boat. Surgeon-Major Mennie, for twelve years Staff Surgeon at Poona, died in Bombay on the 20th ult. His body was taken to Poona and buried with military honours the following day. Lieutenant Lane, of the 51st Light Infantry, had mysteriously disappeared from Chenat.

THE following tribute to the services of Colonel W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., has appeared in the North-West Provinces Gazette:—"The Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, has learned with much regret that Colonel W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., is compelled by failure of health to seek change of climate and relief from the arduous duties of his post, and his Honour desires to place on record his sense of the valuable services which have been rendered by Colonel Greathed to this Government during the eight years that he has been at the head of the Irrigation Department. During this period irrigation works of great magnitude and importance have been

carried out, by which Colonel Greathed's name will always be honourably remembered, and other great works are still in progress. The canals of the North-Western Provinces now confer upon the country a priceless benefit, for they give to many millions of people protection against the famines and scarcities to which they were formerly exposed, and they increase immensely the public wealth. Until lately, however, the returns from these great works have not been sufficient to render them directly remunerative to the State; but the financial position of the canals has now so much improved that they have not only ceased to be a burden on the Government, but they promise to become an important and profitable source of revenue. The rapid strides towards this result made under Colonel Greathed's administration reflect the highest credit on his ability and energy. Colonel Greathed has long been known as a distinguished soldier, and he has been not less distinguished and successful as the head of a great and important department of the civil administration. The Lieutenant-Governor sincerely regrets the loss of his valuable services, and trusts that a long and honourable career, with restored health, is still before him.

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The reign of Red-Tape has not yet come to an end in India. Only the other day its vitality stood revealed in the matter of the extra rum supplied to our soldiers while on active service in Perak. It has since been active in another direction. In the small skirmish which took place in April against the Afridis, ammunition was of course used. When the Inspector-General of Ordnance received the indent to make good the ammunition expended by the troops, his wrath at so irregular a proceeding was by all accounts very great. The idea of troops expending ammunition without due authority, even though it were in the Government service, was more than he could bear, and at once the indent was "disallowed." As it is usual to "bill" regiments for stores unlawfully expended, or lost in any manner, the officer commanding the regiment which showed fight to the Afridis will, no doubt, be duly billed for the amount of ammunition expended. The delight of Jack Sepoy when he is cut for so many rounds of ammunition—"Sarkar, ke hukm se"—may be better imagined than described.

According to an Indian contemporary "there is but too much reason to fear that the Bengal Civil Service are threatened with what, if it would not in any case have borne that aspect, is, after the assurance lately given them by the Government, a most gross breach of faith." It has been no secret for some time past that the question of appointing natives of India, more freely than at present, to posts hitherto reserved for Covenanted Civilians, was under discussion, and the civilian themselves were so convinced that some change of policy in this respect was, for better or for worse, about to set in, that in a late memorial to the Government, instead of deprecating the proposed change, they confined themselves to urging their claim to protection from loss. In reply to their appeal they received an assurance that, whatever arrangements might be made, their prospects would not be materially imperilled. At that time it was believed that the judgeships only were in danger; but since then other prizes of the service seem to have been claimed for native use. The Government of India has called on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to report what posts he considers can be conveniently filled with native incumbents; and the fears of the Covenanted men have been reawakened to a corresponding extent. We should think however that they are only starting at shadows. The introduction of natives into the higher posts must anyhow be a gradual process; and time is necessary to prove the fitness of those who may be the first selected. It is difficult to conceive that Sir R. Temple will recommend any sweeping measures for displacing English by native agency, nor would any statesman of the smallest Indian experience venture to go beyond the tentative process by which here and there a native of known worth and ability has already been admitted into the higher ranks of the public service. It is all very well to talk of pledges made and rights withheld; but, as the *Pioneer* rather coarsely puts it, the only rights which a conquered people can fairly claim are those which their masters see fit to confer upon them. Justice and policy may both recommend a large concession of civil powers to the natives of India; but the limits to such concession are easily defined by the conditions on which alone the rulers of India can keep the empire they have won.

Two or three incidents lately reported in the Indian papers would seem to show that the native police in some parts of the country have not quite forgotten the rough and ready methods dear to their predecessors in less enlightened days. According to one of these stories, which is certainly characteristic and most likely true, a woman in Raipur, in the Central Provinces, was lately arrested by the police under a charge of burying her new-born child and concealing its birth. The accused, on being produced before a magistrate, confessed to her guilt, was committed to the sessions, and the judge, accepting her admission, without any further inquiry sentenced her to be hanged. The sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner, and on June 12 last the woman was told that the sentence would be carried into effect on the 19th, but luckily for her on the 14th she gave birth to a male child. The consternation of the officials, we are told, "can better be imagined than described." They all proceeded to the jail and asked the unfortunate woman why she had confessed to the crime; her answer was that she had been forced to do so by the police. A short time before in the same district a man was put on his trial for the murder of his wife. He admitted the crime, was committed for trial and sentenced to death; and while he was lying in jail, waiting the confirmation of the sentence, a petition was presented by his wife, praying for his release. In this case also the police had evidently used torture to save themselves the trouble of getting at the truth by less unlawful, but more roundabout means. There is but too much reason to fear that these are by no means isolated instances of a practice which thirty or forty years ago was not confined to the Central Provinces.

An interesting experiment has lately been set on foot by an English firm in Kashmir. The recent improvement in the quality of the Himalayan beer brewed from imported hops has already induced the Government to seek tenders for a supply of that beer to the large military cantonments of Upper India. It seems pretty certain that country-brewed beer, as made by the Marri Brewery, and now drunk with relish by Tommy Atkins, is clearer and better-flavoured than the imported Bass, as it issues from the canteen. It appears that hitherto the Bass has been almost invariably consumed in the consistency of thin In every cask there is a certain amount of sediment or thick dregs. This the commanding officer must take over and be accountable for its price to the commissariat, along with the rest of the contents of the cask. There is nothing for it then but to stir up the mud at the bottom, and issue it out thick all round. The Indian beer, as it is drunk quicker, requires less hop dregs in the cask to preserve it. All the requisites for making beer exist in abundance on the hills where pure spring water, cheap labour, and barley of excellent quality at half the English price are easy to procure; the only natural product wanting is the hop, which has to be imported from England at a considerable outlay every year. Can this plant be naturalised in the drier and more temperate regions of the Himalayas? This is the question to which the Marri Brewery Company are now attempting to give a practical answer. The experiment of growing hops on a large scale is now being tried at Srinagar, and two other places, in the Kashmir Valley, whose temperate climate, free from the deluging autumnal rains of the southern slopes of the Himalayas, would appear to be in all respects suited to the growth of the hop. The summer temperature is no higher than that of New York State, where hops have thriven with such success, while the winter is much milder. Operations were begun early in the spring of this year. About six hundred roots have been planted in a plot at Srinagar, obtained by favour of the Maharajah, and a quarter of these are reported to be in a thriving condition and already breaking into flower. Another plot of larger extent, comprising some twelve acres, has also been planted, but the soil is unfavourable, being low and swampy. For this garden, says the Pioneer correspondent, "sixty thousand roots were despatched from England early in the year, and arrived at their destination in May. But the heat and rough usage on the journey proved fatal to the greater number, and the English Superintendent has stated that only about fifteen thousand were alive when taken out of the sacks. These have been planted with great and all the These have been planted with great care, and a large percentage of them give promise of survival to repay the very heavy cost already incurred in the experiment."

OTHER experiments are being carried on by Mr. Beck, the local agent for the Company, in other parts of Kashmir, by

which thousands of plants will be ready for transplanting early next spring. The first attempt to introduce hop culture into Kashmir was made by Captain (now Colonel) Montgomery, of the Trigonometrical Survey. His hop-garden was of very humble dimensions, but the plant throve satisfactorily and flowered regularly even after he had quitted Srinagar. The flower and quality of these hops were pronounced excellent by the manager of the Marri Company, who had obtained a small sack of them; the only deficiency he observed was that they were wanting in the pollen or yellow dust which is supposed to be an important ingredient of the genuine Kentish brew. Its absence however may be owing to the fact of the hops having been sun-dried, instead of undergoing the usual process of kilndrying; and it is said that a kiln, or oast-house, will be constructed at Manisbal for the reception of the coming harvest's produce, so as to give the experiment every chance of success. If the ruler of Kashmir throws no difficulties in Mr. Whymper's way, the success of his undertaking is wellnigh assured. It is said that the cost of a hop garden of 400 acres would be about ten thousand rupees per annum after the first planting, and that such a garden would produce some 140 tons of flowers yearly, calculating 7 cwts. per acre, which is regarded as a moderate outturn in the hop-growing counties at home. If this be true, Indian brewers will soon be able to supply our troops with wholesome beer at a cheaper rate than English brewers could hope to do.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram of August 16, the Viceroy will start in October for a tour in Kashmir, on which occasion he will also visit Peshawar, Lahor, Multan, and Sind, reaching Bombay in December next. There is no truth in the rumour which has been generally current that Lord Lytton contemplates resigning next year.

A REUTER's telegram, dated Simla, August 18, states that the Gazette of India of that date notifies that the assumption by the Queen of the title "India Imperatrix" will be proclaimed at Delhi on the 1st of January next, before an Imperial assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of government, princes, chiefs, and nobles. If the circumstances permit, 15,000 British and native troops will be present. The Viceroy will make his entry into Delhi on Dec. 26. The week will be observed as a general holiday.

ANOTHER telegram, dated Bombay, August 18, says that the apprehensions of a deficient rainfall in the Bombay Presidency have subsided, and the accounts received of the growing crops are favourable.

From the Government minute on the case of Mr. Fuller we learn the details of an incident which was lately telegraphed to this country. It appears that one Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed at first to appear. When he did appear, "Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled his hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and him by the family drove on to church; the syce gotup, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately." The Joint Magistrate of Agra indicted Mr. Fuller, under section 323 of the Penal Code, for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce." It appeared from the evidence that the man had died from rupture of the splean which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, owing to the morbid enlargement of that organ. The Joint Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of R.30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not especially open to objection. Thereupon the Governor-General in Council expresses his regret that the High Court "should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the Local Government should have made no inquiry, until directed to do so by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honour of

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British rule, and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country." Expressing his abhorrence of the practice, "instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race;" a practice "all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers," Lord Lytton holds that the case "is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock." Lord Lytton "cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it. But this he can say with confidence, that in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died, and that it was the plain duty of the magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence; a course which would not have prevented him from being punished (indeed he could thus have been more adequately punished) for the lesser offence, if that alone had been proved." Besides his error of judgment in trying the case himself, the Viceroy thinks that Mr. Leeds has evinced a most inadequate sense of the magnitude of the offence of which Mr. Fuller was found guilty. The offence was that of "voluntarily causing hurt." That is an offence which varies infinitely in degree, from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small the hurt was death. For this Mr. Leeds while tion was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this Mr. Leeds, while tion was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor-General in Council considers that with reference either to the public interests, or to the compensation due to Katwaroo's family from a person in Mr. Fuller's position (and it does not appear that Mr. Fuller has made any other compensation), such a sentence is wholly insufficient. He considers that Mr. Leeds has treated the offence as a merely nominal one, and has inflicted a merely nominal punishment; and that to treat such offences with practical impunity is a very had example, and likely rather to encourage than to repunity is a very bad example, and likely rather to encourage than to repress them.

Lord Lytton therefore requests that Mr. Leeds should be informed of "the grave dissatisfaction" with which his conduct is viewed. He is also to be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, Mr. Leeds should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district, until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of magisterial officers for at least a year."

In the course of his interesting after-dinner speech at Falmouth on Tuesday last, Lorth Northbrook made the following noteworthy remarks on the present aspect of affairs in Turkey, with special reference to our position as rulers of a large Mohammedan population in India.

He had often been asked what effects were likely to follow in India from the war now being carried on between Turkey and Servia. It was excessively difficult in any country to speak to the probable effect that any question supposed to be a religious one might have upon the people, and it was still more difficult to speak with any confidence of the effect of a religious movement in another country upon the people of India; but so far as he was able to form an opinion from personal observation, he believed there was no particular relation between the movements of Mohammedan populations in Turkey and India, and that the events now occurring in Turkey and Servia would not have any sensible effect upon India so far as regards British power in that Empire. But, whether he was right or wrong, he was sure it was the duty of the British Government not to be deterred by what might be the effect in India, but to exert their best endeavours to secure for the Christian populations in Turkey the entire fulfilment of the pledges so constantly given, but which had never been realised.

Coming from the recent Viceroy of India, who, in his four years' tenure of office, may be supposed to have gained some insight into the relations between 40 millions of Indian Mussulmans and the supposed head of their religion at Constantinople, such an expression of opinion should carry weight with his countrymen at home. It is true that the Indian Mussulmans are numerically an important class of our Indian subjects, and it may be that numbers of them look to Turkey as their religious head. But the Mohammedans of India are as one to four or five of the Hindus, and, in dealing with the Turkish question, our statesmen have to consider other things besides the goodwill of one section of the people of India.

LORD NORTHBROOK yesterday laid the chancel foundationstone of a church at Exeter, in the parish in which his family originally resided. The stone bore an inscription, stating that it was laid to the glory of God and in commemoration of his lordship's safe return from India.

In Edward William Lane, England has just lost one of her most illustrious Orientalists. The death of the well-known translator of the Arabian Nights, which occurred on Thursday, August 10, will, as the Times remarks, "be deplored not only by those Orientalists who are able to appreciate the greatness of his scholarship and the value of his work, but by all who can reverence a life spent in unselfish single minded study. From first to last Mr. Lane was an earnest student, and his labour was prompted by no ambitious motive nor rewarded by pecuniary gain. He renounced all the pleasures and advantages which are derived from mixing in the world, and resigning himself almost to solitude, devoted every hour to his colossal work. Few men have the courage thus to sacrifice a life; and the loss to Orientalists of the first Arabic scholar of this or any century is almost equalled by the loss to all students of so great an example of what should be the life of the true man of learning." After twenty-years of preparation, the first volume of his "Arabic Lexicon" was issued in 1863; four others have succeeded it at intervals of from two to three years, and the sixth volume is now far advanced, and will before long be published. The concluding two volumes will afterwards be edited from the manuscript that Mr. Lane had fortunately been able to complete.

## Odds and Ends.

Among compulsory retirements this year under the fifty-five years' rule in Madras are three Judges, two Magistrates, one Coroner, one Master Attendant, and a long list of others, all Uncovenanted.

SIR R. MEADE left Haidarabad for Bolaram on the 15th July, where he will remain during the rainy season. Cholera is still very prevalent in these ports.

prevalent in those parts.

SIR HENRY DAVIES was to leave Simla at the beginning of August. MANY rumours are afloat about an expedition against the Afridis in the cold season, but Government are not likely to sanction the expedition without good reasons.
On the retirement of Brigadier Howlett, Quartermaster-General

of the Madras Army, in September, Colonel O'Connell succeeds.

The gold merchants of Bombay are buying up all the gold in the
market at the rate of Rs. 23 per tola.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have protested vigorously

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against the Presidency Magistrates' Bill.

Another Wynad Gold Mining Company, with a capital of four

lakhs of rupees, has been started.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM and the Rani of Bobli are officially thanked for their aid against the Bastar rioters.

HEAVY rains have fallen in the Punjab, causing serious breaks on the Northern State Railway beyond the Chenab. The trains have

ceased running since July 19.

There will be no Camp of Exercise in the Bombay Presidency next cold season.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Major Alexander James Weeling, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, at Ahmedabad, July 14. J. W. Drake, Esq., formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, at Bromley, Bow, Aug. 13.

ROYAL NAYY.—Navigating sub licut. C. George, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of the First Grade in the Marine Survey Department, Intely, in In lia Captain Hawkesworth Fawkes, on board the ship Spartus, at sea, July 17 [he served in the Naval Brigade during the Indian Mutiny]. Licut. H. C. K. Slaney, R.N., on board H.M.S. Ringdore, East India and China Station, June 25, aged 25.

Hoys.—Edward Wm. Lane, Orientalist, Correspondent of the Institute of Frace, &c., at Worthing, Aug. 10, aged 74.

BENGAL.—Mr. Justice F. A. P. Glover, one of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta Bench, at Calcutta, Aug. 10. Major Annesley Knox, B.S.C., at King's Lyan, Aug. 14.

MADRAS.—Mr. W. G. Bevan, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madras, at Arcot, July 23.

Bench C. Cant S. Delmahor, H.M.'s Bowhey Army on board the P. and O.

MADRAS.—Mr. W. G. BOVAR, ELECTRIC ANGELIES, AND ARMY ON board the P. and O. Steamer Khica, June 6, aged 34. Mr. E. F. Monement, Inspector, Indo-European Telegraph Department, drowned in Kurrachee harbour on the 19th ult. by the upsetting of a boat. Surg. major Mennie, Staff Surgeon at Poona, at Bombay, July 20. Mr. Albert H. White, Engineer, at Kidderpore, July 20.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pekin, Aug. 20.—From Bombay.—Mr. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Beale, Lieut. col. Osborne, Mrs. Spitta and three children, Col. Greathead, Mr. Macdonsid, Miss Saunders, Col. Clarke, Major Bailey, Lieut. Baker, Dr. F. Sargent, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Main.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Tanjore, Aug. 15.—From Bombay.—Lieut. Rundall, Sir J. Strachey, Lady
Strachey, Mr. Le Mesurier, and Capt. Shepherd. From Alexandela.—Mr. Sina-

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Tanjore, Aug. 17.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Capt. Samuels, and Mr. Maclean. From Alexandera,—Signore Amalia, Signorins Rauchi, Dr. Abadie, and Mr. Pregr.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions,
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

#### MR. DACOSTA ON THE INDIAN REVENUES.

Mr. John Dacosta's pamphlet on the Indian Budget has the advantage of being god-fathered by three old Indians of undoubted repute. The names of Sir G. Campbell, Sir C. Wingfield, and Sir G. Yule lend no little weight to the arguments employed by the late senior partner of the well-known Calcutta house of Ashburner and Co., who has also from time to time contributed some valuable letters to Allen's Mail. If the remarks he now offers on "the financial position of the Government of India" are founded on sufficient data, it is certainly " important that the public should know that the Indian revenue is not at all so flourishing as is represented, and that many of the so-called reproductive works do not pay." Mr. Dacosta contends-1. That the revenue, owing to excessive and continued pressure, has lost the power of expansion. 2. That the excess of expenditure over revenue, which has hitherto marked the administration, must materially increase in future years, owing to the depreciation which silver has experienced.

Taking the last head first, we may observe that it contains a premiss which many people will altogether disallow. Has the outlay of late years usually exceeded the revenue? The answer to that question depends on the answer which ought to be given to that other question, whether extraordinary charges should be lumped together with the regular annual outlay. If they should, then Mr. Dacosta is warranted in speaking of an excess of outlay over income. If on the other hand the charges for famine relief and public works extraordinary are such as no finance minister would think of including in his statement of ordinary outlay, then the assumption of a yearly deficit in the Indian revenues falls to the ground. In spite of a famine outlay of £6,700,000, defrayed out of revenue, there was an actual surplus in the last three years of £150,000. This, as Lord G. Hamilton rightly remarked, compares favourably with the result of the Irish Famine, when out of a total outlay of £10,000,000, only £2,000,000 was paid out of revenue.

Nor does it seem to us more fair to debit the yearly revenue with the charge for public works extraordinary, which in the Budget Statement is always, for good reasons, kept carefully apart. The works in question are such as in every civilised country would be constructed by means of public loans, or else by private enterprise; and we cannot see why a yearly outlay of three millions or so on that account should be brought up to convert a real surplus into an imaginary deficit. But this is a point on which two schools of thinkers will long remain, we fear, hopelessly at issue. As to the future increase of these

extraordinary charges no argument can be founded on the late depreciation of silver, seeing that no one can foresee the future of that metal under present conditions. If the fall in the value of the rupee was the result to some extent of panic, as Lord Salisbury supposes, the present rise may continue until the rupee has regained its former value. Ten years ago no one could have foretold that Consols would now be standing at 96.

But the Indian revenue, says Mr. Dacosta, has now lost the power of expansion. By comparing the figures for the last eight years he seeks to show that the average on those years is less than the sum collected eight years ago, and that the revenue for 1875-76 was "considerably smaller" than the revenue yielded in 1870-71. So it was, but how about the sources of revenue in the two years? As the Under-Secretary for India pointed. out, Mr. Dacosta and his friends "appeared to have compared the revenue of one year with that of another without in the slightest degree taking into account the reduction which had been made in the taxation, which was the same thing as though they were to assert that the income-tax in this country had lost its elasticity, because a 3d. tax did not produce so much as a 6d. tax." In 1870-71 the revenue reached its highest point, or nearly 513 millions. But that was the year of an incometax which brought in more than two millions. In spite of the total repeal of that tax, the revenue for 1872-73 exceeded 50 1-fifth millions, or rather more than the total for the previous year, when the tax was still levied at a lower rate; and last year, in spite of various smaller reductions of duty, the total figures stood at close upon 51 millions, or a little more than in 1869, when the income tax brought in £1,110,224. In the ten years up to 1874 75 the main items of revenue increased by about £3,187,000, or over £300,000 a year, and in the last two years the actual growth was £1,700,000. This may not seem wonderful to English eyes; but in India, with its fewer sources of available revenue, it is an increase for which we may be thankful.

That the revenues of India are not very elastic, it would be useless to deny. The land-revenue advances very slowly. Opium and salt cannot be expected to yield much more than they do now. Stamps, customs and excise may show no great progress, if taken year by year. But it seems to us a hasty conclusion to argue that the revenue has lost all further power of expansion, because of late years it has seemingly expanded so little. Nor does Mr. Dacosta show sufficient cause for his statement about the unproductive character of Indian public works, such as railways and canals. Lord G. Hamilton asserts on better grounds, that the capital outlay of £125,000,000 on public works and guaranteed railways already yields nearly 4½ millions, or something over 4 per cent. a year.

## Correspondence.

#### SILVER—III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—We have to face the fact that at present every European in India has to pay from 10 to 16 per cent. to the millionaire brokers before he can send home money to his family.

The leading article in the *Times* of to-day deserves very careful study. The writer declares that—

1. "The reasons adduced by Lord George Hamilton for approving the outlay now annually incurred are fallacious."

2. That the reasons given by the Under-Secretary of State for India, for borrowing in India, are delusive. "It is unnecessary to press further home the refutation of this fallacy, which seems to be a repetition, probably a misunderstanding, of some view held by Lord Salisbury."

3. The writer declares that in India the value of silver has fallen, not only with reference to gold, but with reference to

other commodities.

"The Indian producer is thus already getting a larger weight of silver for his produce than he otherwise would have done, because silver has declined in value in India."

What I wish your readers to consider carefully is that, if the Indian producer receives so much more silver for his indigo, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., he will be stimulated to increase the production. One hundred million of agriculturists know little about gold; they seldom see it; but every one of them appreciates and is ardent in the pursuit of silver, and will work hard and expend much money in manuring and irrigating his fields, and in breaking up waste land in order to obtain the flood of silver, which it is the fashion to say the rest of the world now depreciates.

The cheapness of silver will therefore greatly stimulate production in India, provided that an ignorant government does not put discouragements in the way. Increased production means a beneficial rise in the rate of exchange.

What the powers of production in India are I am afraid to hazard a guess, for fear of being accused of exaggeration. wheat alone India could supply sufficient to sustain the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Ireland; of sugar I have known thousands of agricultural families pay their whole rent by the sale of their sugar-cane, which occupied only about one-tenth of the area of their fields. I call my enterprising countrymen, who are making fortunes out of what was formerly waste land, but which now produces excellent tea and coffee, to witness to the enormous productive powers of the soil of India.

The remedy for losses in exchange lies in the encouragement of exports from India, and not in the breach of our promises limiting the amount of the land-tax. The power of the great exchange-brokers is shown by the fact that the fall in the value of silver is made the excuse for transferring a large portion of the hard-earned savings of Europeans in India to them, notwithstanding the fact that India has been during this very year largely importing silver, not exporting it. In your paper of the 8th inst. you have notified that on the 27th ult. £312,450 worth in silver were exported to Bombay and Calcutta by one steamer, and on the 3rd inst. £303,200 worth in silver were exported to Bombay by another. Total, £615,650 in eight days!

As long as we export silver to India, so long its cheapness can only encourage and stimulate the increased production of Indian staples. I suppose that we shall next hear that the cheapness of Manchester goods is a proper reason for depriving officers in India of 15 per cent. of their hard-earned savings. It is only when silver is exported from India that its cheapness ought to send down the exchange. No better proof of the ignorance and infatuation of Government can be given than the fact that in the face of the enormous imports of silver into India it still declares its price to be the cause of the terrible losses which its devoted servants have been suffering from. How can we repose any confidence in the present financial administration of the Indian Government?—Your obedient servant, T.

August 11.

Lord George Hamilton, in his speech, appears to have taken the same view of the value of the export trade from India as I "Merchants and traders had plucked up courage, and, as the purchasing power of the rupee in India had never fallen to the London quotation, a great stimulus would be given to the export trade from India, which could not fail to raise the price of silver and enable them more easily to obtain the sums necessary for the remaining payments of the year."

#### THE INDIAN REVENUES

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the discussion of the Indian Budget on Friday last, the Under-Secretary for India, referring to the pamphlet I published on the subject, impugned the correctness of the statement that "the Indian revenue was not so flourishing as it was represented to be, and that, owing to continued pressure, it had lost its elasticity." Will you allow me to offer in answer the following explanation:-

Lord George Hamilton is reported to have said "these gentlemen" (meaning the gentlemen who signed the preface to my pamphlet), "appear to have compared the revenue of one year with that of another without taking into account the reduction which had been made in taxation." A reference to the pamphlet will show that the comparison was not confined to two years, but embraced the revenues of eight consecutive years, ending in 1876-77. His lordship then stated that there had been a growth of the revenue under five different heads from 1865 to 1875. Statements to much the same effect will be found in the pamphlet; they testify to the efforts of the

Indian Government to render every branch of the revenue as productive as possible; but they do not disprove the assertion that the total revenue has remained almost stationary for eight years. This assertion rests on the figures given in the pamphlet as representing the revenues of a series of years, and can be disproved only by any material inaccuracy being shown to exist in those figures. Lord G. Hamilton is reported moreover to have adduced as a convincing proof of the elasticity of the revenue that "there was a famine expenditure of £6,700,000 in three years with a surplus of £150,000." An important circumstance connected with the administration of those years is, however, ignored, viz., that the cash balances experienced during the same period a depletion to as great an amount as the famine expenditure. Lastly, the Under-Secretary's statement that "the Budget estimate was exceeded by £1,600,000 in 1874 75, and by £1,500,000 in 1875-76," does not show the elasticity of the revenue; it merely exposes the inaccuracy of the Budget estimates.

My object in publishing the pamphlet was to call attention to the urgent necessity which has arisen for retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government of India; and a careful inquiry into the present circumstances of the Indian finances will convince anyone interested in their safety that the solvency of the Indian exchequer can be preserved only by the immediate adoption of measures of the strictest economy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. DACOSTA.

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Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Vichy, August 16.

#### Indian Spirit the of

#### THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

The Times of India remarks that it is now three months since the Titles Act was passed, and under its provisions her Majesty was immediately proclaimed in London Empress of India. But the proclamation announcing to the princes and people of this country the assumption of the Imperial title by the Sovereign has not as yet been issued. This delay is the more remarkable because it contrasts with the haste with which the proclamation of the fact to the English people, who have but a secondary interest in the matter, was made with many of the forms usual when a new monarch ascends the throne. What is the cause of this delay? It is of course certain that sooner or later a proclamation will be issued. The desirability of issuing it without unseemly hesitation is so obvious that we cannot believe that so much time has been allowed to elapse through negligence or indifference. It is possible that the Government wishes to mark the event by a distribution of honours, and the careful selection of recipients is a task that would of course demand much consideration, and consume much time. Or it may be that what we have urged more than once in these columns, the necessity for strengthening the hold of the new Empire upon the affections of the Princes and Chiefs and people of India by the establishment of Imperial institutions which would give them a direct share in its honours, has been felt by the Govern-To create an Empire of India, in which the natives of India would be excluded from positions not only of power and emolument, but of dignity, would be a political blunder of the gravest kind, and we cannot believe that Mr. Disraeli of all men would so stultify himself. Having created an Imperial throne, he must surround it by appropriate institutions that will guarantee its permanency. Having done so much he must do more. An Empire without an Empare second to a distinguished Frenchman to be the height of Emperor seemed to a distinguished Frenchman to be the height of absurdity; but an Empire without Imperial institutions, with a Sovereign at its head who was an Empress only in name, would not be a bit better.

#### THE RUPEE.

The Times of India thinks its readers will be glad to learn that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has resolved, with very few dissentient voices, to memorialise the Government on the question of the exchange. The meeting was unusually large, and many persons who were not members contrived to slip in. Only two resolutions were carried: the first needed little advocacy. It amounted to an appeal to the Government to say what it proposed to do in order to check the present ruinous depreciation of the value of silver. The second resolution led to a warm debate, and was chiefly carried through the urgent arguments adduced by Mr. Windram. the local manager of the National Bank. It called upon Government to follow the example of Holland and other European States, by taking exclusively into its own hands the prophese of silver for mint pure exclusively into its own hands the purchase of silver for mint purposes. Hitherto the Government has been compelled to issue any amount of rupees or currency notes against silver bullion taken to the mint by private individuals, charging only two per cent. for an operation that is at present suicidal. Were Government to decline

purchasing silver except when needed for State purposes, and consequently to coin silver except under the same motive power, it is believed that the balance of supply and demand would at once be altered. It is clearly absurd that for the sake of two per cent. the Government should go on depreciating the value of the rupee in the interest of individuals who demand rupees in exchange for metal purchased at 47d. per ounce. The third resolution, proposed by Mr. J. C. Murray, the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nicoll Fleming, was thrown out upon a somewhat stormy discussion, and it was finally resolved that the question of a gold currency should not be mooted. In the first place it seemed more than doubtful that such a large amount of gold as would be needed could be procured at present without further lowering the value of silver; and, secondly the majority were undecided as to the suitableness of a gold currency for such a poor country as India, where trading operations are conducted in such an infinitesimal scale. The productiveness of the California mines was generally regarded as mythical, and certainly as not immediately affecting the Indian markets, seeing that gold and silver are thus far entirely consumed within the United States. The point upon which most stress was laid referred to the uncertain quantity of German coin that may yet be kept back; but this will become a matter of little moment if our Government assert the exclusive right of increasing the silver currency according as circumstances may require a larger or smaller amount of that precious metal to be in circulation. Mr. Bullen Smith, who is a member of the Viceroy's Council, expressed his hearty adhesion to the two resolutions that were carried, and his conviction that Government would hardly venture to slight a memorial coming from such a numerous and influential assemblage of merchants, bankers and others directly interested in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Calcutta Statesman holds that the Council drafts form the most important and convenient mode of remittance to India, and their suspension necessitates, as we have recently seen, the simultaneous liberation of the Cash Balances, while the proper mode of doing so would involve us in discussions to which there would be no end. It is clear that by closing our own market for the sale of coined silver, and throwing the whole demand for remittances upon the European bullion-market, we should indefinitely enhance the price of the metal, simply to the profit of the German Government, through whose action the disturbance of value has been so largely occasioned. We turn, therefore, to the other alternative. Does it not seem monstrous that India alone should submit to have the depreciated metal thrust into her currency, while Russia, Germany Holland, and the countries of the Latin Convention are refusing to receive an ounce in this way ! Retaining the coinage in their own hands, as a matter of State discretion, they are setting the Government of India the precise example which it should follow. If we suspend the Council drafts, it would be necessary to throw back into circulation the money that finds its way into the Treasury, in some other way—say by redeeming the rupee stock in the country, or advancing freely upon it. The simpler and more effective course would, therefore, be to cease coining silver for the public; and this is what the Chamber of Commerce will probably to day determine to recommend to the Government. We hope it will not complicate the proposal by taking up the question of a gold standard in connection therewith. All that we want, all that we are prepared for now, is provisional legislation. It may or may not be decided by-and-by that we had better make gold our standard, but this question cannot, we think, be raised now without harm. That the difficulties in the way of introducing a gold standard into India have been absurdly exaggerated is true; but the abandonment of silver as our standard in favour of a metal that seems to be appreciating in value, would be a doubtfully wise step, to say the least of it. We want would be a doubtfully wise step, to say the least of it. We want more information than we now have upon the subject; and waiting that information we want *provisional* legislation to relieve the present distress. And the wisest form that legislation could take, we believe, would be to stop the private coinage of silver. In other words, let the Government make it a matter of State policy, whether to coin or not, and close the mints altogether against all private holders of silver.

#### LORD LYTTON'S FIRST BLUNDER.

The Bombay Gazette remarks that since Lord Lytton's arrival in India as Viceroy he has made his existence known to the public by two great actions—the one an intimation that in future ladies must wear trains at official entertainments in Government House, and the other the injudicious scolding which he has given everybody in the celebrated Fuller case. The first act is a somewhat daring innovation upon the social practice of Europeans in India, and for our part, seeing that previous Viceroys with as high a reputation as Lord Lytton have been content to receive homage from people dressed in a humbler attire than the one which is only necessary for a presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, we think that he might have permitted matters to remain as they were, and lost not an ight of dignity. In Anglo-Indian life we have enough of vanities and follies already to enable us to do without the expensive farce of mimicking her Majesty's drawing-rooms in Lord Lytton's bungalows

in Simla or Calcutta. Perhaps his experience at the Continental Courts of Europe has imbued His Lordship with a highly imaginative opinion of the beauty of "trains" on ladies; but on the Continent there are many expensive habits which it would not be desirable to introduce in India, and which it would be a mere waste of Lord Lytton's statesmanlike intellect if he were to seek to fasten upon the plain life with which Anglo-Indians and their Viceroys have hitherto been contented. However, the "train" question is not of supreme importance except to those who are already blessed with ambitious and extravagant wives, or to those who regret the sudden appearance of vain pomposity in India's Viceregal Halls. The other matter, however, by which Lord Lytton has already distinguished his career as Viceroy is the Minute which we published Europeans may well regard such an effusion as this minute with regret, for it is easy to perceive that a spirit pervades it of ultra-Exeter-Hall-ism which will stop at nothing to exalt the virtue of natives at the expense of a depreciation of the virtues of Englishmen. It is easy for any Viceroy to earn a cheap reputation from a certain section of the inhabitants of India by the publication of attacks of this description upon High Courts, Magistrates, and Europeans generally; but we say that the process of doing so is so dangerous that it would be wiser eventually for a statesman to employ all his brains upon forms of Court millinery than to to employ all his brains upon forms of Court millinery than to waste even a fraction of them upon efforts to bring our judicial tribunals into discredit and to stir up bad feelings between the dominant race and the natives of India. Even that Quixotic Viceroy who was so filled with a spirit of loving kindness for the poor Hindoo when he landed in India that he hoped to make every man and woman wear shoes, learned wisdom in time, and endeavoured to balance the feelings of the different races and to accomodate himself to the customs of the country. When Lord Lytton has been in India a little longer he will probably know better to publish hasty generalisations about the cruelty and cowardliness of Europeans towards their native servants; we hope, at the same time, that he will consider the game not worth the candle of yielding to the temptation of writing what are called "slashing" minutes at the expense of the good name of his fellow countrymen.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN ASSAM.—A correspondent of the East gives a very sad account of the failure of crops, and consequent scarcity of food-grains in Assam. Several villages are said to be threatened with famine.—Englishman, July 19.

St. Leger Sweep.—The Umballa St. Leger Sweep promises to be one of the largest that has ever taken place. Between the 14th and 21st July over 1,500 tickets were sold, although it is nearly two months before the race will take place.

The Gold Question.—It has hitherto been the practice of the Mint establishments, when supplying gold medals intended either for prizes to students or to officers and men, in recognition of meritorious services, to charge for gold at the rate of Rs. 15 a sicca weight. The Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint is said to have now ruled that gold is to be charged at current market rates.—Indian Daily News, July 24.

THE ENVOY FROM YARKAND.—Yakub Khan is again making for Simla, on a mission from his relative and master, Yakub Beg, of Yarkand. He is expected to pass through Srinagar, Kashmir, in a few days, and will proceed thence via Marri. Nothing is yet known as to the object of his visit; but, so far as the outside public is concerned, it will probably be announced as one of formal congratulation to Lord Lytton on his accession to the highest post in the empire.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—On Wednesday, the 5th July, Mr. L. Dillon laid information before Mr. Pearson, at Allahabad, against Mr. J. C. Purcell, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust of over Rs. 6,000, and also with attempt at cheating in connection with the lottery which was recently got up in the aid of St. Joseph's Seminary. A warrant was issued for Mr. Purcell's apprehension, bail being allowed in a sum of Rs. 5,000. Mr. Purcell arrived on bail at Allahabad on Monday morning.

Court Etiquette.—That is bad news for paterfamilias about the tails—I mean the trains. After they had gone tail-less for so many generations, one wonders why Lady Lytton should have thought it essential to her dignity that the ladies of Calcutta should don those expensive and awkward appendages now, the more especially that the times are so hard, and every one is overhauling his annual budget to see where it can be curtailed, in order that the children may not have to be kept in India, or removed to an inferior school. But perhaps the Pioneer's "special" information may be wrong. If I am not misinformed, the present Government is distinctly opposed to the "special information" system, though perhaps an exception may have been made in Court matters, and the Pioneer, being supposed to take more interest in millinery than its contemporaries, may very well have been selected as a medium of communication in this instance.—Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal, July 15.

THE ARMY MEDICAL WARRANT.—The last number of the Indian Medical Gazette contains a very trenchant article on the new Army Medical Warrant. It winds up with the statement that on the 14th of August there is to be a competitive examination for fifty appointments, and says—"Now is the time for the unsuccessful medical practitioner and the ideal and worthless of the schools, to come forward and settle themselves for a few years, at the expense of the good of the army, the prestige of the service, and the equanimity of commanding officers.

EXPLOSION OF AN ICE MACHINE.—We are extremely sorry to hear that a dreadful accident took place in the house of Mr. Scott, Head Assistant of the Behar Opium Agent's office, on the night of Saturday last. An ice machine was being worked, when, there being an accumulation of ether, this inflammable substance suddenly ignited by contact with a light in an adjoining room. The consequence was that twelve persons were more or less severely burnt, as by a stroke of lightning, Mr. Scott, his son, and an engineer, being among the number.—Behar Herald.

FRUIT IN KAMAON.—Referring to an article which appeared in the *Pioneer* some time ago on fruit-growing in the Kamaon Hills, a correspondent assures a contemporary that there can be no doubt about the suitability of the soil and climate, but that the risk of hail destroying the crops would always make it unsafe as a speculation. It is also open to question whether the fruit could reach Calcutta or Bombay in such quantities or condition as to pay the grower. Choice apples—particularly russets and Ribston pippins,—can be grown, which equal both in size and flavour any obtainable in England.

Thomason College.—The officers' survey class at the Thomason College has, says the *Pioneer*, been abolished. It was the Principal, we believe, who urged the advisability of this step on Government, as, with the various garrison classes all over the country, it was useless for officers to go to Rurki. Government for a long time persisted in keeping up the class, and sending officers to undergo a course; but what is stranger than all is that Government has now refused to acknowledge certificates obtained by the officers who have qualified in this class, and has told them they must pass the garrison courses before their claims to appointments can be recognised.

TRADE RETURNS.—From the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first two months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs.6,01,53 297, as against Rs. 5,92 70,423, and that of exports Rs. 11,98,83,390, as against Rs. 13,30,36,572. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,97.98,103, (of which Rs. 17 were on Government account), as against Rs. 67,00,506, and that of treasure exported Rs. 46,71,151, as against Rs. 8,27,028. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 56,57 937, as against Rs. 56,14,219, and of export duty collected Rs. 11,95,685, as against Rs. 20,28,124.

Sobriety in the Army.—For some years now the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson has been doing good work as an apostle of temperance to the army. We are glad to get the Annual Report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society, of which he is the Secretary, and to find that its efforts have been fairly successful during the past twelve months. "This year," says the Report, "our ranks have been increased by new Societies and members. Although we have lost some Societies, on their return to England and several time-expired men, we have added to our roll 1,975 fresh members and eleven new Societies." And it tells us that there are in the Bengal army 5,717 teetotallers; in the Bombay army, 2,061; on the Madras side, only 440.

DEATH OF MRS. KENNETH MACDONALD.—We heard with deep regret yesterday of the death of a lady who has left a large circle of friends in this city to mourn her loss, Mrs. Kenneth Macdonald, the wife of the Rev. K. Macdonald, the well-known missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. The deceased lady was herself a missionary of the highest type, taking a deep practical interest in the work of her husband, and devoting her great talents and accomplishments to the missionary life. She died of fever on Thursday evening last, after a brief illness, at the well-known residence in Beadon-square, where so many in the city have found a happy and refined Christian home ever open to them. Mr. Macdonald has the deep sympathy of the community with him in a loss so irreparable to himself and to the Christian Church.—Calcutta Statesman, July 23.

An Injustice to the Indian Civil Service.—A rumour is current, horresco referens, that a native is about to be placed, without the usual administrative training, either in the Civil Service or out of it, at the head of a district, as Magistrate and Collector. Raja Harendra Krishna is the party named, and, however estimable a man he may be, I should think even natives would hardly consider the appointment a justifiable one. However, at present, it is only a rumour, and I am inclined to think it is unlikely to prove anything more. In the meantime, the Civil Service are fully awake to the danger that threatens them, and will, no doubt, adopt energetic measures to avert it. India for the Indians, however, appears for the hour to be the shibboleth of English statesmen, and nothing less than a great catastrophe will, I suspect, bring about a reaction.—Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal, July 22.

A New Remedy for Prickly Hear.—A cure for prickly-heat has been discovered by Surgeon-Major French, who, in an article in the Indian Medical Gazette, states that painting the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper—ten grains to the ounce of water—is an almost certain cure, and that all his old patients use it regularly. He advises its application immediately after a bath, when the pores are open, and that it should be freely applied with a brush or sponge, and allowed to dry on the part. If the disease is very severe, it should be applied twice a day; but if not, once a day for about four days effects a cure. He does not believe in the old idea that driving in, or checking prickly heat, does any harm, and points out that the use of alcholic drinks and high-living always induce attacks in those liable to it. Flannel next the skin makes it worse by keeping the perspiration in contact with the body, and he advises cotton or linen to be worn.

Medals for Indian Chiefs.—The Prince of Wales's medals, intended for presentation to the native princes and chiefs, which have lately arrived from England, have been made over by the Foreign Department to the Calcutta Mint, for the purpose of having the names of the recipients engraved upon them. They are about sixty-one in number, viz., sixteen of pure standard gold, each weighing about eight sieca weights, and forty-five medals of pure silver. On one side of the medal is the Prince's image, and on the other his Royal Highness's plumes, with the date of his arrival in India. The gold medals are intended for the Nizam of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, Sir Jung Bahadoor, Maharajahs of Jeypore, Gwalior, ndore, Benares, Johdpore, Punnah, Rewah, Vizianagram, Oodeypore, and others. The silver medals, we believe, are to be presented to the several petty Chiefs and Sirdars of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, as well as to a native gentleman of Calcutta.—

Times of India, July 28.

Times of India, July 28.

A New Canal.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we see, recorded a Minute in favour of a canal from Madareepore, in South Fareedpore, to Calcutta, with a branch of fifty-five miles from Koolna to Barisal, to tap the Bakaranj district. The canal would effect a saving of between 200 and 300 miles to boats as compared with the present circuitous routes. "From Madareepore," the Minute says, "the canal would be carried across the Gorai river (there called the Mudhomuttee); thence it would join the Atara-Bankee river, and pass on to Koolna, on the river Bhyrub, in the Jessore district; then it would be carried across the country, without obstacle, to Calcutta. The only serious difficulty would be the crossing of the Gorai, but I believe that this could be overcome by engineering skill. The distance from Madareepore to Calcutta would be 140 miles." The line between Calcutta and Koolna has already been surveyed; and those between the latter place and Madareepore and Barisal, respectively, will be surveyed as soon as the season permits it.—Pioneer Correspondent.

The Case of the ex-Dewan of Bhawulpore, which will shortly be laid before the Viceroy, and to which we alluded a few days ago, we have been informed that a subsistence allowance of R. 600 a-year was granted to him by the Government of India, to be paid out of the revenues of that native State, while residing at Benares. According to the statements in his memorial, the ex-Dewan denies the existence of any real cause of misunderstanding with the late Rana. The memorialist also observes that he was a staunch friend of the deceased chief, and was always willing to effect improvements in the State to the satisfaction of the British Government, but obstacles were sometimes thrown in his way by one who had no concern with the State affairs, and who had at that time succeeded in winning the Rana. The memorialist also states that he was, in fact, a victim to the machinations of a female favourite, who was then under the protection of his Highness, and that these statements will be fully borne out by a reference to the widow Ranee, and even to the present minor Rana. Under these circumstances the petitioner solicits a reconsideration of his case, and permission to return to his family and his estates.—Englishman.

Cholera.—Intelligence has just been received at Rawal Pindi of cholera having made its appearance at Murree; there were two cases on Saturday, European children of one family; one of them succumbed by evening, the other is said to be in a precarious condition. The greatest consternation prevails among the Murree folk, and the municipal authorities are active in having all stale vegetables, fruit, &c., offered for sale in the bazaar thrown away, whilst the utmost care is being taken to keep the place clean. The rain has been coming down heavily during the past week, accompanied by dense fogs; the excessive humidity caused thereby is likely to prove favourable in developing diarrhetic into cholera cases. It is surmised that the cholera has been imported into Murree from the plains, by means of travellers who have recently arrived, and I understand it is in contemplation to adopt precautionary measures (something short of absolute quarantine) to prevent those coming from stations where cholera has existed from entering the station. An outbreak of cholera has also been reported from Mianwalli in the Bunnoo (or Edwardesabad) district; there have been upwards of 150 cases, of which some forty have proved fatal. Railway communication between Wazirabad and Lahore has been interrupted through heavy floods. Our down-country mails have been coming in very irregularly for some days past.—Times of India, July 28.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—Speculation is rife as to the true reasons that have brought Sir Richard Temple down to Calcutta in the middle of the rains. The ostensible cause is the Kirkwood scandal at Chittagong, but the real cause is suspected to be the Municipal Bill, which threatens to become a fiasco owing to the refusal, which was long since predicted, of the influential part of the community to have anything to do with it. Sir Richard is supposed to have come down for the purpose of inducing native gentlemen to come upon the Board: but it is very doubtful we think if he will succeed. He has never gauged public feeling on the subject, nor understood the rapid growth which native society is making in the sense of self respect. The belief that the people are children and the Covenantel Civil Service their ma-bap will have to go by the board altogether. They wish to be governed as sensible men, by appeals to their judgment and conscience, and no Government will be successful in future that does not recognise the change that has taken place in this respect as one of the effects, and a happy effect, of our rule.—Calcutta Statesman, July 19.

The Weather and the Crops.—The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th July state that in Madras little or no rain has fallen in Madura and Tanjore; prospects in Madura and Kurnool are reported to be still unfavourable. In Mysore slight rain has fallen throughout the province, but not sufficient for the growing crops. In Sind the river has risen and anxiety is removed; general rain has also fallen. In most districts of Bombay the fall has been good and sufficient, but more rain is much wanted in Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Kaladghee and Belgaum. In the Central Provinces general and abundant rain has fallen, and prospects are good. Good rain is reported from Berar. In Central India the falls have also been copious, and good rain is reported from all parts of Rajpootana, except Marwar. In Bengal seasonable rain has fallen, and cultivation is everywhere going on briskly except in Behar, where the supply is still insufficient. In the North-Western Provinces the rains are general, though hardly sufficient in the Allahabad district. In Outh the fall has been scanty, and more is urgently required. There has been a good fall all over the Punjab, and prospects are good.

The Currency Question.—When a publicist comes forward with the professed intention of instructing "ordinarily sensible men," and showing them the little absurdities of which they are guilty, he of course puts in a claim to be regarded as an extraordinarily sensible person. It is not, however, always necessary to admit the claim. The Pioneer has said more absurd things on the currency question during the past months than almost any other leading paper in India, and now when it proposes to correct the mistakes of "ordinarily sensible men" on that subject, it lays itself open to the retort that the fact that it is not ordinarily sensible about currency matters does not qualify it to instruct those who are. Our contemporary with graceful condescension shows those who would have the rupee declared legal tender as one-tenth of a sovereign, why the proposal is ridiculous. "If the rupee were a legal tender in England, it would be necessary that the Mint through the Bank should always be ready to make good the word of the Government by giving a sovereign in exchange for ten rupees. But at the present price of silver you can buy more for a sovereign than would make ten rupees, say enough to make twelve. So the traveller from India, having turned his rupees into gold in England at the rate of £100 to the thousand, would reverse the operation; buy silver in the market, get it coined into 1,200 rupees in India, and then take that sum home again to be changed into £120 at the cost of the British tax-payer. So on ad infinitum. But no one has proposed to make the rupee a legal tender for two shillings and at the same time to go on coining rupees ad infinitum. If the traveller in question found that he could not get his silver coined into 1,200 rupees in India, but could only get the market value for it, he would perhaps find his little speculation not worth indulging in.—Friend of India, July 15.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.—The grievances of the drivers and guards of the East India Railway have terminated. Captain Wallace, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, was appointed to take this matter in hand. He has shown great temper and judgment, and the matter is now amicably settled. At a special meeting, held on 29th June, 1876, between the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and the Acting Agent, East Indian Railways, it (1) was resolved with reference to the report Captain Wallace had sent in that the salaries of the drivers and firemen in the Locomotive Department, which had been curtailed owing to slackness of traffic, be restored to the former rates from the commencement of the heavy traffic of the current half year, say, 1st April last; (2) that Captain Wallace be requested to report further on Mr. Campbell's revised code of general rules; (3) that Captain Wallace's report be forwarded to the Board of Directors and the Government of India, with the recommendation that the necessary steps be taken to assimilate, so far as practicable, the system of working in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments on all Indian Railways. The Committee desired to place on record their appreciation of the tact and ability displayed by Captain Wallace in corducting this important inquiry. The following is Captain Wallace's

opinion of Mr. Atkins:—"I must acknowledge the services of Mr. Atkins, Secretary to the 'Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.' During the inquiry he brought forward the grievances great and small, making light of none, in a manner that if occasionally trying to one's patience, was certainly conducive to thoroughness; and although he is the author of the remarkable circular that was recently issued to the guards and drivers, he at our meetings advocated their cause in a temperate and generally reasonable manner. He now and then exhibited a tendency to exaggerate, and to attack the characters or reputations of the absent; but, on the whole, I believe him to be as accurate and as scrupulous as other professional agitators of his class.

STERLING EXCHANGE — Have we at length touched the bottom? That, is the question in Calcutta at present. Last week's tremendous reaction, the improvement amounting to about a penny an ounce. Exchange has promotly responded to the rise, but its unsteadiness shows how little confidence there is in the future. How far this improvement in the position is due to the demand that has suddenly set in for China, and whether that demand is likely to last any time, am not in a position to say; but we must surely be getting near the point at which the low prices will shut up all but the most profitable mines, and it will then be contrary to all experience if the proprietors of these allow prices to fall much further. A rise to about fifty pence per ounce is what I look for, and not much improvement on this for a considerable period, though I think the tendency will be towards a very slow rise. The immensely rich gold reef which is said to have been discovered in Australia will help to restore the old relation between the two metals, but only at the cost of a fall in the purchasing power of money generally. India, however, will gladly accept her share in the loss arising from such a fall, in preference to bearing the burden almost alone, as at present. after all, ample ground for hope in the unexplored gold-producing capabilities of Australasia; but that is no argument against endea-vouring to put our currency on a more stable basis. The question of moving Government to stop the coinage of silver, or put a heavy royalty on it, was to come before the Chamber of Commerce to day; but, I understand, great difference of opinion prevails, or till lately prevailed, on the subject. The letters to the daily papers show how completely that subject, and even the plain exposition of it in the Calcutta Review, are misunderstood, and it is much too dry a one to be re-opened here. In the meantime, the Government is taking a step in the right direction, in endeavouring to supply its wants in the way of stores, as far as possible, in India, instead of from home. The example will, no doubt, be extensively followed by private individuals, and the balance in favour of India thus appreciably increased. It rests quite with the Government to determine whether this balance shall be taken in silver, or in gold, and there can be no question what the choice ought to be. The advocates of a stoppage of the coinage will, probably, find powerful allies in Manchester, where starvation must, sooner or later, be the result of the present policy of masterly inactivity.—Saturday Evening Englishman.

MACAULAY AND THE INDIAN PRESS.—The unfortunate attitude in which Macaulay placed himself towards the Anglo-Indian cont munity obscured the services which he rendered to the Anglo-Indian Press. Those services were very great. At a moment when the future of Indian journalism hung in the balance, a man who combined high official rank with a commanding literary reputation in England, and with excellent grounds for personally disliking the press here, declared in favour of its enfranchisement. Macaulay did not take the trouble to understand the causes of the Anglo-Indian bitterness against his Black Act. That bitterness rested on a sound historical basis, although it was, to a large extent, built up of unsound analogies, drawn from the past to the future. But the penalty he paid for his indifference to local opinion was sufficiently great, and the hostility of the Indian Press to himself personally, and to his measures, removed any suspicion of his views being unduly biassed by friendship. Had he set himself to show that the special circumstances of the British Government in the East justified a continuance of the licensing system, his brilliant power of arraying facts and arguments would, for a time, have stamped out the discussion. But, with ample reasons for personally disliking Calcutta journalists, he threw the whole weight of his authority and reputation into the other scale, and secured the passing and maintenance of the law which forms the charter of the Indian Press. History identifies that law with the names of Metcalfe and Lord William Bentinck; but the personal share of Macaulay in the matter may be judged from the following extract. Speaking of the old licensing system which then formed the legal status of Indian journalism, he wrote in one of his Minutes, as Legislative Member of Council:-" It is difficult to conceive that any measures can be more indefensible than those which I propose to repeal. always been the practice of politic rulers to disguise their arbitrary measures under popular forms and names. The conduct of the measures under popular forms and names. Indian Government with respect to the Press has been altogether at variance with this trite and obvious maxim. The newspapers have for years been allowed as ample a measure of practical liberty as that which they enjoy in England. If any inconveniences arise ro n the liberty of political discussion, to those inconveniences we

Yet, while our policy is thus liberal and inare already subject. dulgent, we are daily reproached and taunted with the bondage in which we keep the Press. Strong feeling on the subject appears to exist throughout the European community here, and the loud complaints which have lately been uttered are likely to produce a considerable effect on the English people, who will see at a glance that the law is oppressive, and who will not know how completely it is inoperative.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 17. Portia, Liverpool.—19. Str. Himalaya, Moulmain, Rangoon, and Akyab.—20. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Mirzapere, Southampton, &c., via the Suez Canal; str. Legislator, Liverpool, via the Suez Canal; Hoggly, Bourbon: Marian, London; Jorawar, London; Marian Moore, Kurrachee; Dunskeig, Liverpool; Fannie Tucker, Bombay.—21. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay, via Coasts; Alpine, Bombay; John Clark, Bombay; str. Mula, Colombo.—23. Str. Madras, Penang, via Coasts; Beann Uamha, Liverpool.—24. Str. City of Manchester, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Himalaya.—Mr. W. A. Main, Mr. D. Bennie, and Mr. B. H. Freer.

Per Busheer.—Capt. Hatfield and Mr. Simpson.

Per Mirzapore.—From Southampron.—Major Playfair and Mrs. Warsley.

From Galle.—Mrs. C. Bird, Mr. C. McCarthy, Mrs. Purchase, and Miss Gauvin. From Madras.—Mr. Gordon, Dr. Comcley and child, Mr. Steel. From Shanghat.—Mr. Pingerera.

Tiegeers.
Per Legislator.—Mr. P. C. Stephanides.
Per Ethiopia.—Mr. C. E. Martin, Mr. W. C. Liddell, Mr. J. Ovens, Mr. and Mrs.
Mally, Mrs. Geary, Mr. Green, and Mr. Hassen.
Per Fannie Tucker.—Miss L. Flayer and Mr. W. H. W. Scule.
Per Madras.—Mr. A. H. James.
Per City of Manchester.—Mrs. and Miss Andrews.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.
July 17. Sophie, Mauritius; str. Torino, Genoa and Marseilles.—19. Str. Orion, London and Liverpool; Canara, Bombay, via Consts.—20. Czarewitch, Port Blair; British Peer, London; Semantha, Falmouth; str. India, Falmouth.—21. Str. Malacc, Bourbon; Artist, London, &c., via the Suez Canal, Glenroy, Liverpool; Susan E. Voorhees, Colombo; str. City of Venice, London, via the Suez Canal.—22. Prince Victor, London; str. Rajpootnan, Rangoon and Moulmein; str. Busheer, Akyab and Rangoon; str. Argyli, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Hindoostan, Straits and Hong Kong.—23. Glendarnel, London; Haddon Hall, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepaul.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. J. C. Lees and Mr. G. F. E. Allen. For Suez.—Mr. J. A. Negroponti. For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Bowie, Mr. R. Spicer, Mr. L. Harrison, Mr. C. A. Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Smeaton, Rev. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Bouland, and Mr. T. Whiteon.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 25, 1876.

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#### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

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Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1410	•••	440	to	415	
Cachar Tea Company	•••		•••	•••	•••	200	•••	153	to	155	
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Oalcutta Docking Company	y	•••	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	230	
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Equitable Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	250	•••	195	to	200	
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Simla Bank	•••	•••		•••	•••	500	•••	510	to	530	
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## Madras.

MILITARY.-Major H. A. Brett, 43rd Light Infantry, has been appointed to fill the vacancy among the Deputy-Judge-Advocates, caused by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch to the command of the 1st Battalion 10th Foot. Major Brett served during the New Zealand war. He is a son of Mr. Harry Brett, for some time member of the Board of Revenue.—Madras Standard, July 24.

THE WEATHER.—The cry for rain comes from all parts of India, except the Punjab, where there has been an excess, and that most unfortunate of railways, the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi, has again had part of its line washed away. In Mysor there have been several smart showers, but not nearly enough rain has fallen to fill

the tanks, which, owing to last year's drought, are even now in many cases absolutely empty.—Athenœum, July 26.

Mr. Moberly.—The Rev. R. Moberly, son of the Bishop of Salisbury (formerly head-master of Winchester School), is visiting the Church of England Missions in Ceylon and India. He has com-pleted Ceylon and Tinnevelly, and is at the present moment in Tanjore, where he preached last week to the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel congregation. He is expected in Madras in a few days.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CRANGANORE.—Our Cochin correspondent writes:—I regret to record the demise of the Very Rev. Fre Jesne, the newly-appointed Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Cranganore, which sad event took place at Chowerah, near Alwaye. reverend gentleman came out from Goa in May last. He had been ailing for some time from fever, and died on Tuesday evening last. His remains were conveyed to Cochin and interred in the Church at Amarapathy.—Madras Athenoum, July 25.

THE BUSTAR EXPEDITION.—The Governor in Council has already expressed his approval of the conduct of Captain Eastall and Mr. Ross and the men under their orders, and has sanctioned the reward to the Paiks recommended by the Acting Agent to the Governor.

The reward proposed for the Police, as well as the presentation of a sword to Inspector Saladi Nayadu, to whom the special approval of Government is to be conveyed, have also been sanctioned.— Madras Times, July 25.

A FRACAS AT BANGALORE.—Last Friday, July 21, an unpleasant affair occurred on the racecourse between Captain McTaggart and

affair occurred on the racecourse between Captain McTaggart and Mr. Cousens, the jockey, the cause being that the latter was found timing Captain McTaggart's horse, which was running at a trial gallop. High words followed, and the circumstance has furnished a case for the lawvers, Mr. Sydney Smith, pleader, being engaged by the jockey. We make no remarks at present, beyond saying that the account in the local Spectator, as is natural under the circumstances, is much too highly coloured.—Bangalore Examiner.

The Rink Mania.—The Bangalore Skating Rink is claiming its victims already. On Tuesday evening last, July 12, while Colonel Benson, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bangalorc, was enjoying himself on the roller skates, he fell, breaking his leg and dislocating his ankle; the gentleman, however, has been getting on favourably. A rink has been opened at Calcutta with great success, and one is to be established at Simla. In fact, skating rinks are spoken of every where, and bid fair to become the order of the day in India. every where, and bid fair to become the order of the day in India. -Madras Times.

ANNEXATION OF WYNAD.—The question of the annexation of Wynad is likely soon to be decided. The last we hear of the subject is in reference to a deputation of planters who waited on his Grace the Governor at the "Cedars," in order to enunciate their views on the subject. The deputation was courteously received by his Grace, who gave the gentlemen forming it a patient hearing, promising to do all that his Grace could to promote their interests in the matter. It is pretty generally thought that apparation will in the matter. It is pretty generally thought that annexation will be the result, despite many opinions on the subject for and against. Athenœum, July 26.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A melancholy occurrence took place in the lines of 2-16th Regiment on Sunday morning last. A young soldier, we are informed, who was a volunteer from the 1 16th on the embarkation of this regiment for India, was awarded fourteen days' confinement to barracks, and a deprivation of some pay, on the 14th inst. On the 15th he mounted the Trimulgherry Bazaar guard, and on the 16th, on returning to barracks, and being dismissed, he walked into one of the wash-houses, loaded his rifle, placed the muzzle against his left eye, drew his bayonet and pushed back the trigger with it, sending the contents through his skull. It appears strange that he should have committed the rash act, for on his return off guard he appeared cheerful and light-hearted.—Deccan Times, July 24.

THE RISE OF PRICE IN GRAIN. -The prices of grain in Mysor and parts of that large province having considerably increased, there was something approaching a "loot" in the bazaars of Mysor town on the 5th instant, which was only quelled by the presence of the officers of the police and a few men of the Mysor horse. The failure of the monsoons last year and the late scarcity in some parts of the province, coupled with the dulness in trade, must have the effect of raising prices so that the poorer classes suffer a great deal.

The published returns of the meteorological department show that the fall of rain in Bangalore and Mysor, as it has been in many other parts of the presidency, is extremely scanty.—Madras Standard, July 12.

REJECTED PRESENTS FROM TRAVANCORE.—When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was touring through India his Highness the first Prince of Travancore had executed, for presentation to the Prince, certain works of indigenous art, such as oil paintings by a Travancore artist, and ivory ornaments designed and executed by native workmen in Travancore. Among the pictures was a splendid oil painting of a life size bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These gifts were forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, to be forwarded to the Prince of Wales; but his Royal Highness refused to receive them, and commanded their return to the first Prince of Travancore. The reason affirmed for the Royal Prince's refusal to accept the gifts was the very proper one that his Royal Highness could not receive gifts of the kind unless personally presented to him by the giver.

Gold in Wynad.—The proprietors of the "Wynad Gold Prospecting Company" have compiled and printed a pamphlet, supplying much valuable information regarding their own "prospect" and Gold Mining Companies in Australia and California. From what we can judge of this company, the energy with which it has started, and the intellect that is brought to bear on the object of its speculation, it is very likely to take the wind out of the sails of the Alpha Gold Mining Company, born prematurely and weaned hastily. The fatal mistakes committed by the Alpha Company were, that they started on too small a capital, and employed steam power for crushing. The engine, too, imported from Australia, we hear was apprehended, or considered, to be unsafe, and a "bursting" might occur at an unexpected moment. The Wynad Gold Prospecting Company employ water power, and they purpose, it is said, to raise a capital of £400,000.—Madrus Athenaum, July 12.

The Proposed Extension of the South India Railway.—The germ of a novel proposal is contained in a letter placed at our disposal, which, we believe, is engrossing the attention of no less a person than Sir Dinkur Rao, who has been lately on a pilgrimage to Madura and Ramisweram. It is nothing more or less than a proposal to extend the South India Railway to a place called Mundapuru, on the coast about twenty miles from Ramnad, and build a railway bridge across the Channel three miles in width to Paumben, and perhaps over to Ceylon. If properly laid with a branch line to Davipatam from Ramnad, the numberless pilgrims who go to Ramisweram in the Island of Paumben from all parts of India would, it is thought, more than pay the expense. If Sir Dinkur Rao is really thinking of any such magnificent project—a sort of Indian Menai Bridge idea in fact—he will certainly make his name famous, and pilgrims will thus be able to start from Hurdwar in the far north and do the distance straight down to Ramisweram with the least possible discomfort, by the aid and assistance of the iron horse.—

Bangalore Examiner.

Bangalore.—Something interesting is likely to come before the Bangalore Law Courts shortly in connection with one of the many banks lately established there. The Bangalore Bank Corporation was, a short time back, established, and a Bangalore paper tells us that a defalcation of some thousands has been discovered, and about thirty thousand rupees were given out on loan without any record of the same being kept. The total sum of money misappropriated has not been discovered, but a good deal of information will likely see the light of day when the inquiry which is to take place comes on before one of the police courts. As our readers are aware, Bangalore and Mysore have a large number of lending banks under purely native management. A roaring trade is done in moneylending and jewels and promissory notes; high rates of interest are charged, and where business is properly managed the returns to shareholders are fair. But success cannot last long, especially as money-lending institutions among natives in the mofussil are seldom managed properly. The order lately issued by the Commissioner of Mysore that no public servant is to hold shares in these banks is another blow to their stability, as people will not be disposed to pin faith in them unless some public official is connected with the banks.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. Str. Ava, Calcutta; Latona, Mauritius; Rajah of Cochin, Masulipatam; Ysusquiza, Coconada.—20. Str. Mecca, Bombay.—21. Lawrence, Coconada.—22. Lawnadowne, London.—24. Str. Almon, Calcutta.

July 20. Str. Ava, Bombay.—21. Str. Diamond, Rangoon; str. Mecca, Calcutta.

# Bombay.

STAFF SURGEON FOR POONA.—Of the numerous applicants for the Staff Surgeon of Poona Dr. Blanc, we hear, gets the appointment.—Poona Observer, July 25.

CRIMINAL CHARGE.—The investigation into the case of Mr. Carey, of the Government Telegraph Department, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys entrusted to him as a public servant, commenced on July 22. The evidence of Mr. Peake, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Toner, Telegraph Master, and Mr. Barton, signaller, was taken, and the further hearing adjourned.—Sind News.

Mhow.—A fracas has occurred betwen two officers of the Artillery at Mhow. Lieutenant Dunnage has been placed in arrest, and at Nasirabad Major Fletcher, commanding G Battery 4th Brigade, is under arrest pending an inquiry into matters connected with the discipline of his battery. Should courts-martial result from the courts of inquiry, officers will have to be furnished from other stations, as few can be spared for such duty in the Mhow Division.

OVERMASTED SHIPS.—The Rehmann, from Bombay, made Muscat early in June, partially dismasted. This is another case of an overmasted ship leaving Bombay harbour with little or no ballast after having been inspected by marine surveyors. That she has not met the fate of the unfortunate Stewart Hahnemann is due solely to the fair weather she encountered throughout the passage. She is bound on a voyage to Mauritius and the Cape, and to ensure hersafety her masts and spars were to be considerably shortened before she left Muscat.

The Next Governor of Bombay.—The Pionzer makes a guess that Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, fourth son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, is likely to be the next Governor of Bombay, when Sir P. Wodehouse's term of office expires, in April next. The Allahabad paper adds that Sir Arthur Gordon "was very unpopular" in all his appointments. The last he held was Governor of Mauritius, where, if we mistake not, he was extremely unpopular, so much so that the people remonstrated with the Colonial Secretary about him; and besides he absented himself from his duties in a most eccentric manner for several months, taking a cruise to nobody knew where. He is now Governor of the Fiji Islands, an honour which no one else would accept. To send such a man to Bombay would be to sacrifice a good appointment in India to party purposes.—Bombay Gazette.

The Sassoon Dock.—After a delay of more than a year the Government of Bombay has at last consented, under orders from the Supreme Government, to allow Messrs. Sassoon and Co. to exercise their right of shipping opium from the Sassoon Dock. The manner in which the settlement of this question has been deferred from time to time by no means redounds to the credit of our local Government, although the delay has doubtless contributed to put many thousands of rupees into the coffers of the Port Trust, and has therefore served admirably to carry out the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. We are glad that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. have at last obtained their rights in spite of the opposition of our local magnates, and we trust that Government, will, in future, remember that it is no part of its duty to crush private enterprise, even though it be in support of its favourite creation, the Port Trust.

it be in support of its favourite creation, the Port Trust.

Loss of Life at Sea.—Captain A. F. French, of the steamship Clive, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool via the Canal, reports the loss of three seamen. One was washed overboard, and two died of heat apoplexy. It appears that on the 10th inst. in the Red Sea, at about eight o'clock in the morning, one of the men went into the stoke-hole, where he remained for about forty minutes, and when he returned he was unconscious; Captain French found that he was suffering from heat apoplexy, he tried every remedy, but the man could not speak and died in half an hour. Another man went into the stoke-hole at twelve o'clock, and on returning at hell-past twelve he was attacked in a similar manner. The heat at the time was 140 degrees. The second man died at four o'clock in the evening. In the Gulf of Aden, on Sunday last, at about ten o'clock in the morning, one man while going from aft to forward was washed overboard.—

Times of India, July 28.

THE CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.—The following Government resolution regarding the outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny has been published:—It is with much regret that Government have heard of this unfortunate outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny, and of the loss of life resulting therefrom. The opinion of the medical officer as to the causes will be 'awaited, but in the meantime his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to endorse the commendations of the Collector on the excellent service rendered by Messrs. A. Wingate and C. H. Jopp, who so promptly proceeded to Panchgunny, and both by precept and example did much to allay the panic of, and restore confidence to, the inhabitants of the station. The necessary steps will be taken by the local authorities to put the Plover's-well into proper repair. The further report of the Collector regarding the tardiness of Mr. Webb in reporting progress, and the conduct of the patel and kulkarni will be awaited.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The Education Department of Government has been wonderfully successful in this Presidency, if we may take the Deccan College as an illustration. The students of that College have learned all that their professors could teach them, and are crying out for more. One of old testified that he had become wiser than his teachers, but that was through his study of God's word. The study of God's word is not inculcated in the Deccan College, so that the rapid and alarming progress of that

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students cannot be accounted for thus. These young men devour all before them, like the lean kine of Egypt, and still continue hungry. Some months ago sixty-six of these students signed a memorial to Government asking for more advanced professors. They criti-eised their actual professors as though they had already reached a loftier summit than their poor teachers had attained to.—Bombay Guardian.

DEATH OF MR. DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS .- On Friday, this gentleman, who has been from 1856 Government pleader, at first of the Sadar Adawlut, and afterwards of the High Court, died at his house, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, after an illness of about ten He suffered from remittent fever, and was attended during his illness by Drs. Framjee Shapoorjee and Shantaram Vithal, in conjunction with Dr. Cook. He had received his education at the Elphinstone College, and was selected by Mr. W. E. Frere to be Government Pleader, whilst yet a mere youth of twenty-two, from the great natural intelligence he had exhibited as pleader at the bar of the Sadar Adawlut. During the twenty-four years of the exercise of his profession, Mr. Dhirajlal, by his most remarkable urbanity of manners, his open, manly, and kind-hearted bearing towards his clients, and honest and industrious study of their interests, had secured an extensive practice, so much so that at one time he had command of half the business of the Court. He was much loved by the brethren of his profession, and was respected by the Judges of the Court. He was held in native society, both here and in the mofussil, especially in Guzerat—Surat being his birth-place—in very great estimation, and his loss is very generally felt. He died at the age of forty-two.—Times of India, July 28.

DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN MENNIE.—It is with deep and sincere regret we have to announce the death of Surgeon-Major John Mennie, the Staff Surgeon of Poona, at the Presidency, last Thursday morning. He had been for some time past suffering from liver complaint, and only left Poona last Tuesday for Bombay, with the view of proceeding to England by the last mail steamer. The melancholy news of his death was conveyed to Poona by telegram, and in compliance with his express desire his body was brought to Poona and in compliance with his express desire his body was brought to Poona and interred last evening in the Protestant Cemetery with military honours. H.M.'s 26th Regiment N.I., under the command of Colonel A. Beecher, furnished the band and firing party, and the coffin, which was placed on a gun-carriage, was followed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, and all officers off duty; as also a great number of natives—Parsees pre-dominating—of all castes and creeds. Dr. Mennie was specially selected by the late Dr. Stovell, the then Inspector, General for the Staff Surgeoncy of Poona, on the 22nd February, 1864, and with the exception of a short furlough to England has all along held the appointment. He was very popular, and had a most extensive practice both among Europeans and natives, who no doubt will feel his loss much. The following Station Orders were issued yesterday by Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.:—It is with much regret that the Major-General announces the death of Surgeon-Major J. Mennie, Staff Surgeon, which has just occurred at Bombay. The deceased officer's remains will be brought to Poona by rail at 5.35 P.M. to-day, and his funeral will take place at 6 P.M. All officers off duty are requested to attend (in undress). 300 rank and file of the 26th Regiment N.I. with proportion of officers and N. C. officers under command of a field officer will parade at 5.45 P.M. as a funeral party, a quarter of a mile from the Cemetery on the road thereto, to escort the body to the grave; to be supplied with three rounds of blank ammunition per man; the band to attend. The 2.15th Regiment will furnish the usual carrying party, to be at the Cemetery at 5.45 P.M. Attention is invited to section 3, para 47, Bombay Regulations. Staff in blue (helmet and belt). Officers attending the funeral of late Surgeon-Major Mennie this evening to wear blue patrol coats, with forage caps. The escort 26th Regiment N. I. to be in review order.— Poona Observer, July 22.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 20. Str. Umballa, Bussorah.—21. Str. Cora, Liverpool.—22. Str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Strathleven, Liverpool.—23. Str. Pekin, Calcutta; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee.—24. Str. Macedonia, Glasgow.—25. Lunarkshire, Liverpool.—27. Str. Kash-

gar, Sues.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From Southampton.—For Bombat.—

Mrs. Langley, Mr. Fishbourne, Mr. W. Bajaok, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Holman, and Captain Gifford. From Venice.—Mr. Johns, Mr. A. Kohler, and Dr. Winslow. From Beindis.—Col. and Mrs. Prinseps, Mr. R. H. Rampine, Mr. C. C. Barlow, Mr. R. Binney, and Mr. F. O. Sherman.

DEPARTURES.

July 21. Str. Tanjore, Suez, &c.—22. Str. Atalanta, Liverpool, via the Canal; Flora, Rangoon; str. Assam, Australia; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—24. Str. Zambesi, China, &c.; Ashgrove, Havre.—26. Str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; Stavanger, Rangoon.—27. Str. State of Alabama, China; str. Africa, Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Capt. H. A. Hobson and Mr. F. D. Platts. For Brindist.—Mr. H. Hastings. For Adem.—Sergt. Lyon.
Pir P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pckin.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Vrs. Spitta at d three children. Mr. and Mrs. Fuelling and three infants, Col. W. H. Gr. and ed. Co. A. E. Osborne, Capt. en 1 Mrs. Scales, Mr. T. Daniell, Mr. T. A. Spiller, Mr. W. Bola'l, Mr. J. Wynn, Mrs. Mouser, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Mr. D. Shepherd, Mr. W. Chevers, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. T. E.

Thorley, Mr. B. A. Harrington, Miss Saunders, Mr. D. McCarthy, Dr. Forbes Sargent, Col. S. M. W. Clark, Lieut. Baker, Major Bailey, Mrs. Thornton and two children, and Mr. W. Bates. For Bringisi.—Sir John and Lady Strachey, Master C. Strachey, Capt. W. Shepherd, Capt. Samuels, Mr. A. H. Stevens, Lieut. F. M. Rundall, and Mr. and Mrs. John. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. M. Batten and Mr. J. E. Oliphant. For Adem.—Capt. and Mrs. Ogden.

## Commercial.

Bembay, July 28, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan Ditto... ... ... ... ... House Rate 1141 ... ... ... ... •••

EXCHANGES. On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ... ... ... ... ...
6 ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ... ...
5 ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... 1s. 7d. ... 1s. 7 3-16d. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 7\d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

## Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ## 100

Rs. 700 per share 1100 per share old Rs. 1600 680 per share 87 Rs. 1315

280 xd. Rs. 2000 per share 1200

FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, 23. 10s.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

Seeds, £2. 10s, per ton.

THE MISSIONARIES.—The Bishop of Colombo has suspended the licenses of Church Missionaries in the Island. Some of these missionaries have been working here before he was born, and he has now decided to take under his own charge the hitherto unsectarian Mission to the Tamil coolies. There is great opposition in consequence: Voluntary support will be withdrawn, and possibly a free episcopal church commenced.

CIVIL SALARIES.—The Governor of Ceylon apparently takes more interest in the losses of his subordinates by the depreciation of the rupee than the Government of India, for we are told by a contemporary that "Correspondence is going on between Sir W. Gregory and the Secretary of State on a proposal made by the former that the salaries of Civil Servants in Ceylon should be raised all round to such an extent as will compensate them for the depreciated value in silver. No definite reply has yet been given."

THE RUPEE QUESTION.—The Ceylon Government already allows some members of the Civil Service to make remittances at par and at 1s. 10 d., and is about to take into consideration the cost of extending the privilege to all members of the Public Service. this purpose a few questions have been sent to each member to know what proportion of salary, not exceeding one third, the member may wish to remit through the Crown Agents to his family in England. After collecting the needful data in the replies to this and other questions, the Government will decide what to do in the matter.

The Badulla Railway.—A meeting of the Ouvah Planters' Association unanimously agreed on Saturday that if the proposed railroad should not pay six per cent, the members are willing to agree to a tax of 50 cents per cwt. in the form of an export duty on coffee, provided the terminus be in or near Badulla town. Our Badulla correspondent telegraphs:—"The townspeople are to hold a public meeting on the subject; the feeling is very strong for a railway to the town, and natives of all classes wish to get the line. The tax on coffee will be readily agreed to if it is necessary to bring the railroad to town." The Haputale Planters' Association have also agreed, if necessary, to guarantee that any balance required to make up six per cent. on Rs. 15,000,000 will be met, so far as the planters of Haputale are concerned, by a special export duty on coffee not exceeding fifty cents per cwt.—Ceylon Times, July 18.

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# Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 22.)

Bell, H., supt. of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, is app. to offic., with effect from July 4, as Eugr.-in-C., Sindia State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. C. J. Mead, or until further orders.

CAMERON (late Sergt.) J., accountant, 4th grad; (temp. 8rd grade), Rajputana State Railway, having obtained his discharge from the army on March 15, is reapp. from that date to the Accounts Branch as a civilian in the same grade. This reapp. does not affect the temp.

rank he now holds.

CARDEW, C. E., app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State to be an asst. locomotive supt., is posted to the State Railway Revenue Estab. in Class IV., and his services placed at the disposal of the Director of State Rail.

CHAPMAN-PALLE.-Consequent on the death of Navigating Sub Lieut. C. George, R.N., asst. supt. of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Dept., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sauction the following promotions:—Mr. W. Chapman, asst. supt., 2nd grade, on furl. in Europe, is prom. to 1st grade, with effect from date of return to duty.

Mr. P. J. Palle, asst. supt., 3rd grade, is prom. to 2nd grade.

DE SALIS.—With reference to P.W. Dept. notific. No. 267, dated June 14,

Mr. J. R. De Salis, asst. examiner of accounts, joined the office of the Accountant gen., P.W. Dept. on the 24th idem.

Accountant gen., F.W. Dept. on the 24th idem.

Galwey, W. J., exec. engr., 1st grade, on the Estab. of the Director of State Railways, is temp. prom. to the supty. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Mooltan dist. of the Indus Valley State Railway.

Hart—Lund.—Mr. J. Hart, R.E., is app. to the P.W. Dept. as an overseer, 1st grade, and posted to British Burmab. Mr. E. Lund, acct., 4th grade, Mily. Works Branch, is transfd. to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

Harry Light. C., 45th foot, to office as wing sub., Meywar Bheel

HERBERT, Lient. C., 45th foot, to offic. as wing sub., Meywar Bheel corps, during the time Lieut. Rundell may offic. as adjt.

LANGHARNE, Lieut. M., asst. engr., attached to the Kasauli Durseen mil.

works, is temp. transfd. to the Ferozepore div., mil. works.

LYON, W. T., asst. comr. customs and salt, in charge of the Inland Customs Dept. at the Sambhar Lake, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from July 1. SHERMAN, W. H. P., asst. engr., 1st grade, Central Provs., is transfd. to

British Burmah for employment in the railway branch.

STONE, E. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, is transfd. to British Burmah for employment in the railway branch.

#### ACTING ALLOWANCES, C.S.

The Governor general in Council directs that the following be substituted for Exception (1) under Sec. 25 of the Acting Allowance Code :-

Exception (1)-When a Subordinate Judicial Officer is placed in charge of a District Judge's office, or when an officer is placed in charge of a Political Agency, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month. The Governor general in Council directs that the following be inserted 3. (a)—A local allowance may be drawn by an Officer on privilege have provided that it is not drawn by his locum tenens.

The Governor general in Council also directs that the following be added to the end of Rule 2 under Sec. 7 (d) of the Civil Leave Code:—

(But see Rule 3 (a) under Section 24.)

The Governor general in Council directs that the following rule be inserted in Chapter VIII. of the Civil Leave Code:—

2. (a)—One day's joining time is allowed to an Officer transferred from one office to another at the same station.

#### CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Section 1A in the Civil Leave Code:—

Section IA.—Subsidiary leave of absence under Chapter V., Privilege leave of absence under Chapter VI., and Examination leave of absence under Chapter VII. of this Code, may be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ. Otherwise, leave of absence may not be granted, under the

Civil employ. Otherwise, leave of absence may not be granted, under the rules of this Code, to any Military Officer.

And that the following note be added to the heading of Chapter III.:—
(Note.—The Local Government may grant furlough in India to a Military Officer in Civil employ, who is entitled to furlough under the rules published by G.G.O. in Military Department No. 171, dated 25th Feb., 1874. Such furlough should be granted only upon a certificate by the Controller of Military Accounts of the Presidency to which the officer belongs, that he is entitled thereto; and a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Government of India in the Military Department. A local Government way not grant furlough out of India to any artment. A local Government may not grant furlough out of India to any Military Officer.)

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, July 8.)
Lieut. col. F. Wheeler, officg. capt. mag., Cawnpore, is brought permanently on the 2nd class of cant. mags., with effect from Feb. 2, the date of death of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. H. Hanmer.
Capt. A. C. Toker, officg. capt. mag., Jhansi, is brought perm. on the 2nd class of cant. mags., with effect from June 1, v. Major O. J. Chalmers.
Mr. G. E. Knov asst. mag. and coll. is observe Korwi sub district of the coll.

Mr. G. E. Knox, asst. mag. and coll. in charge Karwi sub div., to offic. as judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. B. J. Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Rose, asst. mag. and coll., Banda, to hold charge of the Karwi sub div. during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. E. Knoz, or until further orders.

In supersession of notific. No. 355A, dated March 18, Mr. J. S. Porter, settlement officer, 2nd grade, Jhansi, to offic as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade at Jhansi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on priv. leave of Col. J. Davidson, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, officg. judge, Saharanpur, to offic. as dist. and sees. judge, Farakabad, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. G. B. Pasley,

or until further orders.

Mr. J. Alone, judge, Small Cause, Agra, to be in charge of the current duties of dist. and sess. judge, Agra, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. H. G. Koene, until further orders.

Mr. D. Tresham, asst. inspr., to be in charge of the current duties of the office of inspr., 3rd circle, dept. public instruction, N.W. Provinces, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. R. A. Lloyd.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments:-

Mr. D. T. Roberts, asst. mag., Burdaun, to offic. as supt. of the gaol at that station during the absence on leave of Surg. E. B. Ruttledge, or until further orders.

The confirmation of Mr. J. W. Tyler in the app. of supt. central and dist. jails, Agra, notified in notific. No. 228A, dated April 7 last, to have effect from April 15.

The confirmation of Surg. R. A. K. Holmes, M.D., in the app. of supt. central dist. jails, Meerut, notified in notific. No. 229A, dated April 7 last, to have effect from April 15.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the

powers specified:

Surg. major A. B. Hamilton, M.D., in medical charge of the lock-hospital at Cawnpore, with power under rule 31 of the rule passed under clause 7, sections 19, 25, and 26, of Act XXII. of 1864, to punish breaches of rules 16, 18, and 19 of the said rules.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfer:-

Mr. B. Alone, dist. supt. of police, from Allahabad to Janupur.

Mr. G. E. Knoz, officg. judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, with the powers of a subordinate judge under section 51, Act XI. of 1865.

With reference to Irrigation Branch notific. No. C269z, dated 23rd

ult., Mr. M. Butler, supvr., 2nd grade, is posted to the special drainage works div.

Mr. J. Murphy, overseer, 1st grade, is transf. from the Lalitpur dist., Jhansi provincial div., to the Cawn ore dist., Allahabad provincial div. Mr. W. E. Meares, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transf. from the Muttra

and Hathras Light Railway to the Dehra Dun dist., Meerut provincial

Mr. J. L. Tickell, asst. engr., attached to the Meerut div. Ganges Canal, returned on June 20 from the priv. leave granted in notific. No.

729E of April 17.

Sergt. J. Tuer, overseer, 1st grade, is transf. from Meerut, which he left on the 19th, to the Northern div., Ganges Canal, which he joined on May 21.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 15.)
H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps.:—
Mr. H. Mackay, dep. supt., to hold charge of the current duties of supt., Govt. Press, North-West Provinces, during the abs. on leave of Capt. C. A. Dodd.

H.E. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfer:— Mr. W. R. Burkitt, joint mag., 1st grade, Muzasfarnagar, to Saharau-

In continuation of notific. No. 4054, dated June 17, Surg. G. C. Hall officg. civil surg., from Farukhabad to Maiupuri, as a tempy. arrange-

Major A. M. Lang, R.E., principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, returned from the leave granted to him in notific. No. 500g, dated March 29, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of June 26

With reference to notific. Nos. 48 and 49E-c, dated May 23, Mr. C. L. Bickers and Mr. F. C. Black, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Hamirpur dist., Allahabad Provincial div., on the forenoon of the 26th ult.

In supersession of notific. No. 141 E.c, dated July 3, Lieut. R. R. Pulford, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Moradabad dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div., to the Dehra Dun dist., Meernt Provincial div.; and Mr. W. E. Meares, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Muttra and Hathras Light Railway, to the charge of the Moradabad dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div., v. Lieut. Pulford.

With proposess to retife No. 1767, dated April 20, 250 J. F. C.C.

With reference to notific. No. 176r, dated April 22, Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan, deputy conservator, 1st grade, and Mr. C. F. Amery, dep. conservator, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Bhagirathi Forest div. on the forenoon of May 29.

With reference to notific. No. 1,110z of May 31 last, Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., made over, and Mr. M. King, exec. engr., received charge of the Agra Canal, 1st div., on the 3rd inst.

Mr. A. F. Dodsworth, asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Rohilkhand Canals div. during Major Parson's absence on priv. leave. In notification No. C263E, dated June 19, transferring Sergt. G. Rey.

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nolds, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Dept., after the word "is" read "temporarily."

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 6.)

Mr. G. L. Smith, asst. comr., from the Delhi to the Gurdaspur dist., as a tempy, arrangement.

The services of Mr. F. W. Pocock, extra asst. comr., are tempy. placed at the disposal of the Chief Court of the Punjab with a view to his acting as dep. registrar of that Court.

Mr. J. R. Maconachie, asst. comr., Shahpur, is app. to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub div. of the Jhelum dist., during the abs. of Capt. J. B. Hutchinson.

Capt. R. Warburton, asst. comr. Peshawar, is app. to the charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yusafzai sub div. of the Peshawar dist., during the abs. of Capt. T. J. C. Plowden.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, under the provisions of Sect. 3 of Act II. of 1869, to app. Mr. R. M. Dane, asst. comr., Lahore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Mr. D. H. Hunter, asst. dist. supt. of police, offic. as dist. supt. of police, Amritsar, during the above notified abs. of Mr. Herdon.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, offic. dist. supt. of police, Ferozpore, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Karnal, v. Mr. Edwards, on leave, with effect from the above date.

During Major gen. Campbell's abs., Mr. F. Kirby, exec. engr., Kangra Roads div. will offic. as supt. engr., 3rd circle.

(Punjab Gazette, July 13.)

Surg. major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., residency surg., Nipal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., is app. to offic. as sanitary comr., Punjab, with effect from July 4, v. Surg. major A. C. C. DeRenzy, proceeding on

Hon. surg. R. J. Quinnell is app. civil surg. of Gujranwala, in succession to Surg. major H. Thom, with effect from the forenoon of July 8.

The following apps. and changes are made, with effect from the dates

specified: Consequent on the deputation on special duty of Mr. S. J. Stone, dist. supt. of police, Mr. D. H. Hunter, offic. dist. supt., 1st class, 3rd grade, offic. as dist. supt., 4th grade, with effect from June 18.

Mr. D. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, Peshawar, is app. to offic. as asst. insp. gen. of railway police during Capt. Tait's abs. on leave.

The following order is confirmed:

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated June 21, making the following

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated June 21, making the following tempy, app., with effect from May 12:—
Capt. W. J. Vousden, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in addition, v. Capt. J. B. Watts, absent on gen. leave.
With reference to Govt. of India, P.W.D., Notification No. 288, dated June 19, app. Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E., chief engr., N.W.P., in the irrigation branch, Lieut. col. E. L. Earle took over, and Col. Brownlow and a course observe of the Union Ray Daylor Circle on the foregoin of made over, charge of the Upper Bari Doab Circle on the forenoon of June 12.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 1.)

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., asst. comr., Chanda, at present on privilege leave, is temporarily posted to Bhandara.

The chief comr. is pleased to make the following proms. in the engr. branch of the P.W.D., Central Provinces, to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. H. Irwin, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to tempy. exec. engr., 2nd grade, from March 28, v. Hooper, absent on furl.

Mr. D. Wallace, exec. engr., 4th grade, to tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, from March 28, v. Irwin.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, from May 11, the date he passed the D. S. examination, v. Wallace.

Capt. J. Dunlop, B.S.C., exec. engr., 4th grade, to tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, from March 28, to fill an additional vacancy caused by Mr.

Hooper's departure.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, asst. engr., 1st grade, to tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, from March 28, v. Dunlop.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, to tempy. exec.

engr., 3rd grade, v. Wallace, absent on furl.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 8.)
Mr. G. J. Noble, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. temp. from Bhandara to Balaghat, and Mr. R. Sing, dist. supt., from Balaghat to Bhandara.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr. and office registrar, Judicial Comr's. Court, on being relieved by Mr. R. R. Logan, is posted to Chindwar.

The following extract from station orders by Major H. H. Taylor, comdt. Pachmarhi, dated April 1, is published for information:

Asst. Apothy. W. Cooper is app. to the charge of the Lock Hospital, with effect from the 10th ult., the date on which he received charge of it from Asst. Apoty. Pereira.

it from Asst. Apoty. Pereira.

Mr. B. Logan, C.S., returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by notific. No. 341, dated Feb. 3 last, and resumed charge of the office of registrar, Judicial Comr.'s Court, on the 3rd inst., from Mr. S. Jacob, C.S.

Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr., transfd. to Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., officg. dep. comr., on the 3rd inst.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. transfd. from the Chattigarh State Railway div. to the Nagra div. of the Wardha Valley State Railway.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 15.) Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., asst. comr., reported his arrival at Bhandara on the 5th inst., and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by Notification No. 768, dated March 2 last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 5th inst., after noon.

Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., asst. comr., Nimar, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by Notification No. 804, dated March 4 last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 8th inst., before noon.

Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., asst. comr., Nagpur, is transf. to Wardha.
Mr. F. Wenning, C.S., on making over charge of the Balaghat dist. on
Nov. 17 last to Lieut. col. J. Ashburner, offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, till
Dec. 12, 1875, the date on which he proceeded on the six months' special
leave to Europe granted to him.

Capt. H. H. Hallett, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to offic. asst.

comr., 2nd class, from Nov. 12 to Dec. 12, 1875.
Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, will revert to his sub-

stantive app. from the above date.

Mr. W. Jacob, dep. conservator of forests, under orders for Bengal, made over charge of the central div. to Mr. J. Mackee, asst. conservator of forests, on the 8th inst.

Mr. J. Mackee, asst. conservator of forests, returned from the priv. leave granted to him by Notification No. 1,174, dated March 29 last, and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 1.)

Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer, officg. dep. comr., 1st grade, Darrang, is deputed to Manipur on special duty.

Capt. H. J. Peet, officg. asst. comr., 1st grade, Golaghat, is transfd. to the dist. of Darrang, and placed in charge of the office of the dep. comr.

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, North Lakim. pur, is transfd. to the dist. of Kamrup, and posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 1st grade, Cachar, is de-

puted to Manipur, on special duty.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Khasi and Jaintia
Hills, is transfd. to the dist. of Cachar, and is posted to the head. quarters station of that dist.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, is vested with the powers of asst. insp. of immigrants, under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, in the dist. of Cachar.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, is placed in charge of the Cachar Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasu-

Under the authority vested in him by notific. in the Home Dept. of the Govt. of India, No. 409, dated March 14, the chief comr. has been pleased to vest the following officers with powers under Act XIII. of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases), in the districts mentioned opposite to their names

Mr. A. C. Campbell and Babu Harris Chunder Chaki, Goalpara. Dhubri.

Kamrup.—Col. T. Lamb, Lieut. H. St. Patrick Maxwell, and Babu

Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Barpeta.

Darrang.—Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer, Capt. H. J. Peet, Lieut. M. A. Gray, and Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Mangaldai.

Nowgong.—Capts. A. N. Phillips and T. B. Michell.

Sibsagar.—Major A. E. Campbell and Mr. H. F. Mathews, C.S., Jorhat, Lakhimpur.—Major W. S. Clarke and Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S.

Cachar.—Capt. W. F. Trotter. -Capt. W. F. Trotter.

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr., Kamrup, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, in that dist., the effences mentioned in Sec. 222 of the Criminal Procedure

Mr. F. Hutchinson, dep. examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, who has been granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, vide Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., notific. No. 273, dated June 16, rejoined his

app. on Jan. 6. Col. II. S. Bivar, dep. comr., received exec. charge of the Khasi Hills Treasury from Mr. J. B. Shadwell on the 19th inst.

(Assam Gazette, July 8.)

Mr. H. P. Livesay, insp. of police, was in charge of the office of asst. supt. of police, Gairo Hills, from Dec. 17 to Dec. 23, and from Jan. 4 to Jan. 11, making a total of fifteen days.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, C.S., asst. comr., 1st grade, Jorhat, is invested

with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Sec. 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Matthews is also app., under Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories forming the province of Assam.

Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr., Sibsagar, is invested with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Sec. 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. H. Lutman Johnson, officg. dep. comr., assumed exec. charge of the Cachar Treasury, from Mr. G. H. Damant on the 24th inst.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell, extra asst. comr., who has been transfd. to Jowai, under orders of the chief comr., received charge of the sub divisional Treasury at Jowai from Capt. W. F. Trotter on the 21st inst.

Lieut. M. A. Gray received charge of the Tezpur Sudder Snb Registry Office from Babu Jagat Chandra Das on the 12th ult.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 22.)

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. F. F., 1st batn. 11th foot, a candidate for the
Bengal staff corps, services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign

DURAND, Lieut. A. G. A., 65th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, services placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.



DAVIDSON-CHAPMAN.-The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M's approval:—Capts. T. R. Davidson and H. Chapman; July 15.

Eves, Surg. major C. T., in med. charge 6th inf. Hyderabad Contingent, services placed tempy. at the disposal of the Civil Dept.

Herbert, Lieut. C., 45th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, ser-

vices placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

HUNTER—RIDDELL.—The undermentioned officers have reported their re-

HUNTER—RIDDELL.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Major C. P. Hunter, Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Bombay, June 24; Major H. V. Riddell, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, asst. comr., Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, July 4. JUSTICE—SALMON.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, dated June 26, is confd.:—App. Major H. A. Justice, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 6th N.I., Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieut. W. H. Salmon, wing subalt. and offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. of the regt., in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on gen. leave in India of Col. E. W. Dun. in India of Col. E. W. Dun.

LAWRENCE, Capt. W. A., Bengal staff corps, 1st squadron sub. 1st Bengal cav., officg. asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad Contingent, services placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 9th regt. N.I., services placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

STURT, Lieut. R. R. N., 39th foot, 2nd wing sub. 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab

Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from June 11, subject to the confirmation of the Sec. of State for India.

Thomas, Capt. W. G., 1st batn. 25th foot, office. brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., in succession to Major P. L. Bellamy, 55th

foot, resigned.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is hereby announced (Gazette of India, July 22) that on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer good service persions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from Feb. 15, 1876, and March 1, 1876, respectively, in room of Surg. gen. Sir J. C. Brown, K.C.B., Bengal med. dept., retired, and Col. J. M. Macgregor, Madras Civil Service, succeeded to the col.'s allow-

Royal—(late Bengal) Artillery—Col. Henry Edward Laudor Thuillier, c.s.i.; 2nd lieut., Bengal art., Dec. 14, 1832; 1st lieut., Sept. 1, 1840; capt. (brevet), Dec. 14, 1847; capt. Bengal art., Feb. 2, 1851; major (official), June 23, 1856; lieut. col., royal Bengal art., Feb. 18, 1861; col., Sept. 20, 1865; app. asst. revenue surveyor, Jynteeah, Jan. 2, 1837; prom. to revenue surveyor, July, 1839; served as revenue surveyor in southern div., Cuttack, Sylhet and Cachar, up to Feb., 1844; app. depy. surveyor gen., supt. of revenue surveys, and of the mathematical inst ment dept., on Feb. 5, 1847; app. surveyor gen. of India and supt. of the topographical surveys, on March 12, 1861: app. a Companion of the Star of India, May 28, 1870.

Lord Napier of Magdala has recorded his opinion to the effect "that Col. Thuillier merits consideration for the good service pension on account of his long and honourable service. That in every military field count of his long and honourable service. That in every military field duty in which his Excellency had been engaged, Col. Thuillier had had the direction of the Topographical dept. of the survey, and that nothing could be more marked than the zealous and prompt assistance which he had given in furnishing maps of the scene of operations, and that whatever the scale of operations or the rank of the officers directing them, the best exertions of the topographical dept. were given to prepare the maps from the latest information available." His Lordship added that "he had no hesitation in saying that in this manner Col. Thuillier had rendered very valuable service in military operation."

Col. Charles Maxton Shakespear, Madras staff corps-served during the second Burmese war 1852-53; was present during the operations before and attack on Rangoon on April 11, 12, 13, 14, 1852. Assault and capture of Bassein, May 19, 1852. Medal for Pegu. Ensign, Dec. 17, 1838; lieut., July 16, 1842; brevet capt., Dec. 12, 1853; capt., Nov. 23, 1856; major, Feb. 18, 1861; lieut. col., Dec. 12, 1864; brevet col., Dec. 12, 1864;

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Capt. C. T. Lane, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from June 16, the date

on which Capt. Lane resumed charge of his duties:—
Mr. F. Wright, offic. dist. supt., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive

position in the 2nd grade.

Major C. Jameson, offic. dist. supt., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade,

Mr. H. A. Heath, offic. dist. supt., 3rd grade, to revert to his officg.

position as asst. supt.

Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Major R. H. Hudleston, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from June 12, the date on which that officer returned to duty :-

Major J. T. Bushby, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, to revert to his offic. position in the 2nd class.

Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, to revert to

his substantive position in the 3rd class.

Major D. W. Laughton, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his

offic. position as asst. comr., 1st class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholets, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to revert to his offic. position in the 2nd class.

The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from June 28, consequent on the return from priv. leave of Capt. J. Fitz-Gerald, offic. dep. comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—
Mr. H. B. Knowlys, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his offic.

position as offic. asst. comr., 1st class.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The followings apps. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force :-4th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. A. McC. Bruce, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, during the abs. on leave of Capt. A. J. D. Hawes; Capt. A. I. Shepherd, adj., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Bruce; Capt. A. Gaselee, qrmr., to offic. as adj., v. Capt. Shepherd; and Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Gaselee.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.
Capt. J. Davidson, 1st squad. subalt. 3rd Punjab cav., and offic. asst. adj. gen., to be asst. adj. gen., v. Capt. A. G. Ross, app. to the 1st Sikh inf.; Lieut. C. C. Egerton, 2nd squad. subalt., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Capt. Davidson, and to continue to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. B. Lockwood; and Lieut. F. Mardall, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to be 2nd squad. subalt., v. Lieut. Egerton, and to continue to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

1st Sikh Infantry.
Capt. A. G. Ross, asst. adj. gen., Punjab Frontier Force, on furl., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major H. C. P. Rice, app. comdt.; and Capt. C. C. Brownlow, wing officer, to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, during the abs. on furlough to Europe of Capt. Ross.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Eng.

Major C. P. Hunter, Bengal staff corps. Major H. V. Riddell, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers, asst. comr., Punjab.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard:

Higher standard in Hindoostanee:—Capt F. Galloway, B.A., and Lieut. and local capt. G. Simpson, 109th foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on July 3 :-

Lieut. A. Montanaro, 70th regt.; Sub. lieut. F. R. P. Kane, 70th regt.; Sub. lieut. W. R. P. Hamilton, 70th regt.;
Sub. lieut. C. W. Young,
Slst regt.;
and Lieut. V. A. Schalch, 85th regt.
Lieut. R. Jennings, R.E.;
Lieut. A. H. Browne, R.A.;
Lieut. J. J.

Swinton, R.A.

Sub. lieut. A. H. G. J. Hervey, 1.8th foot; Surg. C. P. Turner, doing duty 51st foot; Sub. lieut. W. S. Birdwood, 51st foot; Surg. G. A. Warbuston, 35th N.I.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on June 13. Mr. C. B. White, B.C.S., has passed in the Persian language. Messrs. C. E. Buckland and G. A. Grierson, B.C.S., having obtained

certificates of high proficiency in Persian and Sanscrit respectively, have each been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000. Mr. H. Gillon, B.C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 11.)

Broadbent, Capt. and local major C. D., 4th batt. rifle brig., to be station staff officer at Landour, v. Ogden; dated July 7.

Clarke.—Outh div. order confd., dated June 27, directing Surg. major

J. J. Clarke, M.D., 3rd Bengal cav., to assume charge of the office, and undertake the administrative duties of the dep. surg. gen., Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, v. Offic. dep. surg. gen. W. H. Adley, proceeded to Calcutta.

RUTHERFURD-MORRIS.-Capt. W. E. Rutherfurd, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 16th N.I., to be offic. 1st wing subalt., v. Salkeld, offic. as adjt. Lieut.

C. H. Morris, 1st batt. 14th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be offic. 2nd wing subalt. 16th N.I., on probation; dated June 30.

UDNY.—Eastern Frontier dist. order confd., dated June 27, directing Major G. C. Udny to do gen. duty at Dibrugarh, as a tempy. measure, from June 14.

from June 14.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, July 14 to July 17.)

COOKE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, appg. Lieut. E. S. Cooke, qrmr. and officg. adjt. 34th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. E. W. Howey, app. to the 11th N.I., and until the arrival of Major W. V. FitzG. Jacob.

Exham—Hill.—Sappers and Miners order confd., dated June 23, appg.

EXHAM—HILL.—Sappers and Miners order conid., dated June 23, apps.
Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer from June 23,
v. Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., on gen. leave. Dated June 24, appg. Lieut.
E. S. Hill, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer from May 23, v. Lieut.
L. F. Brown, R.E., app. officg supt. Park and Field Train.
FORSTER.—The appt. of Capt. C. H. Forster to offic. as qrmr. 39th N.I.,

— Person on leave had affect from June 6.

v. Banon, on leave, had effect from June 6.

Graves, Lieut. S. H. P., 2nd batn. 9th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing sub. 26th N.I., on prob.

Dated July 8.

corps, to be omeg. 2nd wing sub. 25th N.I., on prob. Dated July 8. PRYTON, Lieut. L. S., 45th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be office. 2nd squad. sub. 5th Bengal cav., on prob. Dated July 8. SAGE—VIVIAN.—Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, 1st wing sub. and office. adjt. 18th N.I., is confd. in the appt. of adjt. from June 1, v. Toker, app. permanent cantonment mag.; and Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 2nd wing sub. and office. qrmr., to be 1st wing sub., v. Sage, and to continue to offic. as grmr. Dated June 1. qrmr. Dated June 1.

Examination for Sub-Lieutenancies.

The following sub lieuts., having gone through the course of instruction in Bengal, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of lieut., and have been classified for the antedate of their commissions as under:—
First Class.—Sub lieuts. A. E. Jones, 70th foot; C. H. H. Beley, 2-1st



foot; G. R. Stone, 1-8th foot; F. C. Beatson, 62nd foot; V. R. Rae, 1-14th foot; C. H. Westmoreland, 65th foot; J. B. Forster, 1-18th foot; H. Cautley, 2-12th foot; F. R. P. Kane, 70th foot; H. S. Lye, 1-18th foot; W. H. Cazalet, 33rd foot; H. B. Thornhill, 1-5th foot; C. E. Montagu, 1-18th foot; J. L. O'Bryen, 1-11th foot; G. A. P. Evans, 9th lancers; S. S. Parkyn, 1-18th foot; W. R. P. Hamilton, 70th foot; G. A. Webbe, 15th hussars; J. Davidson, 81st foot; H. G. Ryland, 1-11th foot; G. A. Collins, 1-5th foot; J. R. Campbell, 85th foot; C. W. Young, 81st foot; F. B. Briggs, 2-19th foot; St. J. W. Forbes, 92nd foot; F. W. Egerton, 2-9th foot; H. A. Deane, 54th foot; H. J. Shuckburg, 2-9th foot; P. A. Morshead, 1-18th foot; E. A. Sanford, 60th foot; A. J. Lushington, 54th foot; W. E. Franklyn, 2-19th foot; S. D. Gordon, 72nd foot; O. E. M. Davies, 2-22nd foot; C. G. Whitby, 1-17th foot; A. G. Leonard, 59th foot; H. D. Gerrard, 65th foot; C. B. Porter, 1-8th foot; H. S. Massy, 2-9th foot; S. Jackson, 81st foot; W. H. Bishop, 1-11th foot; E. C. Morris, 81st foot; A. R. Murray, 2-9th foot; W. Lambert, 70th foot; C. G. McK. Kennedy, 59th foot; and T. W. J. M. Georges, 40th foot. 40th foot.

Second Class.—Sub lieuts. A. H. W. Hervey, rifle brigade, and E. Gilpin-Brown, 92nd foot.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on June 1 the following officers attending the nineteenth course of Garrison Instruction in Bengal and Burmah are held to have passed the special examination laid down in Horse Guards' general order 65 of 1870:--

Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, Bengal S.C.

Capts. G. Brehon, 17th B.N.I.; H. Chapman, 8th Bengal cav.; H. H. F. Gifford, 13th hussars; H. Gunter, 73rd foot; W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal cav.; H. De la M. Hervey, 1st Punjab cav.; C. N. Hodgson, gen. list, Bengal inf.; F. W. Macmullen, Bengal cav.; R. Morris, late Bengal Eur. cav.; T. Price, 11th Madras N.I.; H. H. A. Stewart, 2-9th foot; C. D. Swete, Bengal steff corps. Swete, Bengal staff corps.

Swete, Bengal staff corps.
Lieuts. E. B. Anderson, 6th M.N.I.; A. T. Banon, 39th B.N.I.; J. C. F. Gordon, 6th Bengal cav.; E. C. Hill, 62nd foot; R. Hayne, 62nd foot; E. E. Kenny, 39th M.N.I.; W. P. Newall, 2nd Goorkhas; A. S. McRae, 22nd P.N.I.; H. N. M'Rae, 45th B.N.I.; F. W. Reader, 1-17th foot; G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal cav.; C. H. M. Smith, 3rd Sikhs; A. S. Sinclair, 1-25th foot; S. D. Turnbull, 15th Bengal cav.; J. B. Thompson, 1-25th foot; T. G. Thomson, 36th Bengal N.I.; H. A. Vincent, 1st C.I.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers: R.A.—Lieut. H. J. O. Walker to be capt., from June 14.

45th Regt.—Capt. R. G. Newbigging to be major, from July 20.

R.A.—Lieut. R. Wace to be capt., from Jan. 19.

B.E.—A. G. Clayton to be capt., from Jan. 15. 48th Regt.-Lieut. T. C. Hood to be capt., from Nov. 17.

6TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated June 26, making the following apps.:-Major R. H. Inglis, wing officer and offic. 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt., with effect from May 27; also to resume the app. of 2nd in comd., with effect from June 3.

Capt. A. G. Handcook, adjt., to office as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Inglis, with effect from June 3.

Lieut. W. J. A. Birch, qrmr., to office as adjt., v. Handcook, with

effect from June 26.

Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 26.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on May 30:—

Lieut. and local capt. H. H. Cole, R.E.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on July 3 :-

Lieut. L. H. Bouwens, A.A, R.H.A.

Surg. major W. Creagh, Lieut. F. J. Murphy, Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, Lieut. C. E. Brown, and Surg. J. B. Wilson, M.D., R.A. Lieuts. E. Glennie and D. A. Scott, R.E. Sub lieut. H. H. Ozzard, 3rd regt. (The Buffs).

Sub lieut. H. H. Ozzard, 3rd regt. (The B Sub lieut. W. C. Faithful, 1-6th regt. Lieut. C. G. Adye, 1-14th regt. Sub lieut. F. M. Barclay, 2-19th regt. Lieut. J. Deering, 2-22nd regt. Sub lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th regt. Sub lieut. C. H. Westmorland, 65th regt.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—The Latin subject for the Gilchrist Scholarship Examinations of 1877 and 1878, is announced in the Calcutta Gaette to be the following:—1877, Virgil, Georgics, Book IV.; Virgil, Æneid, Book IV. 1878, "Cicero de Amicitia," with the first of the "Catilinasian Orations."

CONSULAR. -The following notifications appear in the Gazette of India of June 17:—Mr. W. A. C. Hardie, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on Dec. 3, 1875. Subject o the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Woodtli as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt. H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased Cochin. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jung as Consul for Germany at Cochin. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the temporary appointment of Mr. V. Bienenfeld as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. J. Macfarquhar as consular agent for Italy at

Moulmein. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Salmon as acting vice-consular agent for France at Aden. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Groux as acting consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: —Major (local lieut. col.) E. Marcon, 2-12th foot, to remain in Eugland from Sept. 16, 1876, to Dec. 15, 1877, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Capt. W. Hailes, 1st swing sub. 37th N.I., to Naini Tal, from July 25 to Oct. 15 next, on private affairs. Surg. major A. Thomson, M.D., attached to the 2-22nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. T. E. Hughes, R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major C. W. Wilson, R.A., to remain at Murree from July 16 to Aug. 20, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. R. Marrett, 1-14th foot, from May 23 to Aug. 15. May 23 to Aug. 15, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him by the G.G. commanding Allahard division. Paymaster A. W. M'Kenzie, 1-18th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, Bengal staff corps, to Europe on private affairs for two years. Capt. R. S. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad, officiating 2nd class, Elichpore, to Europe, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Bengal, to Europe, on private efficient for two years. to Europe, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal staff corps, to Europe for eight months.

Civil Furloughs.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave

(in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. W. Downes, assistant surveyor, 4th grade, attached to No. 5 or Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, privilege leave for one month, from July 15. Mr. P. Jones, sub engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Jhe-P. Jones, sub engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Jhelum division, privilege leave for one month, with effect from June 5. (Mr. Jones returned to duty on July 5.) Mr. S. Finney, assistant engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted on June 16 or June 29. Mr. G. Humfrees, asst. engineer, 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from July 6. (Mr. Humfrees reported his departure from Durbhunga on July 6.) Mr. C. J. DeBretton, temporary sub engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Sutlej Bridge Division, privilege leave for forty-one days, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it. Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, assistant engineer, lat grade. Indus Valley State Railway, Sutlej Bridge Division, privilege permitted to avail himself of it. Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Sutlej Bridge Division, privilege lst grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Sutlej Bridge Division, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it. Major C. E. Bates, officiating 2nd in command, Bhopal battalion, privilege leave for sixty days, from the date in July on which he may avail himself thereof. Mr. W. Williams, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, availed himself on May 8 of the furlough for eighteen months granted to him on February 29 last. Mr. J. S. Campbell, judge, Chief Court, Punjab, privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from July 1. The Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Lahore, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 26, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Surg. major H. Thom. privilege leave for three months, with effect from Surg. major H. Thom, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of July 8. Capt. J. 8. Tait, assistant inspector general of railway police, privilege leave for seventy-four days, with effect from July 17. Mr. P. J. Moran, assistant engineer, for four months, with effect from June 14. The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. effect from June 14. The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. W. H. Lears, probationary accountant, 4th grade, attached to the head works division, Western Jumna Canal, in Punjab Government, irrigation branch, dated Nov. 29, is cancelled. Twenty-one days' privilege leave, in extension of the one month granted by Notification No. 2,186, dated 9th ult., is granted to Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., assistant commissioner, Bhandara. Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., assistant commissioner, Bhandara, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 2,186, dated 9th ult., on the 7th inst., before noon. Surg. unajor J. M. Fleming, M.D., civil surgeon of Hoshangabad, availed himself of the one month and twenty days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification month and twenty days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 2,358, dated 22nd ult., on the 3rd inst. afternoon, making over charge of the medical duties of the station to Surg. major Heffernan, of the 22nd Madras N.I. Col. F. L. Magniac, deputy commissioner of Nagpur, having obtained from the Madras Government two years' furlough, subsidiary leave is granted to him from the 25th inst., or such other subsequent date as he may avail of it. Mr. J. H. Wilson, executive engineer, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may make over charge of the Jubbulpore division to Mr. Glass, executive engineer. Leave for fifteen months, from Feb. 3, also subsidiary leave from Jan. 4 to Feb. 2, both days inclusive, are granted to Mr. H. B. Condon, sub assistant conservator of forests. The above cancels the order dated April 29, and published in the Assam Gazette, May 6. Mr. J. Bishop, supervisor, 2nd grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, from June 10. Mr. W. R. Millar, asst. magistrate and collector of Sarun, for one year, with effect from date of embarkation. Mr. H. B. Simson, acting additional judge of the districts in the Patna division, for two months and twenty days with effect from in the Patna division, for two months and twenty days, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. R. M. Waller, C.S., for four months, in extension. Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, commissioner of the Orissa div., for three months, with effect from Aug. 15 next, or any subsequent date within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. A. Fisher, assistant supt. of police, Dinagepore, is allowed leave to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency. Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, assistant superintendent of police, Hazareebagh, for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 10th inst., or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of it. Rev. W. H. Bray, chaplain, St. John's Church, Calcutta, for three months, with effect from the 17th

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inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. H. E. Wade, steward of the Presidency General Hospital, for forty-W. H. E. Wade, steward of the Presidency General Rospital, for forty-two days. Mr. C. M. Armstrong, sub deputy opium agent, Lucknow, in the Benares Agency, for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from such date after June 7 as he availed himself of it. In supersession of notification dated June 2, the Hon. R. A. Dalyell officiating chief commissioner of Mysor and Coorg, has privilege leave for twenty-eight days, from June 4. Col. G. B. Malleson, c.s.I., guardian to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysor, for three months. Mr. A. Malcolm, 3rd class signaller, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for one month, from May 21. Mr. R. B. Beynon, superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned District, for three months, from Aug. 15. Survey, Hyderabad Assigned District, for three months, from Aug. 15. Surg. major A. D. Campbell, M.D., with Malwa Bheel Corps, sixty days' privilege leave. Lieut. col. J. W. Willoughby-Osborne, c.B., political agent, Bhopal, subsidiary leave for sixteen days to Bombay, preparatory to furlough. Mr. S. P. Atkinson, surveyor, 4th grade, Topographical Survey, for twelve months, and one month's subsidiary leave to enable him to embark, from July 26.

#### **Hladras.**

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 18.)
COMYN, W. H., officg. judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura,
delivered over charge of the court to G. Muttusawmy Chettiyar, the sub. judge, on the 7th inst.

FOORD, E. B., dist. and sess. judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. R. Davidson, the acting dist. and sess. judge, on the 10th inst.

## MILITARY. BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, July 7.)
CHERRY—ALEXANDER—HOOPER.—Order confirmed by the comdt. 4th HERRY—ALEXANDER—HOUER.—Order confirmed by the comdt. 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., making the following apps. consequent on the retirement from the service of Col. J. M. Rainey, 2nd squad. officer, to be office. 2nd in com. and squad. officer:—Capt. (brevet major) F. S. Cherry, office. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer. Capt. (brevet major) F. M. Alexander, office. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Capt. W. W. Hooper, 2nd squad. subalt., office. 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, without prejudice to his duties as squad. subalt.

ZROZIER.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 43rd L.I., app. Major S.

CROZIER.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 43rd L.I., app. Major S. Crozier, acting interp. to the regt., from May 31, v. Lieut. Strachan,

on m.c.

GAUSSEN.—Order confd. by the comdt. 37th grendrs., app. Capt. J. H. Gaussen to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his duties as qrmr., v.

Capt. Pryor, removed to 38th regt. N.I.

Godfrey—Neffan—Persse.—Order confd., dated June 27, by the comdt.,
7th R.N.I., make the following apps., v. Col. T. J. H. Keyes, dec:—
Lieut. col. C. J. Godfrey, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as
comdt.; Major H. A. T. Nepean, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in
com. and wing officer; and Capt. E. Persse to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

out prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

Hewerson, Capt. C. C., Europe, from 2nd wing subalt., 14th N.I., to 1st wing subalt, 14th N.I.

HUDLESTON, Capt. J., from offic. 2nd wing subalt., 14th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt., 14th N.I.

Jennings, Major C. J., staff corps, from on arrival to general duty, Madras.

Kellie, 23rd regt. N.I., extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. C.

Kellie, 23rd regt. N.I., extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. Corp. is son a corpus A.D.C. during the absence of Capt. A. Fewler. Gov., is app. an army A.D.C. during the absence of Capt. A. Fawkes,

or until further orders, the app. to date from the 18th inst.

LANE.—Order confd. by the comdt. 20th regt. N.I., app. Capt. D. F. M.

Lane to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt., with effect from June 15, v. Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, proceeded on furl. to Europe.

Morris, Col. G. S., 2nd in com. and officer, comdt. 15th N.I., to be comdt.,

z. Col. Kemball, retired.

O'FARRELL-WESTWOOD. -The following transfers are ordered :-Schoolmaster D. W. O'Farrell and Schoolmaster E. Westwood from Rangoon to

royal artillery, Tonghoo—to join at the public expense.

SHERARD, Lieut. R. C., 44th foot, is app. 2nd wing subalt., 13th N.I., and, with the sanction of Govt., a prob. of the Madras staff corps.

STOTON. Major T. H., staff corps, from on prom. to general duty, Madras.

(Head Quarters, Octacomund, July 11 to July 14.)
-Order confd., dated July 7, by the comdt. 40th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. Cotton to offic. as grmr., without prejudice to his own appt. as wing sub., v. Capt. Weston, relieved.

HARRIS.—Order confd., dated July 6, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad

Subsidiary Force, appg. Major Harris, late prom, to offic as wing officer 40th regt. N.I., during the absence of Col. Leggatt.

MILLER.—Order confd., dated July 3, by the comdt. 37th Grenadiers:—The appt. of Capt. W. Miller to offic. as wing officer is to be considered as without prejudice to his duties as wing sub. from May 26, the date

of Col. Triscott's appt. to the regt.

SHARP—OWEN.—Order confd., dated July 1, by the comdt. 16th regt.

N.I., appg. Capt. and Adjt. W. G. Sharp to offic. as wing officer, and Capt. L. Owen, lat wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., the latter without prejudice to his other duties, from July 1.

STUART - HARRIS .- Order confd., dated May 18, by the officer in charg of head-quarters, 40th regt. N.I., making the following appts., during the absence on leave of Col. E. O. Leggatt, 2nd in comd. and wing officer: -Lieut. col. H. T. Stuart, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Capt. H. T. Harris, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

STUART.—Order confil., dated July 7, by the comdt. 40th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. col. H. T. Stuart to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Col. Leggatt, app. officg. comdt. 7th regt. N.I.

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The following apps. are notified in the Fort St. George Gazette, .

The posting of Major A. Swinton to No. 3 baty. 5th brig. R.A. (under orders for the Madras Presidency) has been cancelled, and Major W. R. Barlow has been posted thereto in his stead.

Col. E. F. Waterman (Europe), from comdt. 17th N.I., to comdt. 31st

Col. P. L. Holmes, from 2nd in comdt. 17th N.I., to comdt. 17th N.I. Col. R. G. Lewis, 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to officg. comdt. 31st L.I. Col. G. C. Finlay (Europe), from 2nd in com. 3rd L.I., to 2nd in comdt.

17th N.I.

Lieut. col. A. D. Clay, from wing officer 3rd L.I., to 2nd in com. 3rd L.I.

Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell (Europe), from wing officer 33rd N.I., to wing officer 3rd L.I

Major H. S. Robinson, from office. wing officer 33rd N.I., to wing officer 33rd N.I.

Lieut. col. F. F. R. Bishop from gen. duty, Bangalore, to officg. 2nd in com. 28th N.I.

Col. E. Gage (Europe), from comdt. 25th N.I., to comdt. 10th N.I. Col. W. A. Gib, from 2nd in com. and officg. com. 25th N.I., to com. 25th N.I.

Col. F. J. Wilson, from wing officer 15th N.I., officg. wing officer 6th N.I., to 2nd in com. 25th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. R. S. Henderson (Europe), from wing officer 12th N.I., to wing officer 15th N.I.

Major S. F. M. T. Grant, from officg. wing officer 12th N.I., to wing officer 12th N.I.

Major F. J. Rivers, from gen. duty, Rangoon, to officg. wing officer 6th

Capt. H. A. A. Prior, adj. 37th grenadiers, to 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I., to join forthwith expeditiously at the public expense.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, acting collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, privilege leave for two months, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the district. Mr. R. Rice, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly, for eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. P. O'Ratigan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, South Arcot, to East Coast, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, for three months, with effect from being relieved ef the charge of the Virdachellum Range.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, lations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, of the infantry, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from June 14 to June 19, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. This cancels G.O.G. No. 385, dated June 23. Surg. major J. P. Nash, M.D., Medical Department, for fifteen months, to embark from Madras. Major A. C. Davidson, 20th brigade R.A., from June 1 to Nov. 3 Capt. (adjt.) C. W. Brerston, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Ridingmr. (lieut. and dep. asst. comy.) L. Collins, 4th L.C., to Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Madras, for six months, on private affairs, from July 8, or date of departure. Surg. H. J. W. Barrow, to Bangalore and Madras, for one month, from date of departure. Dep. surg. gen. J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., Presidency Circle, privilege leave for sixty days, to Conoor, from July 17. Surg. major C. A. Maunsell, to Neilgherries, for one month, in extension. Capt. J. Hotham, infantry, for four months, in extension. Hotham, infantry, for four months, in extension.

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 27.)
UNKETT.—On the departure of Mr. R. B. Worthington on BLATHWAYT-PLUNKETT .leave, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as 1st asst. coll. of Khandesh. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, city mag. of Poona, is also apptd. a dep. coll. in the Poona dist.

Poons dist.

Christian, Hon. Capt. C., asst. marine storekeeper, is apptd. to act as marine storekeeper during the absence of Lieut. Carew.

Grant, G. F. M., C.S., having returned to the Presy. on the night of July 18, the unexpired portion of the two years' furl. granted to him from July 24, 1874, is cancelled, and he is allowed sub. leave for ten days.

JOPP.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. H. Jopp, mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Satara, with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 2nd classes in the Talkag

from convictions by mags. of the and which are placed in his revenue charge. from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Talukas

PORTMAN, Capt. A. B., supt. of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, including the town and Island of Bombay.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., magis. of the first class in the dist. of Poona, with the following additional powers:—Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a subordinate magis.; power to entertain cases without compaint without complaint.

Boss, Major F. J. T., acted as Sindi translator to Govt. and supt. of the

Kurrachee Jail from April 25 to May 11.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the following appts. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judica-

Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., to be asst. comr. for taking accts. and asst. taxing master, but Mr. Farran will continue to act as master and registrar in equity and comr. for taking accts. and taxing officer during the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox.

Mr. C. A. Turner, B.A., to act for Mr. Farran as asst. comr., &c., while Mr. Farran continues to act for Mr. Fox.

The following appts. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s

High Court of Judicature, consequent on the prom. of Mr. G. H. Farran,

have been confd.:—
Mr. W. Adams to be dep. registrar.
Mr. L. N. Banaji to be a clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original

Side of the High Court, substantive pro tem.

Mr. F. H. Brito to be a comr. for taking affidavits, substantive pro tem. Mr. G. Druitt delivered over charge of the office to asst. judge and sess. judge of Satara on the 1st inst.

#### SIND COMMISSION.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to approve of the following arrangements made by the comr. in Sind on the Sind Commission for the rangements made by the comr. in Sind on the Sind Commission for the period between Major Ross giving over charge of the 1st class deputy collectorship to take up his acting appointment as judge of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, viz., April 25, and Mr. Allen joining his acting appointment of 1st class dep. coll. in Sind, viz., June 24:—

Mr. H. E. Watson acted as 1st class dep. coll., and Mr. R. M. Lambert acted as 2nd class dep. coll. from April 25 to May 6.

Capt. A. H. Mayhew acted as 1st class dep. coll., and Mr. H. V. S. Fitzgerald acted as 2nd class dep. coll. from May 7 to June 23.

Mr. G. Macleod acted as 3rd class dep. coll. from April 25 to May 13.

Mr. G. Macleod acted as 3rd class dep. coll. from April 25 to May 13.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 27.)

JACOB, Col. H. E., staff corps, of the Bombay army, is perm. to retire from the service from July 20, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £5,467, to be paid in England.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 26.)

Anderson.—The app. of Lieut. W. R. L. Anderson as wing subalt. 8th N.I., is to have effect from June 14, the date on which he completed his probation for the Staff College.

Bruce.—Mhow div. order confd., dated July 14, directing Lieut. col. Bruce, 23rd N.L.I., to act as station staff officer at Indore, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure and in the absence of any

other qualified officer.

FORTEATH—BELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 12, directing Major Forteath, wing officer, 18th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. and adjt. Bell to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement and until the arrival of Lieut. Penton.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported (July 8) to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :-

Lieut. I. MacIvor, 3rd hussars.
Lieuts. W. A. Urquhart and A. Keene, 6th brigade R.A.
Lieuts. D. Oliver and W. St. Clair, R.E.
Sub lieut. C. G. Donald, 2nd batt. 7th foot.

Lieut. W. St. Ives Partridge, 108th foot.
Surgs. J. Parker and J. W. Clarkson, Indian Med. Dept.
The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, and to have obtained certificates, as follows:

certificates, as follows:—

1st Class.—Sergt. E. Terry, 45th foot; Lance corporals W. Lees and W. Marshall, 83rd foot; and Private J. Higgins, 2nd batt. 15th foot.

2nd Class.—Lance corporal A. Rowley, 83rd foot; and Lance corporal

W. Taylor, 44th foot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. E. J. Chichester, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to remain in Bengal from Aug. 3 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. W. G. Mansel, 68th foot, to remain at Bombay, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 16, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. C. Bond, 83rd foot, in extension, to remain at Mount Aboo from July 4 to July 17. Major H. C. Macdonald, 108th foot, to remain in England from June 9 to Dec. 15. Lieut. G. O'B. Carew, late Indian navy, marine storekeeper, privilege leave for fifty-six days. Dep. surg. gen. Galwey is directed to proceed to England. Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, 6th brigade R.A., from June 20 to Sept. 19, in extension. Lieut. col. J. Kelly, 8th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. W. Rooke, F battery 9th brigade R.A., from June 20 to Sept. 19, in extension. Paymr. (major) A. W. McKenzie, 1st batt. 18th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge, 108th foot, from MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

July 22 to Aug. 24, in extension. Surg. J. Prendergast, in anticipation of leave to England. Surg. major J. Mennie, staff surgeon, Poona, to Bombay, for twenty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, c.B., Madras staff corps, political agent, Bhopal, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. H. A. Osborne, Bombay infantry, for two years. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., P.W. Dept., Madras, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, staff corps, asst. superintendent, Mysora Rayanna Survey for two years. Mysore Revenue Survey, for two years.

## Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

BARNETT-At Calcutta, July 15, wife of John Barnett, daughter. Bell.—At Deesa, July 17, wife of Major Bell, 56th regt., brigade major,

BROWNE—At Calcutta, July 19, wife of W. A. Browne, daughter, still-BROWNE—At Madras, July 24, wife of W. T. Browne, of the G.P.O., son. Cox—At Umballa, July 16, wife of T. A. Cox, dist. engr. S.P. and D.

Railway, daughter.
Currie—At Umballa, July 17, wife of Surg. major Vernon Currie, 10th

Bengal lancers, daughter.

DONAGHEY—At Musscorie, July 19, wife of Wm. J. Donaghey, Govt. Telegraph Dept., daughter.

DUNBAR—At Murree, July 16, wife of D. W. Dunbar, Public Works Selection.

cretariat, son.

Dunne-At Cawnpore, July 15, wife of the Rev. D. H. G. Dunne, son. GOLDIE—At Tanna, July 27, wife of Mark Goldie, R.E., daughter. Hall—At Simla, July 17, wife of F. T. Hall, asst. engr., daughter

Hanson-At Allahabad, July 20, wife of C. L. Hanson, inspector of post-

HARRIS—At Allahabad, July 19, wife of J. M. Harris, son. HITCHINS—At Midnapore, July 22, wife of Major C. T. Hitchins, B.S.C., daughter.

HUGHES-At Kurrachee, July 8, wife of J. Hughes, engr., Bombay Marine,

IVENS—At Dehra Ghazi Khan, July 20, wife of T. E. Ivens, son.
JOHNSTON—At Mazagon, Bombay, July 22, wife of Henry Johnston, son.
Ketchen—At Rajkote, July 18, wife of Capt. Ketchen, 28th regt. N.I.,

LANG — At Malabar-hill, Bombay, July 24, wife of Basil Lang, son. LLEWHELLIN—At Mozufferpore, July 15, wife of G. W. Llewhellin,

daughter. Lyall—At Simla, Aug. 14, wife of Charles J. Lyall, C.S., daughter. McIntosh—At Calcutta, July 19, wife of John McIntosh, daughter.

MILLER—July 14, wife of William E. Miller, son.

PAYNE—At Nandair, July 21, wife of Charles J. Payne, dist. engr., H.H.
the Nizam's P.W.D., daughter.

PIPER—At Calcutta, July 20, wife of C. F. Piper, Customs Preventive

Service, daughter.

RIX—At Dharwar, July 9, wife of W. B. Rix, supervisor P.W.D., son. SAMPSON—At Simla, July 15, wife of A. B. Sampson, daughter. STEEL—At Naini Tal, N.W.P., July 5, wife of Capt. E. H. Steel, B.S.C., son.

Son.

Stokes—At Mhow, Central India, July 20, wife of Capt. (local major)
G. B. Stokes, 108th regt., son. [daughter.
Sullivan—At Kirkee, July 17, wife of Lieut. S. H. W. Sullivan, R.E.,
Weber.—July 24, wife of R. Weber, son.
Whiffen—At Raneegunge, July 15, wife of C. A. P. Whiffen, son.
Wilson—At Nasik, July 25, wife of Capt. W. H. Wilson, Bo.S.C., son.
Wood—At Dalhousie, July 18, wife of Capt. H. Wood, asst. commissioner,

daughter.

MARRIAGE.
THACKER—MORRIS.—At Byculla, July 22, Walter Thacker to Kathleen M. Morris.

DEATHS. Berkeley—At Simla, July 11, Amelia M., wife of Stephen Berkeley.
Bevan—At Arcot, July 23, W. G. Bevan, exec. engr., P.W.D.
Bright—At Noopore, July 8, Eleanor A., child of William Bright, aged

Currie—At Umballa, July 17, wife of Surg. major Vernon Currie, 10th Bengal lancers. 2 years.

Fido.—At Bombay, July 22, Alice M., infant daughter of John and Mary Fido, aged 10 months and 22 days.

FIDO-At Bombay, July 25, Mary R. A., second daughter of John and

Mary Fido.

Gadney—At Girgaum, July 23, Alfred J. D., infant son of the Rev.

Alfred and Mrs. Gadney, aged 6 months.

GLOVER—At Galle, Ceylon, Aug. 10, Frederick A. Glover, B.C.S., one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, aged 51.

Halbert—At Coconada, July 22, Thomas Halbert, Commander of the

ship Reigate. HARRIS-At Madras, July 17, Samuel C., son of J. Harris, apothecary,

Madras Railway Company, aged 17.

Jervis.—At Chinchpoogly, July 26, Mrs. Mary A. Jervis, aged 80.

Macdonald.—At Calcutta, July 21, wife of the Rev. K. S. Maodonald.

Manuk.—At Calcutta, July 17, Theodore Z. Manuk, aged 29.

Murray.—At Indore, July 23, Sophia E., infant child of Mr. and Mrs.

Andrew Murray, aged 6 months and 12 days.

Noney—At Monghyr, July 12, William H. Noney, aged 52. Weeding—At Ahmadabad, July 14, Major A. J. B. Weeding, 83rd regt., aged 41.

WHITE-At Kidderpore, July 20, Albert H. White, engr., aged 55.

# Pome.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIA.

Enthusiastic demonstrations took place on Tuesday at Penryn and Falmouth, in honour of Lord Northbrook, who formerly represented the constituency. Both towns were gaily decorated, and the church bells rang merry peals. His lordship was received at the Assembly Rooms, Penryn, in the morning by the committee and friends, and an imposing procession was then effected to the Town Hall, preceded by a band. Amongst those present were Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., Mr. W. J. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. L. T. Cole, Q.C., M.P., &c. Mr. James Bird Read, presided over the proceedings, and in the course of some introductory remarks glanced at the public career of Lad Nethbreck from the time has even to the constituency a young Lord Northbrook from the time he came to the constituency a young Lord Northbrook from the time he came to the constituency a young man and was honourably returned to the House of Commons, to the date of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, the duties of which exalted position he had discharged with credit to himself and to the benefit of the nation at large. Eulogistic and congratulatory addresses on the part of the boroughs of Falmouth and Penryn were then presented to Lord Northbrook, special reference being made to the administrative capacity displayed by his lordship during the famine in India.

Lord Northbrook, who met with a hearty reception, said in reply: I can say with perfect sincerity that no recognition of whatever service I have been able to render in India could be more gratifying to my feelings than the address which you have now presented to me. It is now 24 years since I first had any connection with the united boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth, to which I must now add Flushing, and it is ten years since I ceased to represent the boroughs in Parliament, but during the whole of that time every recollection I have of the united boroughs has been a recollection of pleasure, and I look back to the days that I have spent here as some of the happiest of my life. Many of you who are here present have known me well, and coming from such a source, and coming, I say, from those who have taken such an interest in my career, the address is of the greatest possible value to me. I don't think you will expect me to dwell upon the several administrations of India during the past four years; it is a subject of the deepest importance, and one which I can hardly touch upon, on the present occasion, to any advantage. The address has alluded to the measures which were taken to meet the danger of famine two years ago, and to other measures connected with the administration of affairs in India during the time when I had the honour of filling the office of Viceroy. All I can say upon the action of the Government during the time is that I tried to do my duty to the best of my talents and abilities. I must disclaim for myself those praises which are given me in the address, and also by my friend Mr. Read. It is by the blessing of God only that the administration of so vast a country can be conducted successfully and prosperously, and that it is by God's blessing and the exertions of those who fill positions of trust and responsibility in the civil and the military services of the Crown in the country, who for energy and ability are second to no body of men in the world, that those have been prosperiously been prosperiously and second to be successfully as the address have been more dangers which have been alluded to in the address have been met, that peace has been preserved, and that the country is in a state of tranquillity and prosperity. It is a more congenial task for me to turn from what has been said in this address regarding my own career, to the obligations under which I am placed to this constituency and the united boroughs. The chairman has explained to you how, when a young man of little or no experience of public life, the united boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth placed me in a position second to none in the world in honour and importance, namely, a member of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland. That obligation I have never forgotten. While I represented the united boroughs I endeavoured to fulfil all the expectations which I had raised both in regard to attention to political matters and to the local interests of the borough. I am sensible it is the united boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth that gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the public business and the filling of offices of responsibility; and that without that confidence which was given me by the constituency of the boroughs there would have been no probability that I should have been chosen to fill the high office of Vicercy of India. Therefore, I can say most sincerely that my obligations to the electors of the united boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth are of the greatest possible kind; and I can also honestly say that I have always felt them to be so, and that I have on all occasions taken the deepest interest in your welfare and prosperity. His lordship, in conclusion, expressed his gratification at the non-political character of the proceedings. Political divisions were not so great in this country that they could not esteem and honour those who differed from them in politics. For himself he could say that in that part of the borough, as well as in Falmouth, there were many friends whose good opinion he valued who were members of the Conservative party. It was a real pleasure to him to stand once more in that hall to see the men of Penryn met together as in old days. It almost made him wish himself a young man again, and that those times of proper and healthy excitement could come back again. He felt young enough to enjoy the intellectual exercise of election days as much as he did twenty years ago. The address he that I have always felt them to be so, and that I have on all occasions

should preserve as a most precious document to be valued during his life, and left to his son at his death. His lordship's remarks were received with repeated applause.

A procession was subsequently formed to Falmouth, where, at five

o'clock, a banquet took place at the Polytechnic Hall, at which a large company dined, under the presidency of the Mayor.

The Earl of Morley responded to the toast of the House of Lords, and, in doing so, said no one welcomed Lord Northbrook back more

than the House of Lords.

Lord Northbrook, in replying to the toast of his health, thanked the company for their conditality, and then proceeded to say that in regard to the business transacted in India during the last four years t would be probably more agreeable to them, as it would certainly be to him, if he did that evening what he had been in the habit of doing when he had been in that hall before, to pay more attention to the present than to the past, and make some few remarks, not upon the history of the last four years, but on the actual and present condition of affairs. India was said to be an unattractive subject. Now, once a year there was a grand night in the House of Commons on the subject of India; once a year the Minister who represented India in the House of Commons in connection with the Government made what was termed a financial statement of the affairs of India. They had seen in the papers a few days ago a statement of that kind, made with remarkable clearness and ability by Lord George Hamilton, the 1 nder Secretary of State for India. The finances of a country were of the highest importance; but probably there was no country where they were of more importance than in India; they were important not only to India itself, but important to England. Holders of Indian securities and others interested in the financial stability and prosperity of India were, doubtless, present, and it gratified him to be able to state that the finances of India for 1875 were remarkably savisfactory. The revenue of India was nearly two-thirds of the revenue of Great Britain; it amounted to £51,250,000, and the expenditure was somewhat over £49,500,000. There was a surplus at the end of the year 1875 of £1,600,000. The two previous years showed equally satisfactory results.

## Miscellaneous.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, accompanied by the Marchioness and family, have left town for the Châlet Cecil, Dieppe.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) invite applications for the unallotted portion of the Six per Cent. Preference share capital required for the duplication of the Suez-Bombay section.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—The following Queen's and Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the army:—Queen's Cadets—G. H. A. Arnot, W. H. Cole. Indian Cadets—R. B. Adams, C. W. W. Burton, J. M. Carpendale, W. D. Gordon, A. J. R. Hutchinson, R. K. Kays, C. A. Roberts, G. C. C. Shakespeare, F. M. Turner, H. E. C. Way.

MILITARY.—In accordance with a General Order just issued by the Commander-in-Chief, lieutenants who obtained their first commissions before Aug. 26, 1871, and who have not yet qualified for promotion to the rank of captain, will be required to pass an examination in tactics, in addition to the subjects referred to in General Order 65 of 1870.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—(WHITEHALL, Aug. 14.)—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Richard Temple, of The Nash, in the parish of Kempsey, in the county of Worcester, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Provinces of Fort William, and he heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE SILVER MARKET.—The Silver Market was quite disorganised on Friday. To make any sales in the afternoon, a very material reduction on Thursday's rate of 53d. to 53dd. would have had to be submitted to. The exchanges came lower from the East. Messrs. Pixley and Abel's Circular mentions that the date for the next India Council drafts is as much as a fortnight before the usual period. This has doubtless influenced the market.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY GREEN .- The death of Mr. Henry Green, the shipowner, which occurred a few days since at Reigate, has caused a great loss to the many charitable institutions connected with our mercantile marine. As head of the firm of R. and H. Green, the shipowners and shipbuilders, of Blackwall, he invariably took an active interest in all matters connected with the merchant navy, and no deserving case of need ever went unhelped by him, the only stipulation being that the name of the benefactor should be kept

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 (50 lacs of rupees) in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £147,000, to Bombay £208,000, and to Madras, £153,000. Tenders on Madras and Calcutta, at 1s. 8½d., receive about 98 per cent., and those on Bombay at that price, in full. This shows a further advance of fer rupee since the last allotment. The effect upon the price of silver has, however, been adverse, for whereas bars were on Tuesday quoted at 53\frac{1}{2}d. to 54d. per oz., they were on Wednesday afternoon about 53\frac{1}{2}d. to 53\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. It was anticipated in some quarters that the bills would have been taken \frac{1}{2}d. or even \frac{1}{2}d. per rupee higher.—Tenders for India Council drafts to the amount of £500,000 (fifty lacs of rupees) are invited, and will be opened on the 23rd inst. at the Bank of England. Thus only a week will then have elapsed since the previous allotment, and this innovation points to the fact that the Tables G. the fact that the Indian Government are quite ready to profit by the rise in silver. In the interim tenders will be received for twenty-five lacs at a minimum of 1s. 9d. The effect upon the silver market has been to cause some depression, for although a sale occurred at 53½d. per oz. on Thursday morning, that price could not be obtained in the afternoon. Some Mexican dollars were disposed of at  $53\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The Proposation.—The following references to India occur in the "Queen's Speech," on the prorogation of Parliament, read by the LORD CHANCELLOR in the House of Lords on Tuesday, August 15:—

I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from his lengthened journey through India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for the expression of feelings of loyalty and devotion to my throne which I highly value.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me, I have, by proclamation, assumed the title of Empress of India. In making, as regards India, this addition to the ancient style of my Crown, I have desired to record, on an individual style of the conference of the conf occasion of peculiar interest to me, the earnest solicitude which I feel for the happiness of my Indian people.

I trust that peace and order are re-established in the Malay Peninsula, and that the rulers of the native States will cheerfully accept the recommendations and assistance of my officers for the better government of

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Death sin this column are chargedFive Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

DITMAS—The wife of Capt. Francis F. Ditmas, R.A., of a son, Aug. 12. RADCLIFFE—The wife of Col. R. P. Radcliffe, Deputy Adjutant-general, R.A., of a daughter, at Charlton, Kent, Aug. 14.

#### MARRIAGES.

AUGLEY—MINTY.—John E. Baugley to Mary P., daughter of W. H. Minty, H.M.'s Civil Service, at West Kensington-park, Aug. 12.

DENISH—ENGELBACH.—Henry Cornish, of Madras, to Emily H., daugh. BAUGLEYter of Charles W. Engelbach, at Surbiton, Aug. 15.

#### DEATHS.

HANHAM-Edith M., the wife of Commander T. B. Hanham, R.N., at Brighton, July 30.

KNOX-Major Annesley Knox, Bengal Staff Corps, at King's Lynn, Aug. 14, aged 74.

LANE-Dr. Edward William Lane, Orientalist, at Worthing, Aug. 10, aged 75.

WEBB-Sophia, the wife of Capt. Thomas Webb, late E.I. Co.'s Service, at Stratford, Aug. 2, aged 73.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; Jungfrau. Rangoon.—12. Star of Persia, Calcutta; Cape Verde, Bombay; Tivoli, Rangoon; str. Sea Gull, Calcutta.—13. Str. Arcot, Kurrachee; Maiden Queen, Akyab; Mountaincer, Rangoon; Dundee, Calcutta.—14. Str. City of Carthage, Calcutta; str. Hydaspes, Bombay; Argo, Rangoon; Anna and Bertha, Rangoon; Gleuaros, Rangoon.—15. Cosmopolis, Rangoon; Varia Casabona, Akyab; Elizabeth Childs, Rangoon; Golden City, Calcutta.—16. Suffolk, Cochin; British Princess, Calcutta; Charlotte, Rangoon; Guiseppe Maggio, Rangoon; Now Era, Rangoon; Seafield, Tuticorin; Agostina D., Bassein; Evelyn, Bassein; Guissippini N., Rangoon; Gudvany, Rangoon.

Aug. 9. Bougainville, Colombo.—10. Str. Scio, Bombay; Dharwar, Madras; Imperator, Bombay.—11. Favorit, Bombay; str. Sirius, Calcutta; Nola, Singapore; America, Bombay; Oregon, Mauritius.—12. Reporter, Calcutta; W. D. Hallett, Bombay; str. Senator, Calcutta; str. Cawdor Castle, Calcutta.—13. Charlotte Croom, Calcutta.—14. Trochrague, Mauritius.—15. Zenobia, Madras; str. Duke of Suberland, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Lady Cairns, Bombay.—16. Str. Lombardy, Bombay; George T. Mason, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dake of Devonshire, Aug. 15.—From Loydon.—For Colombo.—Mr. Wall, Mr. Nash, Mr. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Gwalkin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Fraser and two brothers, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Gaddesden. For Madras.—Rev. Mr. Bilderdeck, wife, and daughter. For Calcutta.—Mr. Gastrell.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Lombardy, Aug. 17.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Capt. Riddell, Mr. B. J. Sufferin, Captain Highmoor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Joceleyne, and Mr. R. Chaughlin.

Per str. Tanjore, Aug. 25.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. Chapman.

Per str. Tanjore, Aug. 28.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. Mellor, Mr. Robertson, and Col. Malcolmson.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Merse, for Bombay, July 2, 7 S., 27 W.

Veteran, from Calcutta, July 8, 9 N., 27 W.

Mount Vernon, Bombay to Antwerp, June 30, 25 S.

Gamen, Akyab to Falmouth, May 21, 1 S.

Duncairn, Calcuta to Dundee, May 21, 3 N., 96 E.

Herman, Manila to Liverpool, July 8, 25 S., 6 E.

Sir Wm. Wallace, Manila to New York, June 22, 35 S., 25 E.

Britannia, Rangoon to Hamburg, May 16, 21 S., 76 E.

Scafield, Tuticorin to London, June 4, 29 S., 39 E.

Orion, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 1, 35 S., 20 E.

James Duncan, Maulmain to Falmouth, May 1, 10 S., 91 E.

Per Ardua, Bimlipatam to London, same day.

Glamorganshire, Cocanada to London, May 13, off Mauritius.

KTBR, Maulmain to Falmouth, June 12, 31 S., 11 E.

Star of Brunswick, Calcutta to New York, June 15, off Cape de l'Agulhas.

Lizzie H., Calcutta to Boston, May 16, 5 S., 93 E.

Levida, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 17, 5 S., 93 E.

Levida, Rangoon to Falmouth, June 23, 31 S., 14 E.

Sufflik, Cochin to London, May 8, 16 S., 85 E.

Glenhaven, Bombay to Havre, May 23, 7 S., 25 E.

E. F. Gabain, Akyab to Bremen, June 15, 33 S., 17 E.

Antares, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 21, 1 S., 9 E.

Beyliff ?), Calcutta to Falmouth, May 21, 1 S., 9 E.

Beyliff ?), Calcutta to Falmouth, May 21, 1 S., 9 E.

Beyliff ?), Calcutta to Falmouth, May 21, 1 S., 9 E.

Beyliff ?), Calcutta to Falmouth, May 29, 28 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 28 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 28 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 28 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 29 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, May 29, 29 S., 49 E.

NBOK, Itangoon to Falmouth, June 10, 31 S., 29 E.

Beyliff ?), Calcutta to Falmouth, June 10, 31 S., 29 E.

Polower, Manila to San Francisco, July 20, 21 N., 159 W.

Duncairn, from Calcutta, May 29, 1 N., 91 E.

Passages Engaged Per Overland Boute.

Aucert 24.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.

ACCUST 24.

SOUTHAMPION to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery, Miss Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and Mr. Savi.

AUGUST 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery, Miss Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and Mr. Savi.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Lefroy.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, Major Tyndall, Mr. F. C. Black, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. J. Kelly.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. D. Custance, and Mr. Aspinall.

Venice to Yokohama.—Mr. McBride.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Miss Purchase, Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. and Miss Inglis, Mr. J. W. Edwards, and Sub-Lieuts. Creagh, Take, and Boyer, Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Cowie, and Miss Cowie.

Bouthampton to Shanghai.—Ali R. Bey, wife, and child.

Southampton to Madras.—Capt. Maltby.

Venice to Alexandria.—Ali R. Bey, wife, and child.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, Major Gordon, Mr. C. Hastings, Mrs. W. Lambe, Mrs. Randall, and Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Simonds, and Mr. Jones.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child, Capt. R. H. Palmer, Mr. G. French, Major C. J. Mead, and Mrs. Sinthwin and family, and Mr. Trenery.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Mr. and Mrs. linthwin and family, and Mr. Trenery.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. F. C. Fowle.

Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, Mr. W. Lane, and Mr. H. A. Harrison.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. T. Weir, and Dr. H. Thom.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, Mr. Matheson, Miss Netheral, and Miss Kirkpatrick.

Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wornack.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Hon. O. Cuffe, Capt. and Mrs. Wooldridge, and the Hon. D. Lawless.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. H. E. Lawn, and Lieut. Johnstone.

HON. D. Lawiess.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. H. E. Lawn, and Lieut. Johnstone.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADEAS.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Maclaverty and family, and Mr. A.

SOUTHAMPION to MADRAS.—MISS Arthur, Mrs. Maclayerty and family, and Mr. A. Arthur.

SOUTHAMPION to MADRAS.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Maclayerty and family, and Mr. A. Arthur.

SOUTHAMPION to MADRAS.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Maclayerty and family, and Mr. A. Arthur.

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September 21.

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Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Leonard,

October 12.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Colcubeur.

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Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. Gambier.

October 19.

OCTOBER 19.

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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER Mil-ford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEAROE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W. —August 19, 1876.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

ANI

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,244.] LONDON, AUGUST 28, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielv.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 4; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, August 2; Calcutta, August 1.

THE reported disagreements between the Indian Government and the Rajah of Jaipur are now said to have no foundation in fact. According to a Bombay paper the relations between the two Governments are "most cordial," and it does not seem likely that cantonments for British troops will be established on the Sambhar Lake.

VERY bad accounts are given of the public health at Marri. The cholera there is reported to be of a malignant type, recoveries among the attacked being painfully rare. Out of one hundred and twenty-five seizures, seventy-one had proved fatal up to date; seventeen of the dead being Europeans. People were leaving Marri daily. The troops at that station have been moved into camp, and the most stringent sanitary measures have been adopted. Among the victims to this scourge is Lieutenant J. W. Boothby, of the 70th Foot, who was doing duty at Marri, and died on the 30th July, after a short illness. Another death reported by this mail is that of Captain Stehelin, 33rd Native Infantry, who died at Delhi of heart disease on the night of Sunday, July 30. Dr. Williams, Superintendent of Vaccination, died at Karachi from abscess of the liver on July 20.

THE Town of Tanna, in Bombay, has been visited with a sharp epidemic of cholera. There were about fifty attacks, with eighteen deaths, but the exertions of the authorities seem to have nearly stamped it out. The Civil Surgeon has been employing a new remedy for the disease, salicylic acid, which he gives in doses of eight grains and upwards, more or less frequently, according to the circumstances of each case. This treatment has been very successful in some severe cases, and Dr. Boustead is thoroughly satisfied with the result of his experiments.

THE Indian papers mention the return from Kabul of Khan-Khanan Khan, the Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, who lately visited the Amir of Kabul. It has leaked out that the purport of the said letter was a request to establish two British Missions in Afghanistan, and to send an English medical officer on special duty to Kabul. Sher Ali, however, has declined the request on political grounds, after consulting one of his most trusted spiritual advisers, in whose sincerity and disinterestness the Amir has the highest confidence.

WE learn that Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, has laid his plans for a four months' tour through the Punjab and the frontier stations. He will leave Simla about the m ddle of October, and, after visiting the intermediate stations, will proceed to Lahor, where he will be joined by the Viceroy, and the two camps will proceed on the arranged route. At Peshawar there is to be a Camp of Exercise.

A FEUD of long standing between two Rajput houses is to be appeased by the betrothal of the Maharana of Udaipur to a sister of the Maharajah of Jodhpur. These two great houses have been at feud for nearly a century.

It appears that in the regiments ordered home under the Enlistment Act of 1870 all those soldiers who have two years to serve are to be transferred to regiments remaining in India. To encourage them to re-enlist the cost of their new uniforms is to be charged to the State.

THE railway from Mhow to Ujain, a distance of fifty miles, was opened on the 3rd August.

WE hear that the Secretary of State has granted Colonel Leonard, late Chief Engineer of Irrigation in Bengal, a pension of £900.

A CASE resembling that of Mr. Fuller has occurred at Sagar, where a gunner has been placed in confinement for having caused the death of a punkah coolie. A post-mortem examination showed that rupture of the spleen was the cause of death, and that this rupture might have ensued from a blow. The case was to be tried in the usual way under the Penal Code.

During the monsoon rumours appear to run riot among Anglo-Indian circles, in default of more solid food for minds temporarily released from much of their accustomed routine work. As the rumours of one week are generally contradicted in the next, we are not surprised to learn that the story, for instance, about Captains Grant and Biddulph having been murdered in Little Tibet is utterly without foundation. They were on a shooting expedition in the direction of Gilgit, on the Kashmir frontier, and by latest accounts were alive and well. Another rumour, which we give for whatever it may be worth, declares that Sir John Strachey has left behind him a memorandum strongly advocating Ranikhet as a site for a European colony, as well as the head-quarters of Government.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Thursday, July 27, Sir H. Davies presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Revenue Law, and Mr. Hobhouse the Report of the Committee on the Bill for defining the general laws in force in Oudh, after which the Council adjourned for three weeks.

THE Viceroy seems to have repented of his ill-judged order about the wearing of trains at State Drawing-Rooms. So

Digitized by GOGIE

many piteous complaints of the expense to which ladies would be put by such a rule have reached his ears that he has consented to leave the matter to each lady's free choice.

IT is now stated in India that Colonel Malleson has not been superseded as Guardian to the young Maharaja of Mysor. He has merely gone on privilege leave for three months; Captain Wilson meanwhile acting for him.

By the latest mail news from Bombay we learn that Deputy Surgeon-General Gordon has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar as Principal Medical Officer; Surgeon Major Doherty, of the 12th Foot, succeeding him in the administrative medical charge of the Peshawar Circle. Captain Clement is posted to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Sagar Circle as Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Mr. Seagrim, posted to the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle. Surgeon-Major Irwin has been appointed Deputy Surgeon-General of the Lahor Circle, with temporary rank, vice Gibbons, proceeding to Rangoon.

WE learn that an official paper is now circulating in India among those surgeons-major of the royal medical service who were lately promoted, inquiring from each whether he desires to remain in India or return to England, in the event of being brought on the Indian establishment of his rank. The surgeongeneral goes on to remark that he "cannot say whether or not the wishes of each individual officer will ultimately be consulted." This course, says an Indian contemporary, is causing a most painful feeling of uncertainty among a large number of officers, a result at which we are not surprised. Most of these officers are married, and their position is this :-- " If we elect for home service, we may be compelled to pay for the return voyage of our wives and children; and if we elect for India, we may have to wait a year or more before we come within the establishment and get the pay of our rank.

TWENTY TWO inmates of the Sailors' Home in Bombay have signed a letter which appeared in the Times of Thursday last, complaining of the conduct of the Bombay Government in converting the new Home for a time into an European General Hospital. The new building which has thus been appropriated has been reared mainly from public subscriptions, to which the late Gaikwar of Baroda contributed no less than \$20,000 in memory of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. A certain sum, we are not told how much, was added by the Bombay Government, to complete a building which has now been diverted to other uses than those for which the money was subscribed. It appears that the managing committee of the Sailors' Home have done their best to avert an issue which nothing but urgent necessity could justify; but to go to law with a powerful Government is a tedious and costly process, which the committee may be excused for avoid-If the sailors were decently housed in the meantime, then temporary exclusion from the new building might not seem a great hardship; but the complainants, in their appeal to the British public, declare that

the building now used as a Sailors' Home in this city has accommodation for about forty men; it is situated in one of the worst parts of the town, it is badly drained, and internally and externally in a wretched state of repair. It was condemned as unhealthy and unsuitable more than ten years ago. At the present moment the south-west monsoon rains came freely into one of the sleeping quarters. During the last few months there have been as many as ninety men packed at one time into the building.

Even Englishmen at home who have found the recent spell of hot weather a little too much for their bodily comfort, can easily imagine the unpleasantness of the situation thus described in a place where the thermometer probably ranged for weeks together from 90 to 100 deg. in the shade.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer thinks it very likely that Lord Lytton will "befriend the Anglo Indian in one matter, to an extent which will render him the most popular Governor-Whether he is right or wrong in General of modern times." his conjecture that some concession will be made to the services regarding the extent and exchange value of their remittances to England, we are inclined to agree with him that "any part of the income which an English imported servant of the Government of India may require to lay down in England for the current expenses of those dependent on him, should be drawable in England at that rate which, when it in November, as usual.

operates disadvantageously to him, his exchange is still computed at, namely, 2s. for the rupee." Such a man, if he has a family, must sooner or later send his children home, and it does seem hard to place any limit on the extent of the remittances which he may wish to make for their support out of his monthly pay, so long as the money has been saved by him out of his pay for that very purpose. For each rupee thus remitted the recipient should receive its full equivalent in English money, at the rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling. In the case of English officers taking their turn of Indian service, the present system works with special unfairness. writer in the Army and Navy Gazette points out that while the pay of military officers in India is made up of English pay with various Indian allowances, the English pay is converted at the rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee. The result at present rate of exchange is that "an officer is first docked 20 per cent. of what he is entitled to by the rate at which he is paid out here (viz., in India), and the paternal Government remits this home for him at a further loss of 10 per cent. In other words, for every pound sterling a captain, say, is entitled to in England, he receives 16s. in India, and the Government remits it for him at a further loss of 2s. in the £1, or a total depreciation of 6s. from every sovereign." Even at this rate the amount allowed to be sent home by officers through Government is limited to £70 a year for a lieutenant, £100 for a captain, £150 for a major, and so on. Those, therefore, who would remit more than the sum specified, must resort to the banks, and content themselves with an exchange rate of 25 per cent. for the rest of their yearly remittances.

THE Times Correspondent has telegraphed the full text of the Viceroy's Proclamation touching the Queen's new Indian title, as published in the Gazette of August 19:-

I hereby publish, for the information of the Governors, Administrators, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Peoples of this Empire, the subjoined Act passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 27th of April, 1876, together with a Royal Proclamation, dated at the Court of Windsor, the 28th of April, 1876, in the 39th year of her Majesty's reign, transmitted to this Government by the most Honourable the Secretary of State for India in his Lordship's despatch No. 70, of the 18th of July, 1876.

Moreover, I now publicly notify under this my hand and seal that it is my intention to hold at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877, an Imperial Assemblage, for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced her Majesty to make to her Sovereign style and titles an addition specially intended to mark her Majesty's interest in this great dependency of her Crown, and her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the peoples and Princes of India.

Princes of India.

To this Assemblage I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and heads of Administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian dominions, as well as those Pinces, Chiefs, and Nobles in whose persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the future, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire.

I shall forthwith issue such Orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all her Majesty's subjects in India to manifest the affection which they cherish for their august Sovereign by public rejoicings and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty.

August 18.

It is further stated that the Viceroy will make a public entry into Delhi on the day after Christmas-Day. All public offices will be closed for a week. About 15,000 European and Native troops, mostly regiments moving in the ordinary course of relief, will be present. It is reported that the assembly will be on a very grand scale and will be held on the open plain. Around the Viceroy's throne will be grouped a series of raised seats, representing the various Provinces, in a great semicircle. The troops will be drawn up behind the throne. Races, ceremonial visits, and other entertainments will occupy the Christmas week.

According to the same informant Lord Lytton had a narrow escape the other day. While riding to Mashobra, his horse shied and fell over the khad. Luckily the precipice is not very steep, but the Viceroy rolled about 100 feet down, though he escaped unhurt. His lordship, we are told, is to leave Simla on the 10th of October for Kashmir, and then go to Peshawar, Lahor, Multan, and Karachi, arriving at Bombay about the middle of December. Thence he will proceed to Delhi. The Government offices will move to Calcutta early In spite of recent measures for improving Simla as the Viceroy's summer capital, its supremacy in that respect is still endangered, if it be true, as the *Times* correspondent telegraphs, that Colonel Colley, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, has gone to Ranikhet to examine its suitability for Government summer quarters.

THE reports which lately floated over from India concerning the Viceroy's failing health and probable retirement have been taken up by the scribbling gossips of the clubs, and sent back to India in the shape of positive information. It has been even stated that the Duke of Buckingham was about to step into Lord Lytton's shoes. All this idle talk seems to have arisen from a passing attack of indigestion on the Viceroy's part. It has now been positively contradicted, not only in the Indian papers, but in the latest telegrams from Calcutta.

According to a *Times* telegram, the Chief Justice of Bengal has written a strong Minute against the proposed Civil Appeals Bill. He says the present Courts of Intermediate Appeal are generally inferior to the Courts of First Instance, and recommends the abolition of the present system of district Judges and the establishment of groups of Appeal Benches, each consisting of one barrister, one civilian, and one native judge.

FROM the same source we learn that Mr. Lepel Griffin, Secretary of the Punjab Government, held a Darbar at Patiala on Monday, August 14, jointly with the Rajahs of Jhind and Nabha, to announce the Government decision regarding the Regency during the Maharajah's minority. A Regency Council was installed, consisting of two Sikhs and one Mohammedan. The decision is said to have given much satisfaction. The former Prime Minister remains in office.

It appears from latest telegrams that the blockade of the Kohat Pass against the Afridis is to be made more stringent. It is also stated that no new tribes have joined, and that an expedition will be unnecessary.

A BOMBAY telegram of August 23 states that, according to the latest reports received from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency more rain is wanted in every direction. In parts of Berar, Kandesh, and the Southern Mahratta country the crops are withering. Cotton seeds are slightly better than other crops, but grain urgently requires a plentiful rainfall.

A CALCUTTA telegram of August 25 states that the rainfall has been abundant in the Bengal Presidency. In parts of Bahar and Orissa, however, it is inadequate. The accounts received of the growing crops are favourable, with the exception of indigo.

THE Times correspondent telegraphed from Calcutta yester-day that the Viceroy's Proclamation touching the Imperial assemblage at Delhi has on the whole been favourably received by the public, who feel that whether the assumption of the Imperial title is judicious or no, still, as the thing is done, the change in the Queen's style should be proclaimed with due pomp and ceremony. Orders in Council giving details of the arrangements are to be issued. It is believed that the spectacle will be most magnificent, and will attract large numbers of visitors from all parts of India.

According to the same informant it appears that the Afridis are making grand preparations to resist the British Force which they expect to have sent against them next winter, and that the Akhund of Swat has promised them help. The Afridis of Terah, who have hitherto been friendly, are said to be now wavering, as the hostile clans tell them that Government intend to seize Terah for a sanitarium. The Urakzais, a friendly border tribe, lately attacked the Afridis, and were victorious after a hard fight. Everything is quiet in Khelat, and Major Sandeman leaves that country for India on the 7th September. Reports from Kabul state that the Russian Envoy has not yet formally announced his message, but has told the Amir that his object is to negotiate for the establishment of Russian trade and an offensive and defensive alliance. It is rumoured from the same source that the Russians are collecting supplies for a winter attack on Merv.

THE recent financial resolution impressing the necessity of economy has been followed by similar circulars from the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West and the Punjab. The former urges all officers to suggest every possible means of saving, without fear of losing favour and putting aside all considerations of private interest. He warns them that if this be neglected the Government will take the matter into its own hands.

THE case of Major Playfair, late Superintendent of Hazaribagh Penitentiary, excites much interest. Eighteen months ago, says the Times telegram, Mr. Beadon, Deputy-Commissioner at Hazaribagh, wrote to him certain rude and intemperate letters, accusing him of tampering with the gaol visitor's book, and made a hasty report to Sir R. Temple, who as hastily dismissed Major Playfair. After vainly seeking redress in India, Major Playfair went home and laid the case before the Secretary of State, who ordered Mr. Beadon to apologise for the tone of his letters, and directed Major Playfair's trial by courtmartial. The trial was held in Fort William last week, and the accused was fully and honourably acquitted. Much sympathy is felt for Major Playfair, who by a groundless charge has lost a valuable appointment.

According to latest telegraphic advices, nothing has yet been heard of the missing steamer *Scotia*, which left Calcutta for Rangoon on June 18. Some geese and the body of a dog supposed to belong to her have come ashore near Cheduba Straits. The *Diamond* man-of-war is searching for her.

It is rumoured in India that Sir John Strachey will return to India as Finance Minister on Sir W. Muir's retirement.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S arrival at Bombay on August 24 has been telegraphed home.

A DELIGHTFUL specimen of "Baboo English" has been forwarded to the Pall Mall Gazette, in the shape of a letter addressed by an educated Bengali youth to a deputy-commissioner, asking for employment, on the grounds of his peculiar qualifications for serving the Government. It runs thus:—
"I, the student entrance class of the—school, undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer myself a Candidate for a service under your Mortified feeling, which I have a clear hope, and entirely out of secret errors in my mind, will not fail to enlist my name. It will not be out of its place to add here regarding my qualification that I appeared last year in the university examination. Let me Conclude, adding that if I be so fortunate as to have the post for I hope, I will not fail to give you very satisfaction in the faithful discharge of the duties that will confer upon me." In "Pidgin-English," as exemplified lately by Mr. Leland, one has little difficulty in making out the sense, when once the key to that strange lingo has been given. But Baboo English defies translation as much as the most corrupt passage in a play of Æschylus.

We hear that Captain Claud Clerk, late 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, having resigned his appointment as Governor of the Military Prison at Aldershot, has left the station, to which he was appointed in 1870, vice Captain A. P. Miller, now of the Dublin Military Prison. "Not alone"—says the Army and Navy Gazette—"among the members of the prison staff, but through the whole division, has Captain Clerk made himself popular, and in him Aldershot has lost an officer who always worked most zealously to reduce as far as he could do the amount of military crime."

THE lavishness with which the Indian Council has been lately pouring its bills into the Money Market, just as the exchange had begun to rise again, is already producing the results which most people foresaw as inevitable. As the writer of the City Article in the Times of Thursday last observes:—"The rise in the Indian exchange and the advance in the price of silver appear to have demoralised the advisers of the India-office. It has been pointed out on several occasions that the market cannot absorb more than a certain sum of these bills in a given period, and by forcing more on the market than can be at once utilised, the price is not only prevented from further recovering, but the large buyers of these remittances are kept in a chronic state of perplexity

through the uncertainty as to what effect may be produced upon the Indian exchanges by the mysterious operations of the Council." On Wednesday last only five lakhs, or £50,000 nominal, was allotted on Calcutta, at 1s. 8d. per rupee; this being 2½ per cent. less than the rate for the previous week. In India also the rate has receded from 1s.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. the rupee. In the words of a letter quoted in the City Article of the Times for Wednesday last :-

Each man asks his neighbour, "Who will buy seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 1s. 9d. when six months' bills can be sold in Bombay and Calcutta at about 1s. 74d.?" Instead of "smashing off" their rupees in cutta at about 1s. 7\forall d.?" Instead of "smashing off" their rupees in this unsystematic manner (and by telegraphic transfer, too), why not follow the market quietly until the Indian produce season is in full awing? The silver market during the past six weeks has been very bare of supplies, and it is well known that the shipments made to India of late will be transhipped and forwarded to China, where it is likely to meet a much better market, certainly at the present time by a difference of 5 per cent. The bugbear caused through the production of the American mines in Neveda has also apparently passed away. The shipments of gold from New York to this country have recently been on a most extensive scale, while those of silver have been quite insignificant. or gold from New 10th to this country have recently been on a most extensive scale, while those of silver have been quite insignificant. . . . It is believed that America will require most of the produce of her own mines for the next two or three years, and it is clear that Germany cannot put more than £200,000 or £250,000 on the market per mensem, as she requires to remelt and refine her former currency before putting it on the market for sale. It is by no means clear, therefore, why our India Council should show such precipitate haste in endeavouring to stifle our Indian exchanges when they showed evident signs of recovery. Their action has been universally condemned by everyone capable of giving an opinion on the subject.

In the last number of Macmillan's Magazine Mr. Laing Meason urges with apparent force the claim of the Nizam's Government to the retrocession of the Berars, which were made over in 1853 to the Indian Government in pledge for the payment of the Nizam's Contingent, and of other liabilities incurred by the rulers of Haidarabad. Mr. Laing Meason professes to derive his facts from "sources that are unimpeachable as to their authority," and if we were only sure that the case made out by him on the Nizam's behalf were as strong as he represents it, we should agree with him on the justice of restoring a province still avowedly governed in the Nizam's But there are one or two misstatements in the article which throw doubt on the sources whence the writer's information was obtained. We are told, for instance, that no accounts of the revenue of the Berars have been given from 1860 to 1876, nor has the Nizam reaped any benefit from the recent growth of revenue in those previnces. This at any rate seems wholly at variance with the fact that our Resident at Haidarabad, in his Administrative Report for 1870-71, distinctly stated that a sum of about £250,000 had been paid into the Nizam's treasury out of the surplus revenues of the Assigned Provinces between 1867 and 1871, "according to treaty arrangements." During the ten years ending in 1871 it appears that the entire surplus amounted to more than £460,000, a part of which was expended on the Khangaum State Railway and other public works, the balance being duly credited to the Nizam's Government. It is possible that the inhabitants of the Raichor Doab may not regret their retransfer to the Nizam's rule in 1860; but there is no reason to assume that "90 per cent." of the inhabitants of the Berars "would elect to return to their ancient allegiance under the Nizam." The bulk of the people in those districts being Marathas or Hindus of other castes, who have thriven under our rule as they never throve before, it is by no means certain that they would care to see themselves handed over again to the Mohammedan rulers of Haidarabad. the uselessness of maintaining the Haidarabad Contingent in these days, that is a question which cannot be answered offhand, in view of the services rendered by it in 1857, and of possible conjunctures in the future. Nor is it wise to overrate the extent of our obligations to Sir Salar Jung for the help he gave us during the critical months of the Indian Mutiny. If Haidarabad had then turned against us, our difficulties would of course have somewhat increased. But the real danger to our rule was not in Southern India, and a revolt in Haidarabad would have simplified, even if it had delayed the ultimate issues of that great struggle for the maintenance of British rule.

## Odds and Ends.

COLONELS E. N. PERKINS and F. J. Ellis have accepted the commutation allowances.

COLONELS W. AGNEW and G. G. Moxon retire from the service.

THE RESIDENT at the Travancore Court has returned, and the letter announcing the change in the Viceroyalty was carried in procession and read in Darbar on the 14th July under a Royal salute.

An Underwriter from Lloyd's is now in Galle, having been sent out to prosecute inquiries as to the causes of the late shipwrecks on that coast.

THE eldest son of the ex-King of Oudh has obtained the permission of Government to visit Lucknow, and to remain there for a fortnight for the benefit of his health.

It is said that leprosy exists in British Burmah to the extent of one in every six hundred of the population.

IT appears that the Calcutta tradesmen contemplated increasing

the price of all English goods 20 per cent. from the 1st August.

The Bajauris having refused to deliver Naoroz Khan, the Amir of Kabul is preparing a military expedition against Bajaur. Naoroz Khan is now with the Akhund of Swat.

THE official reports state that rain has fallen throughout India. though not in very large quantities. Prospects generally are good.

The scheme which has been so long before the Home Government

for making an Industrial Survey of India, and which, but for the Bengal famine, would have come to the front before now, has at last

a prospect of being taken in hand.

The total number of deaths in the 33rd Regiment, since their arrival at Kampti, has been fifty-three, including women and chil-

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah has gone on tour to Thayet-

Mr. De Courcy Ireland, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, is going on leave to England, and Mr. St. John, from Bassein, acts for him.

A FORCE of 3,000 Burmans is said to have removed the new Karenni boundary pillars, and to have stockaded themselves in Karen

THREE villages near Dinapur are reported to have been washed

away by the late floods, and nearly 500 persons drowned.

Mr. C. E. Buckland and Mr. G. A. Grierson have obtained rewards of Rs. 2,000 each for high proficiency in Persian and Sanskrit, and Mr. H. Gillon Rs. 1,000 for Bengali.

CAPTAIN THOMAS, 25th Regiment, has been appointed a Brigade-Major on the Establishment vice Major Rellamy resigned.

Major on the Establishment, vice Major Bellamy, resigned.

The price of gold at Bombay has fallen to twenty rupees eight

annas per tola. COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., it is rumoured, retires in Novem-

ber next; and speculation is rife as to his successor.

THE High Court of the North-West Provinces is preparing an answer to Lord Lytton's letter about the Fuller case.

THE HON. MR. INGLIS left Simla on the 24th of July for Oudh.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR retires from the High Court Bench on the 9th of August. The Members of the Bar purpose entertaining his Lordship at a farewell dinner prior to his departure from India. Dr. Scully is appointed Residency Surgeon in Nepal.

MR. G. DAMANT acts as Political Agent at Manipur in the place of Dr. Brown.

MR. WHITE, late Advocate General of Bombay, is to be Mr. Phear's successor on the Bench of the High Court.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF goes to Kulu at the beginning of the cold weather.

Mr. C. E. Buckland has been appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal from the date of Mr. Cotton's appointment to be Junior Secretary, but to continue on deputation

as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Major Hewlert, late of the Oudh Commission, is to be tried by

court-martial for the business which brought about his removal from the Commission—borrowing from the Rajah of Manpura.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, C.S., Collector of Allahabad, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces during Mr. W. Helecole descriptions of the Commission of Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces during Mr. W. Helecole descriptions of the Commission of Commission vinces, during Mr. W. Halsey's deputation to act for Mr. G. Batten

THE Simla sanitation scheme, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, still awaits the orders of the Governor-General in Council Sovereigns are being bought up by mahajans in Baroda at Rs. 13 each.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for Bengal will be held at Ambala in the first week of November next.

THE punkahs invented by Mr. Cooke, of the Oudh Railway, are to be adopted in barracks.

Some sunny weather is now wanted for the tea in the Darjiling

A NATIVE woman was lately put up for a prize in a lottery at Belgaum.

No medal is to be given for the Perak Expedition. A PAPER manufactory, to be worked by steam, will shortly be

opened at Surat. THERE will probably be a scarcity in some villages in Assam,

owing to a failure of the crops. MR. JUSTICE PHEAR has resumed his seat in the High Court, and

Mr. McDonnell reverts to the Judgeship of Patna.

Mr. Kirkwood has been transferred from Chittagong to be Joint

Magistrate of the 24-Pargunnahs.

The residents of Lucknow gave a farewell ball to Sir George and Lady Couper on Thursday, July 20.

THE new Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief is expected in India this month, when Colonel Gough will return to England. Lady Haines is also going home.

BEGAM KHURSHAD JAHAN, of Rampur, is said to be going to England, to lay her grievances before the Secretary of State and

Mr. Pogson, the Astronomer to Government at Madras, has predicted that the rainfall in the Madras Presidency will be very light this year, and still lighter next year.

MAJOR FLETCHER, R.A., was released from arrest at Nasarabad on the 14th July, and has returned to his duty. THE Madras Municipality is about to apply to Government for a

loan to build a new market.

THE REV. J. B. MOREWOOD, Chaplain of Morar, has gone on sick leave, and the Rev. E. M. Beasley officiates for him.

A sum of Rs. 42,000 is to be expended on relief works in North Arkot, Madras, where the crops have withered from drought

THE quantity of cotton exported from India from the 1st October, 1875, to the 30th June, 1876, was 3,938,663 cwts., valued at Rs. 9,97,22,349, as compared with 4,987,118 cwts., valued at Rs. 13,67,10,089, exported during the same period of 1874-75.

SIR R. TEMPLE is going to Murshidabad and Krishnagar, and will hold a darbar at the latter station.

MAJOR C. H. LUARD, R.E., officiates as Mint Master in Calcutta during the absence of Colonel Tennant.

Mr. R. ABERCROMBIE, late C.S., has been appointed Superintendent of the Barisal Zamindaris of Nawab Abdul Ghani Miah.

ONE of the sons of the late Prince of Arkot has received his dis-

charge from the Madras Insolvent Court.

A COURT-MARTIAL has lately sat at Lucknow to try an army schoolmaster for selling spirituous liquors to private soldiers, the said schoolmaster being one of the leading Good Templars of the

MUSKETLY PRIZES FOR NATIVE CAVALRY.—The Commander-in-Chief publishes, in Bombay General Orders, the following rules for good shooting prizes and monthly allowances to regiments of Native Cavalry in this Presidency, armed with rifled carbines:—Annual Prizes.—First Prize, to the best shot of each regiment, Rs. 15, and a badge of cross carbines, worked best shot of each regiment, Rs. 15, and a badge of cross carbines, worked in gold; to be worn on the left arm, above the cuff. Second Prize.—To the best shot of each troop, and to the best shot of the men in Lancer Regiments armed with the rifled carbine, Rs. 10, and a badge of cross carbines worked in worsted; to be worn on the left arm, above the cuff. N.B.—Only one of the above prizes can be held by the same man; the second best shot of the troop to which the best shot of the regiment belongs will be entitled to the second prize. The best shot of the regiment will be that man who obtains the greatest number of points in the first and second periods together. The best shot of each troop will be determined in the same manner. The first Prize will not be awarded when all the troops of a regiment armed with rifled carbines have not been fully the troops of a regiment armed with rifled carbines have not been fully exercised. Third Prize.—In every regiment a prize of Rs. 20 will be awarded annually, on the recommendation of the Commandant, whether the annual course shall have been executed or not, to that Duffadar who shall have attained the highest proficiency as an instructor in the following subjects:-In cleaning arms, in aiming drill, in position drill, and in the whole system of instruction generally, as contained in the Native Musketry Regulations. A staff non-commsssioned officer (Kote Duffadars excepted), already in receipt of staff pay, is not eligible for this prize. A badge of cross carbines and crown in gold will be worn by this non-commissioned officer on the right arm, above the cuff. A scale of monthly

CASUAL/TIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Baittsh Forces in India.—Lieut. col. G. W. Beaumont, late Scots Fusilier Guards, at Hill-house, Swansca, Aug. 23. Major H. W. Gregg, late H.M.'s 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, at Kingstown, Aug. 21. Major gen. Elwyn, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, at 2, May's buildings, Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Aug. 21. Sublicut. Charles H. E. Lodwick, H.M.'s 28th Regiment, and youngest son of R. W. Lodwick, Eaq., Rombay C.S., at sea, on his homeward passage, July 10, aged 20. Lieut. col. Ussher, formerly H.M.'s 68th Regiment, at Dublin, Aug. 5 [he served in the Nopaul Campaigns of 1816 and 1817]. Major Alexander James Weeding, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, at Ahmadabad, July 14. Lieut. Horry Charles Beville, H.M.'s 31st Regiment, at Weymouth, Aug. 12, aged 32. Capt. C. T. Vandeleur, late 34th (Cunberland) Regiment, at Wardenstown, Killican, Aug. 13, aged 69. Lieut. J. W. Boothby, H.M.'s 70th Regiment, doing duty at Marri, July 30 (of cholers) Major W. F. J. Rudd, 1st Battalion Royal Scots, at Fort George, Inverness, N.B., Aug. 13.

ROYAL NAYX.—Capt. Davy, R.N., at Ingoldsthorpe-hall, Norfolk, Aug. 18, aged 88. Issae Watts, Esq., c.s., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, at Broadstairs, Aug. 11.

Beneal.—Robert Montgomery, Esq., at Meerut, June 18 (of heat apoplexy). Capt. Stehelen, 33rd N.I., at Delhi, July 30. Henry Davios, Esq., late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, at Landour, July 22.

Madass.—Mr. S. N. Smale, of the Quartermaster-General's Office, at Madras, July 2.

Bowaax.—Surg. J. Williams, Bombay Medical Department, Superintendent of

MADRAS.—Mr. S. M. Smale, of Salary Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, at Karrachi, July 20.

CENION.—Andrew Walker, Esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service, at 15, Strarton-place, Portobello, N.B., Aug. 18.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. Per str. —, Aug. 30.—From Bombar.—Mr. G. Boniface, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. W. Fray, and Mr. B. H. Anderson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. \_\_\_\_\_, Aug. 24.—Dr. F. W. Higginson, Capt. W. E. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and infant, Mr. J. H. Edward, Mr. F. Davidson. Dr. E. B. Ruttledge, Mr. H. A. Firth, Mr. R. T. Wingate, Mr. H. S. Eaton, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. J. Davidson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. -, Aug. 26.-Mr. B. Braddon, Mr. J. E. Etlinger, and Col. C. W.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 28, 1876.

#### KASHMIR AND ITS RESOURCES.

IT was lately said, in an Indian journal, that the "Maharajah of Kashmir has at last allowed a trial of the manufacture of champagne from the splendid vineyards in Kashmir. He has also reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 12 the tax paid by the shawl weavers. There are, it is stated, a number of projects which the Maharajah has in view, and which will soon be set going; the only difficulty is that he cannot get hold of proper European workmen. It is not unlikely that his Highness and son will visit Bombay and Madras some time next year."-"I am not aware," says a correspondent who knows something of Kashmir, "that any attempt has as yet been set on foot to make 'champagne' in the valley, and I imagine the announcement is somewhat premature; but I do know that his Highness has engaged the services of a French vinicole who proceeded to India some short time ago, with the view of utilising them in the cultivation of the vine, and, still better, of once more making the attempt to grow beet root for the production of sugar. I say 'once more,' for an attempt of the kind was commenced in 1852 or 1853 by Dr. Martin Honigberger, under the auspices of the founder of the family, Maharajah Goolab Sing. It was, however, not pushed to its legitimate end, and consequently died of inanity. It is sincerely to be hoped that this renewed effort to introduce a most useful cultivation will be more successful, for it will confer great benefits, not only on the inhabitants of the valley itself, but of the whole neighbouring hill country, where sugar may be looked on in reality as an expensive luxury, owing to the heavy charge for carriage from the plains into the mountainous country. Once the cultivation introduced, there is no reason why it should not extend further north, even to Yarkand and Kashgar. As to the number of projects in view, but difficult of introduction because the Maharajah cannot get hold of proper European workmen, there would be no difficulty at all if his Highness would address himself to such men as Dr. Forbes Watson or Dr. George Birdwood for assistance. They would, I am sure, afford every aid of the most efficient kind in their power." Hops are said by another correspondent "to be among the new introductions contemplated, and will, no doubt, thrive as well as would every other European staple-producing plant."

Amongst the recent announcements, regarding discoveries in his Highness's territories, one to the effect that Mr. W. H. Johnson, the joint commissioner on the part of the Government of Kashmir, had, while on a tour of inspection in the direction of Pera Meerov, found a gold mine near that place, and had brought with him some dust for analysis. Every careful reader of travels in the Himalayas by observant authors, Andrew Wilson, in his "Abode of Snow" for example, must have noticed the very general impression that prevails that the stupendous mountain range dividing off Central from Southern Asia not only produces, but must, in some localities, be a very field of gold; while the traditions of the Far East have it that the abundance of the precious metal is the real cause of the jealous exclusion of foreigners from the Tibetan territories so persistently enforced by the Chinese Government and their tributaries. The whole subject is one deserving of great attention. Could not Colonel Montgomerie start one or more of his exploring Pandits in search of the quarries whence the gold-carrying rivers, of the Punjab for example, obtain the washings they bring from their remote sources? It the shorter streams that rush through the southern valleys of Kashmir are also really gold-bearing, as is asserted, then the auriferous rocks must be much nearer the Northern confines of the great valley than has been hitherto supposed, and exploration might be more easy than if it had to be carried into the territories owing remote or direct allegiance to China.

Be this as it may, there are many more profitable sources of industry and wealth that should have the earnest attention of the Maharaja of Kashmir than seeking after gold, and we trust such attention will continue to be bestowed on the cultivation of silk, already a staple throughout the land, and other substances that should in time convert the Valley of Kashmir into that real mine of wealth that is rich without gold. Let the Maharaja steadily hold on in his present course of improvement, and success will be his reward.

The paragraphist whom we have quoted above concludes his budget by saying that the Maharaja might in all probability visit Bombay and Madras with his son some time next year. We trust this may be so, but we learn by the very last telegrams that it has been announced that the Governor-General proposes to visit Kashmir at the commencement of the coming winter, after holding a Court darbar at Lahor in the beginning of November. It seems to be arranged that his Excellency should first proceed to Jamu, and thence passing up the "Via Sacra" by the Barrihal Pass, enter the Valley from the east, where the glorious view spread at the feet of the traveller can only be compared to the wonderful sight of the Lake of Geneva displayed at the exit of the railway tunnel a little east of Lausanne. It is simply glorious.

Lord Lytton will no doubt place himself under the guidance of Major Henderson, who will show him especially the silk filature, now thriving beyond expectation under the able management of Baboo Nilambar Mukarji, the new carpet manufactory, recently established by a European gentleman under favourable auspices, the shawl weaving establishments that may receive a fresh impulse from the lowering of the tax on weavers mentioned above, and perhaps extend his visit up the beautiful Sind valley, and to the summit of the Takht-i-Soliman, passing out of the valley on board the elegant little steam launch presented by the British Government to the Maharajah as a token of high consideration for his advance on the highway towards civilising his people, and improving their condition wherever it may be possible to do so. The poetic fancies of the Governor-General may be called into fresh life by the scenery that will open out before him, though the season will not be so propitious as during the earlier part of the year. The progress will no doubt be a most interesting one, and we shall watch its results with much curiosity.

An obscure and, we trust, altogether unfounded, rumour has it that contemplated negotiations for the appointment of a permanent "Resident" at the Court of the Maharajah, on the same footing as "Residents" at other Courts, may be at the bottom of the foreshadowed visit, under the impression

that personal intercourse and oral persuasions may be more successful than diplomatic correspondence. We cannot think The question was, to all intents and purposes, definitively settled, some two years ago, when, notwithstanding the urgent representations of Sir Henry Davis, supported by the strong recommendations of Lord Northbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury, taking into his careful and deliberate consideration the terms on which Kashmir and its dependencies were coded to Maharajah Goolab Singh, and the faithful services rendered by him and his son and successor to British interests during the sore days of the Indian rebellion, altogether ignored the proposition, as an untenable breach of faith, and determined "to let" the Maharajah "alone," and not to interfere in the slightest degree with the internal management of his deminions; well satisfied with the efforts that were being made for the improvement of the administration of the judiciary, and the relief of the people from the oppression exercised here and there by distant official authorities beyond the reach of supe-Besides, it is hardly to be supposed that any renewed action could emanate either in India or at the India-office on the basis of any new view of the case after so recent and apparently definitive a decision.

## Correspondence.

SILVER—IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The Silver Market was quite disorganised on Friday. To make any sales in the afternoon, a very material reduction on Thursday's rate of 53d to 53dd, would have had to be submitted to. The exchanges came lower from the East. Messrs. Pixley and Abel's Circular mentions that the date for the next India Council drafts is as much as a fortnight before the usual period. This has doubtless influenced the market.—Allen's Indian Mail of 19th August.

SIR,—I infer from your Editorial, page 819, and from Lord G. Hamilton's speech of the 10th inst., that the Indian Government believes that the fall in the Indian Exchange is owing to the fall in the price of silver, and that the fall in silver is owing to a panic.

Now what is meart by a panic? Usually the cause of a panic is that large quantities of commodities are brought into the market, and sold recklessly by the owners, who have been seized with a sudden and groundless alarm. But with reference to the supposed panic in the silver market we are told on the best authority that but little silver has been offered for sale in the London market. The holders of silver, who are supposed to be suffering from a panic, are astute wide awake men; they are in no hurry to sell their stores of silver in London. What said Lord G. Hamilton regarding the quantity of silver in the London market? In his speech of the 10th inst. he indicates that Government is in the dark, and unable to see its way in financial matters:—"Perhaps the most curious feature in the whole of these operations was the small supply of silver in London. Any demand for silver raised the price, as the supply had on several occasions to be obtained from abroad."

Can the Government inform the public of the quantities of silver at present in the hands of the bullion merchants of Amsterdam and Frankfort-on-Mayn, and of the bond fide bullion transactions which have this year been carried on in those cities?

So much for the visionary panic. Next with reference to the remedies for the unprecedented oscillation in the Indian exchange during the past few months.

In former letters I have proposed two measures for steadying the rate of exchange:—1. That Government should borrow in London instead of drawing from India whenever the exchange falls below a certain rate. 2. That the export trade from India should be encouraged by setting free cash in India which is locked up. This can be done in various ways. By Government's retracing its false step taken in August last and buying back some of the rupee paper which it then blindly issued. The Under-Secretary of State for India, in his speech of the 10th inst., appeared to recognise the justice of your remarks on the 23rd August, 1875 (page 813). He alluded to

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"The interest on the repurchase of Government rupee paper. the loan raised here over and above the amount estimated in India would be counterbalanced by the rupee paper which the Indian Government had bought." The tightness of the money markets in Calcutta and Bombay can also be relieved by Government's advancing money on bills of hypothecation of Indian produce exported. Lord George Hamilton, in his speech alluded to above, said:—"They had requested the Viceroy to endeavour to advance bills upon Indian produce, as an easier mode of remittance.

This is, in fact, recurring to the old system which was for

many years adopted by the East India Company.

Another mode of easing the money markets in India, and of encouraging the export trade, would be by the issue of Rupee Exchequer Bills, issuable both in London and India, and payable in India on Dec. 15 and June 15, when the Government treasuries are full of coin; on Dec. 15 the merchants require money, on June 15 the agriculturists require it. Thousands of natives who now bury their hoards, or convert them into ornaments, would eagerly utilise their silver and gold in acquiring Exchequer Bills bearing moderate interest, and issuable in duplicate whenever the originals may have been burnt or otherwise lost. Such Exchequer Bills would be employed to a great extent in payment of the land tax.

In the present age we have to guard against the excessive power of millionaire capitalists. Many of your readers can form some idea of the ruin and misery caused by gambling in Turkish and other bonds, but stock-jobbers have always this excuse, that their victims are willing to gamble, and have the option of abstaining from doing so; of their own choice they

incur risks.

But exchange-jobbers have no such excuse. Their victims have no option, no choice, for they have families at home for whom they must provide, and they have good reason to complain that Government has, during the past year, played into the hands of the speculators, first, by borrowing money in India which it could not use there; and, secondly, by suddenly refusing to issue India-office bills to the extent of nearly twenty millions of rupees, and thus greatly injuring the export trade from India.

And consider the numbers and services of the thousands who have been injured by the secret measures of the specula-Count up the numbers of families who have suffered heavy losses from having to pay the percentage exacted on remittances. Recollect that many of our fellow countrymen in India may be considered the flower of the nation by their many virtues, by their deeds of intrepid courage, by their high education, by their masterly statesmanship, and by their commercial and agricultural enterprise. All are ready to encounter disease and death not only in providing for their families, but in supporting and preserving the most wonderful Empire the world has probably ever seen. Why should the interests of our countrymen in India be sacrificed to an inordinate lust of wealth, conceived by a limited number of men who have already riches a hundredfold greater than they will ever spend? Why should the criminal ignorance of the Indian Government be permitted to chill the loyal zeal and cause disgust in the minds of the best of her Majesty's servants ?

Let us take warning from the history of Rome, which in B.C. 146 was fast losing the unselfish loyalty that thought only of the Republic, and the patriotism that gave way to ambition and to the lust of wealth.

Not only was free scope allowed with criminal indulgence to the unscrupulous greed of the Roman merchant in the provincial administration, but even the commercial rivals who were disagreeable to him were cleared away by the armies of the State, and the most glorious cities of neighbouring lands were sacrificed, not to the barbarism of the lust of power, but to the far more horrible barbarism of speculation.—Page 69, vol. iii., of Mommsen's "History of Rome."

Your obedient servant,

August 22.

P.S.—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date I beg to call your attention to a letter in the Money Market Article of to-day's Times, from which I give an extract :-

It is by no means clear, therefore, why our India Council should show such precipitate haste in endeavouring to stiffe our Indian exchanges when they showed evident signs of recovery. Their action has been universally condemned by every one capable of giving an opinion on the subject. By way of palliation it is stated that the gentlemen composing the Indian Finance Committee have had but few opportunities of mastering this intricate subject, having mostly occupied military, judicial, and police appointments in India; but if such be the case it is indeed tune that some thorough change should be effected in the financial administration of our India off c because not only does the Indian Exchequer suffer severely, but our whole Asiatic commerce appears to be completely paralysed owing to the uncertainty of exchanges.

August 23.

T.

#### INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to offer the following explanation in answer to certain remarks in your paper of the 19th inst., in which you say, referring to my pumphlet:—"Mr. Dacosta does not show sufficient cause for his statement about the unproductive character of Indian Public Works, such as railways and canals." My statements on the subject were to the effect that the earnings of the works in question were insufficient to cover the interest on the sums expended in their construction, and that many of the irrigation schemes had resulted financially in a most disastrous manner. Against these statements, which were made on the authority of official documents, some of which were specially mentioned in the pamphlet, you place Lord G. Hamilton's assertion "that the capital outlay on Public Works and Guaranteed Railways already yields nearly 4: millions, or something over 4 per cent. a year;" and you assume this assertion to rest "on better grounds" than the statements made in my pamphlet. The following remarks will show how far this conclusion is justified:

In the Under-Secretary's speech, the cost and the net revenue of the works in question are set down at the following figures:-

Cost. Net Revenue. ... £94,000,000 ... £3,470,000 Guaranteed Railways ... ... 14,000,000 State Railways Irrigation Works 118,000 708,000 £125,000,009 ... £4,296,000

From the above it will be seen-

I.—That the earnings of the guaranteed railways fall short by £1,260,000 of the sum of £4,730,000, which is payable as interest on their capital.

II.—That for the State railways, while we have to pay £560,000 of interest (viz., 4 per cent. on £14,000,000), they earn only £118,000, and we have therefore to borrow the remaining £438,000, creating thereby a new and permanent charge on the revenues of the country. When the State railways are completed their earnings will doubtless be proportionately larger than they are at present; but there is no reasonable ground to expect that they will prove financially more successful than the old lines, seeing that, while their construction has been less costly, they are light railways, unfit for the same amount of traffic, and they moreover run through sandy tracts and countries comparatively barren and thinly populated.

III .- As regards the canals, it will be observed that while the Under Secretary sets down their net revenue at £708,000, the Budget Statement introduced by him gives only £527,000, as the figure of the gross revenue, and mentions that the working expenses of a portion of the works amounts to £264,512.

Some serious error would therefore appear to exist in the figures stated by the Under Secretary as representing the net earnings of the irrigation works; and this impression is confirmed by the statement recently published in a Blue-book (East India Finance and Revenue) to the effect that the net earnings of the irrigation works in operation in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (where most of the money has been spent) fell short of the simple interest on their capital to 31st March, 1875, by no less a sum than £1,475,051. If this be so, the works are certainly not entitled to be classed as reproductive, and unfortunately there is no reasonable ground to look for less unfavourable results from most of the irrigation works that are now under construction.

With regard to Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, I agree with you in thinking that reproductive works should be constructed with borrowed money, and not included in the ordinary expenditure of the State. My reason for dealing otherwise with the three years reviewed in the Budget statement and for adopting the figures of the Economist, was that much of what had been placed under the head of Public Works Extraordinary did not appear to me, under the circumstances mentioned above, to be entitled to that distinction.

My letter of the 16th inst., which you were good enough to publish, has already replied in anticipation to the remarks that have reference to the inelasticity of the Indian revenue.—
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
J. DACOSTA.

Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Vichy, August 22.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The Englishman thinks that the official announcement through the Deutche Bank, contained in a recent telegram, has a most important bearing on the present silver question. The German Government, being interested in sustaining the price of silver, would, no doubt, be more likely to underestimate, than overestimate, its saleable stocks of that metal. Still, making every allowance for this consideration, we may now fairly conclude that the amount of German silver liable to be thrown on the market is not much more than half what, even according to the most moderate estimates, it had been reckoned at, while the stock actually available is very trifling. As the supplies from America are still small, it is difficult, under these circumstances, to account for the extraordinarily low price of the metal; and we cannot but regard that price as a panic price, which must inevitably rise now that the incubus of the German stocks has been placed in a less formidable light. We do not, however, expect that the rise will be very great at present, for even seven and a half millions sterling of German silver are likely to weigh heavily on the market, unless some unforeseen demand arises; and it is evident that, notwithstanding Colonel Berton's report we as yet know nothing certain of the capabilities of the Nevada mines. A rapid rise to fifty pence, and then a much slower rise to fifty-four, or fifty-six pence, may probably be looked for. In any case, we think it may be safely considered that prices have seen their lowest limit. Indeed, all but the very richest mines must, sooner or later, have stopped working with silver at 47d. an ounce, and this would have reduced supplies to the level of three or four years ago. The obvious policy of the Secretary of State now is to strain every nerve to reduce the home charges; suspend the coinage of silver; and, as soon as exchange reaches a steady level —i.e., as soon as it is equated with the local purchasing power of the rupce-commence coining gold at that rate.

#### THE VICEROY ON THE FULLER CASE.

The Madras Mail had hoped that contact with the world, and a study of the tact of its great rulers, would have deterred a man of Lord Lytton's ability from going out of his way to express his abhorrence "of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race." Can his Excellency imagine for a moment that he is gifted with a greater capacity to sympathise with native servants than his predecessors in office were gifted with; or does he suppose that his countrymen change their natures when they come to the East? He states that he considers that "the habit of resorting to blows on every triffing provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties," and he, therefore, implies that, in his opinior, the existing law in the country is "inadequate," which is scarcely a compliment to pay to those who are responsible for that law. It is not necessary, however, to proceed with a scrutiny of the Order. We give his Lordship credit for every good intention; we do not for a moment doubt the genuineness of his indignation; but we disapprove of the action he has taken, since it is an encroachment on the legitimate authority of those subject to his orders, and is especially deplorable in respect to its liability to widen the gulf between the paramount and the subject races in this country. It virtually casts a slur on all Europeans in India, for it implies the necessity of the Viceroy making a formal protest against a "habit" that old residents are aware has long since died out. When his Excellency has cut his Viceregal wisdom teeth, and learned more by personal observation of governors and governed, he will probably regret having put on record so indiscrect an Order as that which will be handed down to posterity as among the first of his individual utterances.

The Englishman holds that not only was the sentence inflicted by Mr. Leeds consistent with both law and precedent, but an exemplary sentence would have been unjust, as attaching to Mr. Fuller's offence an ex post facto liability. Such a sentence could have proceeded only on one of two principles, both equally illegitimate and unjust. It must have proceeded either on the principle that punishment should be proportional to the unforeseen and unforseeable consequences of an act—a principle of penal liability not recognised by the law; or it must have treated a slap on the face as an act of culpable negligence, dangerous to human life—a principle of classification which, if legal, has not hitherto been recognised in practice. If there was any ground for indignation in the circumstances of the case, it was for indignation not with the Joint Magistrate for his undue leniency, nor with the High Court for endorsing it, nor with the local Government for its non-interference, but with a state of

law and practice which does not recognise diseased spleen in native as a physical fact sufficiently prevalent to attach to the most ordinary assault of a native a degree of penal liability not belonging to it in the case of more healthy races. That this fact ought to be recognised, we think, scarcely admits of question; and it can be recognised only by enhancing the punishment for common assault, whenever death results from it in consequence of this condition. Both in tone and substance, the Viceroy's minute strkes us as most unfortunate.

#### THE INDIA MUSEUM.

The Times of India thinks it is indeed high time that that splendid collection were lodged in a manner befitting its intrinsic value and its national importance. Hitherto the chief anxiety of the authorities seems to have been to render it as little available as possible for imparting public information or for gratifying public curiosity.

On being removed from Leadenhall-street the Museum was transferred to Fife House, which could not on any account be considered a suitable building for its reception; while it must be borne in mind that in those days Fife House occupied an obscure position in London, being hemmed in on all sides and approachable only from the direction of Whitehall-yard. When the present India-office was completed, the Museum was removed thither, and meanly lodged in the attics of that building. Innumerable flights of steps acted as an effectual deterrent to the public in any troublesome desire they might manifest to view the exhibition in its new retreat. Moreover, the limits allotted to the collection in its airy abode were so contracted that only a portion of its varied treasures could be submitted for inspection. About a couple of years ago an agreement was come to between the Secretary of State for India and her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851, by which the East India collection was to be transferred, for a period of three years, to the eastern galleries of the late International Exhibition at South Kensington, where they now are. In a pamphlet lying before us, written by Dr. Forbes Watson, we find it stated—"The space thus provided will for the first time allow of the exhibition of the whole of the collections. It will also give the opportunity for their classification and arrangement." For years past the Director of the India Museum has been urging on the Secretary of State for India the necessity of nas been urging on the Secretary of State for India the necessity of erecting a special building for the reception of the valuable collections entrusted to his care. We are glad to observe that Dr. Forbes Watson is no longer left to fight the batte single-handed. In the pamphlet which we have just quoted, we read further on—"The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom recognising the practical importance to this country, as well as to India, of a properly organised Museum and Library, have submitted memorials to her Majesty's Government, urging, on commercial and political grounds, the expediency of providing a suitable building for the various collections. pediency of providing a suitable building for the various collections, and recommending that as England benefits equally with India by the existence of such a Museum, assistance from Imperial funds should be given to attain this object." We wish Dr. Forbes Watson every success in his highly important undertaking.

#### THE PERAK CAMPAIGN.

The Pioneer observes that the campaign against the Malays in Perak is now a thing of the past, and though it was quite as worthy of notice as several little wars of late years, it attracted almost no attention, for several reasons. The Prince of Wales out here absorbed most of people's attention during the time it was being carried on, while the Eastern question at home occupied the nation and the papers. We hear now from a reliable source that it has been decided not to give a medal for Perak, and at a meeting of the authorities to discuss the question it is stated as a fact that one very high in power gave his reasons for not granting a medal, that "it was not sensational enough, and it was not a fashionable campaign." Probably had Perak been within ten days of London, and had Sir Garnet Wolseley been in command, this reason would not have been put forward. There is no doubt the troops employed in Perak had very severe work to do, and if there was not much actual fighting there was plenty of hardship and exposure to encounter. Of the numbers who received medals for Abyssinia, Ashantee, Lushai, and the Black Mountain, how few were there who ever saw a shot fired or an enemy even. It seems unfortunate for the sake of the troops that the forces should have been drawn from two distinct Governments, viz., India and China, as no doubt there has been a want of accord in putting forward the claims of the troops engaged. Policy would also seem to indicate the giving of a medal, as the Goorkhas were for the first time asked to cross the kala panee, and it would be a graceful act to give these brave little warriors a decoration, in remembrance of their good and willing services in an unknown land. In Ashantee the arrangements for transport were conducted by special officers, in Perak each column had to organise its own. Again, the medical arrangements were very imperfect, and the sick had anything but suitable diet, while the number of medical officers was altogether too few for efficiency. The troops were fed in a most

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gaiters. It is true they got compensation for injury to clothing, but this boon is more than counteracted by the ungenerous attempt to make the troops pay for the rum ration which was promised them free, which was actually issued as a prophylactic on the recommendation of the medical authorities, and which was given gratis in Ashautee. We hope, then, some recognition of the services of the Perak field force will be made, and no doubt if the feelings of those engaged are consulted, it would take the form of a medal in preference to batta or any other remuneration; the precedents are numerous, and there are many men wearing medals who did not earn them half as well as did the Perak field force.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, July 22.—Of course, as usual, there is a talk of Simla being deserted. The rainfall is progressing fairly, but we are still a little behind the mark; but as the water supply of Simla for next year depends, not so much on the present rainfall as on the amount of snow which the winter may bring, there is no great cause for presnow which the winter may oring, there is no great cause for present anxiety. There is really no established theory which can prophesy the kind of winter we shall have, so we must wait patiently. But, as it is, the cost of converting the present Government resort into a healthy and convenient station would be far less than the into a healthy and convenient station would be far less than the amount necessary for establishing a new one, so we may feel happy on the subject. In a special point of view the winter up here is likely to be a pleasant one. We hear that the Viceroy's trip is to extend beyond the frontier. In fact, a tour into the "Happy Valley" is really contemplated. As it is expected that the whole of the Viceregal family will accompany his Excellency, the marches will probably be neither long nor rapid so that January and even will probably be neither long nor rapid, so that January, and even February, has been suggested as the earliest date by which Calcutta may hope to see the Government established in her palaces. The return route is said to pass Peshawur, Mooltan, and back via Bom-That there is to be a drawing-room to be held in Calcutta is not a very attractive idea to many, and I hear that a large proportion of those usually believed to be birds of passage will hybernate in the seclusion of Simla, and as dulness is the only accusation that can be brought against this place in the winter, even this reproach may not exist this year. The climate up here until February is faultless, and when one has got so far over the winter one can endure the short time that clapses e'er April smiles in genial beauty o'er the road, transforming with her fairy touch the dreary hill side into floming slopes of flowery loveliness. But it would be hardly worth while to move the whole of the Government offices down to Calcutta for a month or two, and of course for communication sake.
While the Viceroy is in Kashmir, Simla is a more convenient abode for Government than Calcutta. Mr. Inglis, I find, has not yet left Simla, as was reported. As to the Punjab Government, there seems August was the last date named. Simla must be very attractive this year, for neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor the Governor-General's agent seem able to descend from the much-abused heights of Jacko. There are no fresh rumours of appointments, and I think I have come to the end of the Simla gossip, so I must finish off.— Times of India Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.—In consequence of the resignation of Colonel Pughe, Mr. Herbert Hankey is confirmed in his officiating appointment as Inspector General of Police in Bengal.

TEA PROSPECTS IN DARJILING.—With regard to tea prospects, the Darjiling paper says:—"A few bright sunny days are much wanted for tea in this district. The almost constant rain has resulted in the leaf being generally watery and wanting some of the strength which it had at the beginning of the season. Very pretty tea is being manufactured as a rule, and it is flavoury, but wanting, perhaps, in pungency."

Major Hewett.—The Lucknow correspondent of a contemporary says that Major Hewett, late of the Oudh Commission, is to be tried by court-martial for the business which brought about his removal from the Commission—borrowing from the Raja of Manpura. Major Hewett is at Meerut, where, it is supposed, the court-martial will assemble. Colonel Steel, Deputy Commissioner at Baraich, is to prosecute.

THE PRINCE OF OUDH.—The Woolyhad, the eldest son of the ex-King of Oudh, arrived in Lucknow on Monday last. The principal men of the city went to the railway station to receive him, and to welcome him to the capital of his ancestors. The prince will remain there for a fortnight. He is being entertained by the sister of the ex-King of Oudh, the prince's mother in-law.—Bombay Gazette, August 4.

Accident.—An accident happened to Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forests, N.W.P., which but for the presence of mind of that gentleman might have proved fatal to him. He was riding somewhere near Bugerathee, Dehra, when his horse suddenly shied and went over the side of the mountain path. To throw himself off the saddle was the affair of a moment, and Mr. Amery just started on his feet to see the faithful animal, a Yarkandi, roll down the Khud, at the bottom of which its lifeless body was shortly afterwards found.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

CIVIL.—The promotions in the Civil Service caused by the death of Mr. C. Grant. late judge of Banda, have fallen to the lot of Messrs. Benson, C. Robertson, Mackintosh, and Smeaton. Mr. Benson becomes a district judge, and doubtless will be posted at Banda, when relieved of his acting appointment as judge at Benares by the substantive incumbent, Mr. Brodhurst, who will return to India in a few days. Mr. C. Robertson becomes a Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Smeaton are confirmed in their offices in the Secretariat, which they have for some considerable time held in an officiating capacity.

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE PHEAR.—Good men and true must always have their rewards. Mr. Justice Phear, who has done so much to uphold British justice in India by his honest, fearless, and impartial administration of it, is going to be honoured by every branch of the profession of the law, including the European and the Native Bar practising on both sides of the Bengal High Court, and also the attorneys. The Calcutta Bar are going to entertain him at a dinner. The vakeels and attorneys of the Court are going to present him with addresses and also to testify their esteem for him otherwise. On Monday next the Calcutta Bethune Society, of which he has been the distinguished President for a long time, will hold a special meeting in his honour. The native community of Bengal, who have special reasons to be grateful to Mr. Phear, ought to do something to show their mark of respect for him on the eve of his departure from this country.—Indian Micror.

The Afridis.—The Lahor paper publishes the following frontier news:—"The Afridis of the Kohat border continue to be lively, and are keeping the good people of Kohat on the quivive. It is reported that they have killed two British subjects in the Government garden adjoining the cantonment. The correspondent of the Lawrence Gazette, a vernacular paper published at Meerut, says that they also fired on a party of police escorting the Deputy Commissioner's baggage, and that the escort deserted their charge and fled; but this seems to be very improbable. Also that they are fortifying the pass with 'Sungurhs' or breast-works constructed of stones and brushwood, and boast of having combined to bring 40,000 fighting men into the field with the help of the other tribes of the adjacent hills, whenever it may be necessary for them to resist the advance of a British force into their pass or territory."

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE—The Chamber of Commerce insists that to reduce the heavy loss which the Government, with so many others, is suffering from the present exchange, it should put an end to the competition between the silver market in London and the silver rupee in India by closing one of the two markets, so throwing the whole force of what Indian demand there may be for the metal on the other. It should either refuse to sell any more Council draftsin other words any more silver in the Indian treasuries-or should close the European silver market to the Banks, by withdrawing the right to get the silver coined at the Indian mints. The most effective course will be the latter, while it has this recommendation, that it would be an approach to a sounder system of currency than we We are simply asking the Government to do what Russia, now have. Germany, Holland, and the countries of the Latin Convention are all Not one of these countries is doing what we are unwisely doing. They all regard coinage as a matter of State discretion, while we unwisely allow it to be a matter of private convenience to the Banks and bullion dealers. We do not wish the Government to announce that it will coin no more silver, but that when it resumes minting, it will be as a matter of State discretion, and not of private right as now .- Calcutta Statesman.

The Kulu Mines.—The Agra paper tells us that "there is still some doubt to whom the leases of the Kulu mines will be granted. The facts are briefly these. When the Government indicated its intention of granting new leases, or shortly afterwards, the former lessee, whose interest in the project was only one-sixth share, coolly notified to the other shareholders that, under the new leases, he intended ignoring the engagements he had entered into with them. This was rather too much, and Government, being appealed to, ordered that all interests in the new leases should be precisely the same as in the old leases. The lessee then became an insolvent in Calcutta, notwithstanding which the Government seemed inclined to issue the new leases to him, appending to them a copy of his agreement with the other shareholders, to prevent his raising money elsewhere, as he had threatened to do. The agent who had come out from England on behalf of the shareholders protested against this, pointing out the absurdity of granting leases containing covenants to pay rent, and to expend money upon works, to an insolvent, who would be utterly powerless to fulfil them; and applied for the leases in his own name, on behalf of the shareholders in general, engaging to respect the for-

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mer lessee's interests, the London shareholders being wealthy merchants, able to fulfil any engagements they might contract. The matter is, we hear, still under the consideration of the Government of India."

A STATUE TO SIR W. MUIR.—The statue to Sir William Muir, which is to be erected in the Alfred Park by a Committee headed by the Maharajah of Benares, is altogether an expression of native feeling, and cannot but be a genuine expression of feeling. Sir William Muir will soon be leaving this country for good, and nothing of the gratitude which springs from a sense of favours to come can have prompted the present movement. The statue, therefore, will be an unequivocal record of the fact that the influential native population of the North-West have recognised in Sir William Muir a ruler who honestly sought to promote their welfare. As Moulvi Syud Ahmed said at the Benares meeting, the object of those present was not to review the late Lieutenant-Governor's administration, but "to recall his friendship and love towards individuals, and his civility and kindness towards the public." That Sir William was a friend to the natives his most factious crities will not deny. Indeed, that friendliness, clashing sometimes with the interest of Europeans in the service over which he presided, was thought sometimes to be too prominent in his policy. However, it would be late in the day to discuss that point now. That the native population should look back on his régime with regret is very natural, and, as we say, the character of the proposed memorial is quite in harmony with the fitness of things, as it will, we feel sure, be peculiarly gratifying to the distinguished officer whose career it will commemorate. We may go further, indeed, and applaud the present undertaking from the purely European point of view.—Pioneer.

News from Kabul.—The following Kabul news appears in our Lahor contemporary:—"Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent informs us that a traveller just arrived from Kabul states that Sur-

forms us that a traveller just arrived from Kabul states that Surfuraz Khan, father-in-law of the late Ameer Azim Khan, has been a tempting to excite disaffection amongst the people by saying that the Ameer Sher Ali intended to give over the country to the Eng-1sh, and that he had ordered two cantonments to be laid out for the English troops coming, and that when this took place the condition of the people would become very bad, as after the Ameer should have levied his taxes the British Government would levy their own over again. On hearing this the people of Logri, Pansharie, and Hissarki became very excited, and would have broken into tumult, had not information been brought by a special messenger to the Ameer, who gave orders that Surfaraz Khan should be seized and brought to him. Surfaraz Khan, however, managed to elude his pursuers, on hearing which the Ameer promised the rank of General and a reward of 2,000 rupees to any one who should capture him; and to appease the people the following officers, Sirdars Gulam Nuksband, Ahmud Ali, and Kadeer Khan were despatched by the Ameer to explain matters, and to assure the people that they had been grossly deceived. Shahmurd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, has sent intimation to the Ameer that the Khans of Bajour refuse to pay taxes any longer, and has requested that troops may, therefore, be sent against them to punish them. The Kakurs are said to be on the point of fighting with the Looni Alighans, and have appointed Swasara as the place they intend to Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, son of the late Ameer Afzul Khan, is said to have asked permission from the Russians to invade Turkistan, and in the event of their allowing him he also asked for a supply of arms and men. He was refused permission, but the Sirdar is said to have taken 500 horse with him, and to have gone out on his own hook on a plundering expedition to the banks of the Amoo Darya."

THE FULLER CASE.—An occasional correspondent, in weak health, writes as follows to the Pioneer, on the Fuller case :- " I do not take the smallest interest in Mr. Fuller. My sympathies, even if solicited, would be withheld from a person who pulls his servant's hair and then goes to church. But I have three objections to his Excellency's letter, although I would preface them with saying that no doubt can exist of the high-minded purpose which dictated it. I.—His Excellency has throughout treated the matter as a race question. He supposes that Mr. Leeds, the High Court, and his Honour have all viewed the offence of Mr. Fuller leniently, because he was a European, or passing as such. But this I believe to be a suspicion entirely without foundation. II.—The following sentence in his Excellency's letter involves surely an unintentional sophism:—'In Mr. Fuller's case while the provocation was exceedingly small the hurt was death.' It must be remembered that the argument requires the word 'hurt' here to mean 'voluntary hurt;' now I submit that 'a voluntary hurt of death' must be culpable homicide, and the only question can be whether it amounts to murder. haps the nearest analogy to Mr. Fuller's offence would be knocking a man down in the street, and thus causing him to be run over by a man down in the street, and thus causing into the erin over by an omnibus. The tendency of Hindus to spleen complaints is a moral reason against striking them, not a legal one, unless the existence of disease was known to the striker. If it is a physiological fact, the cole which was made for India ought to have taken it into consideration. But it has not done so. III.—I object in toto to his Excellency implying that servant-beating was formerly a commoner offence. There are obvious reasons why the introduction of a lower

class of Europeans should have led to the greater prevalence of the misconduct. The English gentleman in India, of education and high feeling, never raised his hand against a native. And there lies the mistake of so many who come out fresh to this country; they suppose that the misdemeanours of a few roughs indicate a tone of public feeling. I am quite sure that Mr. Leeds, the Judges of the High Court, and his Honour view the beating of natives in exactly the same light in which his Excellency views it. And yet of course we shall hear in the home papers of the lesson taught the Anglo-Indian community by a nobleman bringing a fresh European mind to the consideration of the relations between the conquering and the conquered races."

AUSTRALIA AND THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.—The Melbourne Argus makes the following remarks relative to the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress of India: - We are sure that the people of these colonies feel themselves quite unable to express their gratitude for the speeches of those members of the House of Com-mons who opposed the Royal Titles Bill, on the ground that the elevation of her Majesty to Imperial dignity might give umbrage to her colonial subjects. It is gratifying, in so prosaic an age at the subjects. to find some of the law-makers of Great Britain gifted with such ardent imaginations, and at the same time crediting us with the possession of such delicate susceptibilities. We can appreciate the compliment, even while modestly acknowledging that it is wholly undeserved; for candour compels us to confess that, so far as our knowledge of public opinion in this colony extends, and so far as we can gauge that of our neighbours, as reflected in the principal news-papers of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand and—we may venture to add—Fiji, nobody's sensibilities have been wounded by the addition of 'Empress of India' to the style and title of our gracious sovereign. We have so long been accustomed to regard ourselves as constituent portions of a great empire, are so habituated to entertain and encourage Imperial sentiments, and are so completely emancipated from the custom of looking at really national questions from the insular and parish-vestry point of view, that the title 'Empress' is very far from being a 'word of fear' to Australian colonists. Our loyalty is rendered to institutions, and not to epithets—to the person of the sovereign, and not to the inscription on a mohur or a rupee. Whatever may have been the occult cause of so remarkable a perturbation of public feeling in the mother country, we can only hope that it will have subsided by the time these lines meet the eyes of our English readers, that they will have made the discovery that their worst apprehensions have been falsified, and that the English Constitution has sustained no perceptible damage by the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's titles. In the meantime we beg to reiterate the assurance that the incident which raised so violent a tempest there did not give rise to the slightest ripple on the placid surface of loyal feeling and patriotic sentiment in the Australian

THE KOHAT AFRIDIS.—Our Rawal Pindi correspondent, writing on July 18, says:—After an interval of monotonous quiet, which had the effect of causing us almost to forget that there existed a misunderstanding between ourselves and our turbulent neighbours, the Afridis, they startled us on the morning of the 15th current into a state of painful consciousness on that score, by making a success ful attack on a party sent out from the garrison at Kohat to bring in a supply of water. The party consisted of an escort of two sowars and two sepoys, with several bhisties and half a dozen mules. They were attacked within a mile of one of the outposts; the Afridie, who were in perdu, fired a volley, which knocked both the sepoys over. They then rushed on the remainder of the party, who, it would appear, being outnumbered and taken by surprise, took to their heels, leaving the mules as booty for the Afridis. These latter gentry possessed themselves of the rifle and accourtements of one of the sepoys who had died from the shot he had received, and with the mules effected a safe retreat into the hills. It was a good morning's work, and one can imagine how satisfied the Afridis must have felt at having executed the same so thoroughly, and with such ease, notwithstanding that they had brave, disciplined British sepoys to contend with. The village people and police of course gave chase, but were too late to retrieve the fortunes of the day, the Afridis not deigning to wait for them. The whole case is being carefully investigated by the authorities, and it is to be hoped some comfortable and reassuring conclusion will be arrived at. To those without the pale of officialdom, however, this coup de main is discouraging, and appears anything but indicative of an improved state of affairs; either the Afridis are of an extraordinarily elastic temperament, or our efforts at bringing them into submission by means of the block-ade have proved ineffectual; the latter I am inclined to opine is the truth. It is very confidently stated here that an expedition will be organised against the Afridis this cold season, and it is only that that will produce any good effect, although, knowing the character of these people, I fear they will always regard the project of a road through the pass with the utmost jealousy, and if ultimately accomplished, they will lose no opportunity of making use of the same. The road will weaken their position, and it is therefore nowise surprising that they should be so strenuously opposed to its being made.—Times of India.

THE HEAT IN THE PUNJAB .- In the Punjab generally, this summer, the heat appears to have been moderate until towards the end of June. There had been an occasional hot day or two, enough to give one an idea of what the heat could be, but relief soon came with a dust-storm or a shower of rain. Such had been the case at Peshawar, which is comparatively shut in by the mountains. By the 3rd of July the well-known heat-haze shut out the mountains from the sight at Peshawar. It is commonly said there that so long as the mountains near the Kaibar and other parts of the mountains which bound the valley are visible, the heat is moderate. After the third the heat went on increasing, until it became most trying even to the hardiest, and many cases of heat-stroke occurred among the troops, the first fatal case occurring in the 8th (the King's) Regiment. In the other European (the 51st) Regiment some fifteen cases were admitted, but the mortality does not appear to have been great. Natives also were struck down by the terrible heat. It is stated that even in a room cooled by a thermantidote the thermometer showed a temperature of 96° Fahr.; and that at night the temperature scarcely fell at all. In a mess-room during dinner, the temperature is stated to have been 102° Fahr., long after sunset. Other stations, in and near the Peshawar valley, experienced similar weather, such as seldom has been felt. At Nowshera out of a small garrison, the result was some six deaths among the Europeans, besides a number of natives, who were said to have died on the road. A party of invalids were being conveyed in doolies to Cherat, and six of the dooly-bearers were stricken down and died. At Attok—a very hot station—situated on and surrounded by rocks and rocky hills, at the entrance of the Peshawar valley, several cases of heat-stroke occurred in the European garrison of under two hundred men, three of them proving fatal.

The only medical officer in the station was seized, but recovered. It is said that the thermometer in the hospital there stood above 100° Fahr. for several days, scarcely falling at night. At Peshawar thermantidotes have now been sanctioned for use in barrack rooms; and some fifty were ready for issue some days ago. Even at Murree, at about 7,500 feet above the sea-level, the heat during this time was uncomfortable, and the weather altogether relaxing. Rain-clouds hung about the mountains for days, but discharged no rain, until the 8th July, when rain was ushered in by a violent thunderstorm. The air is much cooler, but "muggy." Rain has fallen every day in heavy showers since the 8th, and yet the clouds seem as much charged with rain as ever. Murree is not so well filled this year as usual, partly owing to the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The usual gaieties of the station seem not unlikely to be marred by the appearance of cholera in the station. This disease has lately been epidemic in Kashmir; and its progress towards Punjab borders has been watched. The authorities had established a sort of quarantine at Kohala, on the Jhelam, on the border of the Kashmir territory, two marches from Marri. English travellers were allowed to pass into British territory; but their native servants were detained for eight days. How far this plan was productive of good may be questioned; but the important fact is that two fatal cases of cholera are officially announced as having occurred at Marri on the 15th. They were two children of European parents. Two more seizures have occurred,—natives. It is said that in all these cases there is traceable communication with people from the infected districts beyond our border. Up to the 19th inst. four more cases are reported as having occurred in Marri, two of them fatal.—Times of India, July 28.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 24. Str. City of Manchester, Liverpool.—25. Str. Burmah, Singapore; str. Asis, Colombo; Queen's Cliff, Bombay.—27. Str. Mecca, Bombay; Compta, Mauritius; Daphne, Liverpool; Latona, Mauritius.—29. Majostic, Liverpool; Nyverheid, Fort Alfred.—30. Niobe, London; Loch Ard, London; Star of Albion, London; Amaranth, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July 25. Str. Queen Victoria, London.—28. Str. Nepaul, Southampton.—27.

Woodburn, London; Silhet, London; str. Dacca, Bombay.—28. Hartfield, Mauritius; Glengarry, Liverpool; Palais Galien, Bourbon.—29. Benledi, London.—30.

Str. Patas, Bombay; str. Meinam, Galle; Staffordshire. New York; Arundel, Mauritius.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Ang. 1, 1876.
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# Madras.

#### STATION TALK.

Ongole, July 18.—Next to the blessing of God on the country between Nellore and Guntoor nothing is of more importance than the early completion of the East Coast Canal; situated as we are here at Ongole, with four wide rivers between us and Nellore, and with one only a few miles to the north, and another twenty miles to the west, for two or three months in the year we are virtually on an island measuring twenty miles from north to south and twenty eight miles from east to west. Hence, of course, communication with Madras is next to impossible. In fact, frequently we have not the mail for several days in succession. Even when the roads and rivers are passable the hire for a cart carrying 600 pounds or thereabouts is from Rs. 18 to Rs. 24. Hence it is easy to see that the ryot or native merchant here has but a poor prospect before him, unless something is done to reduce the price of carrying to Madras. This is naturally a rich country, and only needs developing to become as eminent in agriculture, &c., as it is now in the superior breed of its cattle; for with Ongole as a centre, a circle with a radius of twenty-five miles would include that country which produces the far famed "Nellore cows." The canal being a fact, produces the far famed "Nellore cows." The canal being a tact, the salt produced at Kanuparte, Birumgoonta, and at the other pans in this section, which is now generally distributed by means of pack bullocks and donkeys would find its way to Madras largely and then be distributed by rail—a great saving of time and of money to the consumer. Another idea:—When the East Coast Canal is completed, cannot the iron in Ongole Hills be utilised? According to examinations made by R. Bruce Foote, Esq., of the Geological Survey, in seven places in the Ongole Hills, 50 per cent. or thereabouts, magnetic iron crops out of the ground. 50 per cent., or thereabouts, magnetic iron crops out of the ground. These places can all be reached by carts or tramway. A branch canal could be dug to Ongole without any great expense. These things being so, it seems too bad that we have to buy iron dug and smelted in England, while whole hills full of ore of a superior bind are as it were laughing at us. I believe that Governrior kind are, as it were, laughing at us. I believe that Government is anxious to have the Canal dug, and is ready to have any number of coolies at work, and to foot the bills. The late district engineer, Mr. J. Smith, calculated, so I learn, that it would take seventeen years to complete the canal. The present engineer thinks it may be done in four years. But it seems to me that it might be done in half that time and then leave a wide margin for play. In fact, I think that about 2,000 Irishmen, if they would work as they did when they built the Panama railroad or the Pacific railroad, would wheel the dirt out and open the canal from Madras to the Kistna in about ten months. However that might be, we can if necessary wait four years, but hope it will be no longer time in being dug.—Athenœum Correspondent.

Mr. Carey, an Accountant in the Telegraph Department at Karachi, has been committed to the Bombay Criminal Sessions on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

## Miscellaneous.

THE MADRAS PIER.—They are still tipping in hundreds of wagon loads of material into the sea from the end of our harbour pier, yet the work has not advanced one foot in the last five weeks. Neptune is mistaking the stones for foot-balls, and laughing at "departmental" engineering; while the Government, nothing disconcerted, are paying the piper at the expense of the public.— Madras Mail, July 28.

THE VISIT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE MAHARAJAN OF Mysor.—Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner of Mysor, accompanied by Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Division, Captain Wilson, the Tutor, Mrs. Hay, and Mrs. Pearce, made a visit to his Highness the Maharajah and the Ranees at the Palace on Wednesday last. The visit lasted nearly three hours, and the usual two salutes of 13 guns were fired upon the Commissioner's arrival and departure.—Madras Mail, July 28.

THE WYNAD.—The Ukamand paper hears that the annexation of the whole of Wynad to the Nilgiris has been decided upon, though the decree will not be made public for some little time, and that Mr. Barlow is to be appointed Commissioner. Rumour also says that the chief opponent of the measure, Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., finding the tide running too strongly, has withdrawn his opposition on the ground that his objection was merely to the transfer of a portion of the Wynad.

THE LATE LORD HASTINGS.—The remains of the late Lord Hastings, who was struck down by jungle fever while out shooting on the Anamallay Hills, and died in the Travellers' Bungalow at Tanjor in December last, are to be conveyed to England immediately. His relatives at home have, it is reported, written to Dr. Burnell, C.S., the Sessions Judge of Tanjor, thanking him for his kind attention to the deceased during his dying hours, and begging of him to make the necessary arrangements for the yearly conveyance of the remains per P. and O. steamer to England.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The ninth annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association is to be held at Bangalore on Wednesday, the 6th of September, and the following days. The committee has just published its programme. The prize of the occasion is the Bangalore Cup, value Rs. 500, to be shot for by teams (eight of all ranks) from each corps serving in the Presidency; seven rounds at 200 yards, and seven at 500 yards. Major W. Franklin, the hon. secretary to the committee, may be consulted about the other prizes, and the various rules and regulations.

Mysor.—Mr. Saunders, c.B., the Chief Commissioner, returned to Bangalor from Mysor on Wednesday last. It was thought that Mr. Saunders's stay at Mysor would have been longer, but it seems that his pleasant manner has greatly soothed the Ranees, who had a number of small grievances of their own, which have not been made public, and are not perhaps important enough to merit that distinction. A Bangalor paper reports that they are at an end, and that is enough. A grievance has, however, arisen, as the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Mysor Army is to be abolished. The reason for this step is said to be that the only troops Mysor can boast of are a few regiments of native cavalry and infantry known as Silladars and Barr, a very insignificant number for which so high an officer as a Commander-in-Chief is not required. The Dalvoy, as this officer is called, is highly indignant at the affront, as he considers it to be, but the abolition of his command raises the question of native armies, their extent and efficiency.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

THE POOR WHITE QUESTION.—It would seem that in benighted Madras they have effectually grappled with the poor white difficulty, and solved what would appear to be looked upon here as an insoluble and solved what would appear to be looked upon nere as an insoluce knot. This has been accomplished through the agency of a Friend-in-Need Society, which is, we see, at present, presided over by the Archdeacon of Madras. Its object is to relieve destitute Europeans and Eurasians, and in every district of the presidency it has local committees; so that the personal needs, the fitness, and the worthiness of each applicant for help can be readily investigated, and each case dealt with on its own merits. This seems to us the salient case dealt with on its own merits. This seems to us the salient feature in the Madras Friend-in-Need Society—a feature we in Bengal must imitate, if we really mean to grapple with the poor white question. Of our obligation to do this, and to do it at once, enough has been said to convince anyone who has ears to hear. But Bengal is busy, and is apathetic, over and above its business. our shame be it said, there seems but little hope of the public here initiating anything so comprehensive as this Friend-in-Need Society. Clearly, then, it behoves the Government to step in—the Government must, sooner or later, if only for safety's sake step in —between European destitution, and the lawlessness, loss of prestige, and oppression of villagers in the Mofussil which it entails, to leave alone other considerations.—Englishman.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD INGOTS.—The Madras Government have ust come in, through the Collector of the Kistna district, for a tidy little sum in gold ingots. It appears that a native, while digging on his lands to lay the foundation of a house he was building, came upon some buried treasure—hid away goodness only knows when. He removed the two chatties in which the gold lay to his house, and there re-buried them. Unfortunately for himself he

made confidents of his wives, who, although enjoined to the strictest secrecy, spread the news all over the village before many days had passed. The news of the reported "find" soon reached the ears of the district revenue official, who called upon the finder to give up the treasure, which did not belong to him but to Government, the lawful owners of all unclaimed property, at the same time promising him a decent reward. The finder, however, denied that any treasure had been discovered by him; but the official was not to be hoodwinked; further inquiries were made, and satisfied that this statement was false, he ordered that the suspected man's house be searched. The search resulted in the discovery of the chatties and the gold buried in a corner of his hut, and as it was clearly shown that he never intended to give up any portion of the treasure to Government, the whole amount of treasure—some lac-and-a-half of rupees in gold ingots—was confiscated, and not so much as a pie given him as reward. The above amount, it is said, is to be made over to the Local Fund Board of the Kistna district for the construction of a new trunk road, and for the planting of trees on either side of that road.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BIEBER .- Captain M. Bieber, of the 13th Hussars, now stationed at Lucknow, who was a first-class passenger from Mettapollam to Bangalor, fell out of the carriage in which he was travelling on the 24th July. He appears to have fallen on to a bridge, and then dropped through to the ground beneath at the 164th mile, between Coopum and Collar Road stations. He was found in the morning by a gang maistry of the Engineers' Department, with his body covered with blood, but he appeared to be conscious. The maistry had him removed at once to a trolly with the intention of conveying him to the Colarr-oad Station, but the the intention of conveying him to the Colarr-oad Station, but the trolly was overtaken by the 8.30 A.M. passenger train from Bangalor, when the train was stopped by the guard and driver, and Captain Bieber was taken on to Jollarpett, where the Railway Apothecary was waiting to receive him. On examination it was found that he was badly hurt in the knee, on the chest just above the heart, and that the right jaw was fractured. It was thought advisable that he should at once be removed to Bangalor, and he was accordingly taken on by the 2.10 P.M. train, accompanied by the apothecary and two assistants from the Jollarpett station, arrangements having been previously made that a surgeon should be in attendance to take charge of him at the Bangalor station. It seems that the unfortunate gentleman was standing at the door of the carriage, which unaccountably opened, and he fell out. The accident was not known to anyone in the 12.50 A.M. train by which he was travelling; and he was not missed till the arrival of the train at Bangalor, when his servant informed the station-master that his master was not to be found. The station-master, supposing he had been left behind, telegraphed to several stations, and in reply heard from Jollarpett of the sad accident.—Madras Mail.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 26. Str. Socotra, Bombay; Mars, London; Iran Jacques, Covelong; Arakan, Covelong.—28. Str. El Dorado, London; str. Canara, Calcutta.—29. Palmyra, Cape Town; str. Nepaul, Calcutta; Hippogriffe, Moulmein.—30. Str. Oriental, Rangoon.—31. George Watson, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. Per str. Socotra.-From NEGAPATAM.-Mr. R. Turner. From Colombo.-Mr.

Per str. Socotra.—From Negarata...—Mr. H. W. Lushington.
Per str. Canara.—From Vizagaratam.—Mr. H. W. Lushington.
Per str. Nepaul.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. J. C. Lees, Mr. G. F.
Allen, and Mr. G. H. James. For Surz.—Mr. J. Negropoli. For Southampton.—
Major and Mrs. Bowie, Mr. E. C. Fisher, Mr. L. Harrison, Mr. R. Shices, two
Misses Smeaton, Mr. J. Beanlord, Mr. T. Whitrow, Rev. and Mrs. J. Anderson,
Mr. F. P. Downing, and Mrs. Culchetts.
Per str. Oriental.—From Coconada.—Captain Porteous and Mr. C. Van Ingen.
From Rangoon.—Major and Mrs. R. T. Humond, Mr. R. Miller, and Mr. O'Hars
and two infants.

DEPARTURES.

and two infants.

DEPARTURES.

July 26. General Caulfield, London, via Coast; str. Almora, London, via Suez Canal.—27. Iran Jacques, Calcutta; Aracan, Calcutta.—28. Str. Socotra, Calcutta.—29. Str. Canara, Bombay; Athene, London, via Havre.—30. Diadem, Rangoon, via Negapatam; Rajah of Cochin, Coconada; Kingdom O'Fife, London; str. Negapatam; Canara, Bombay; Athene, London; Str. Negapatam; Canara, Southermyton.

Paul, Southampton.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Almora.—From Calcutta.—For Colombo.—Mr. Mitchell. For Lobdon.

—Mrs. and Miss Pilley and four children, Col. and Mrs. Tennant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Vere, Lieut. cel. Foote, Lieut. Golding, and Mr. Laidler and child. From Madden.—For Adden.—Lieut. col. W. H. Rowland. For London.—Col. and Mrs. Jones and six children, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Nordmann and three children, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Merry and infant, Mr. C. E. Crawley, Mrs. Watters, Mr. W. F. Thomas, Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Mr. H. D. Steeves, Mr. and Mrs. Goodsir, Mr. G. R. Goodsir, Miss Dyer, any Mr. M. Gluson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepaul.— From Madras.—For Southampton.—
Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Gribble and two children, Miss Boncelein, Mr. G. Reynolds.
and Mrs. Kirby Johnson. For Aden.—Mr. G. Thornhill. For Galle.—Mr,
Downall.

THE Government has sanctioned the annexation of the Wynad to the Nilgiri District.

BUSHIR.—The following telegram has been received by the Government of India from the Resident at Bushir:—" Persian quarantine is removed at Bushir, but owing to alleged uncertain state of health on Persian border, Baghdad Council of Health has imposed quarantine of fifteen days on all persons and vessels entering Turkish Arabia by sea and land from Shastar to Bushir. Please inform Bombar." inform Bombay."

# Bombay.

APPALLING INTELLIGENCE.—On the 17th June all the Paris papers announced, on the authority of the Havas Telegraph Agency, the appalling intelligence that the ship Mousson had blown up in Bombay harbour. All the shipping lists were searched in vain for the name of such a ship, and at last the insurance offices stopped inquiry on learning the real fact, that the south-west monsoon had burst at Bombay.—Argus.

THE WATER WORKS.—We hear that the water pipes for the fourteen-inch Mazagon main are not unlikely to form the subject of a lawsuit. They were sent out in the Atalanta, and it is alleged that a number of them have been damaged during the voyage. The consignees, it is reported, refuse to take delivery in consequence, and an active correspondence is going on between them and the steamer's agents, Messrs. Nicol and Co.—Times of India.

SIR P. WODEHOUSE'S SUCCESSOR.—Writing about Sir P. Wodehouse's successor, the Englishman revives its statement, made two months back, that Sir Bartle Frere had been offered the opportunity of returning, from next year, to his former gubernatorial post. At the time of our mentioning this, adds our contemporary, we remarked that there could be little likelihood of Sir Bartle Frere accepting the offer. Apart from the growing weight of age, we could searcely expect that the newly-made becomes the series of the series could scarcely expect that the newly-made baronet would be willing to exchange the comparatively light work of the Home Council and the considerable personal influence he exercises there for the anxious responsibility and, often, hard work of an executive ruler, though the emoluments are worth the attention of many a baronet. -Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN .-- News received from Mussowah to July 12 is to the effect that 2,000 troops that had arrived there from Egypt would return, as an understanding had been arrived at between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Khedive having forrived at between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Khedive having forwarded handsome presents to King John, the relief of the troops still in Abyssinia is, however, ordered by fresh drafts from Egypt. News has lately been received from Hurrar or Hodeida. The Sultan of the Foodhlee and Yafarr tribes propose visiting Aden shortly in connection with their long standing dispute regarding the water-supply. The claims of the owners of dhows destroyed by H.M.S. Thetis have been disposed of, and the compensation awarded paid them. 24,627 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of June with supplies and merchandise.—G. R. GOODERLLOW. Acting Resident. Aden Goodfellow, Acting Resident, Aden.

DEATH AT ADEN.—A Bombay contemporary says:—"Quite lately the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry was sent to take its tour of duty at Aden; and in due course Captain Dalmahoy. Wing Subaltern, proceeded to Perim on detachment duty. He had not been there very long before the apothecary, who, with the detachment of sepoys, shared his exile, signalled a passing steamer to give notice at Aden that Captain Dalmahoy was alarmingly ill, and requesting that another officer might be sent off promptly to relieve him. The officer commanding at Aden at once detached an officer to take his place, and Captain Dalmahoy was brought to Aden, and sent home by the next P. and O. steamer. He died, however, three days after the steamer left Aden, and was buried at sea. The officer commanding the 6th N. I. at Aden, Colonel Ker, has not apparently found Perim agree with him, for he has been ordered to England on medical certificate."

A SUMMARY SUIT.—On Friday last at the High Court, a summary suit was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, in which Jaitha Acka sued Sidney Laman Blanchard, Charles Ackrill, and Jaitha Acka sued Sidney Laman Blanchard, Charles Ackrill, and Poondlik Govind to recover Rs. 1,100 on three promissory notes. The first of the notes, dated 22nd of June last, was for Rs. 200, and bore interest at 36 per cent. per annum, while the second and third, both dated a week later, which were, for Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 respectively, bore interest at 30 per cent. per annum. The summons was served on the first and third defendants, but not on the second defendant, Mr. Ackrill, who has left Bombay. The claim being proved and there being no appearance for defendants, his Lordship proved, and there being no appearance for defendants, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff against the defendants Mr. Blanchard and Poondlik Govind, for Rs. 1,100, with interest on Rs. 200 at 36 per cent. per annum from 22nd of June last, and on Rs. 200 at 30 per cent. from 30th of June last, with costs Rs. 270, and further interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

THE KHELAT MISSION.—Major Sandeman's negotiations with his Highness the Khan of Khelat are, we hear, progressing well. Jam Ali from Lus Beyla, together with Sirdars Gour Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Chahar Khan and others of Jalawan, joined the camp at Mustag on the 5th inst. The Khan and all his chiefs are now assembled, so that if a settlement is really to be made between them it must soon be brought about. Should the Khan and his chiefs come to terms and observe them, the administration of Khelat will cease to be a cause of anxiety for the present, and we shall have secured the good-will of all parties in that state—a result which could hardly have been obtained by more direct interference. Major Sandeman appears to have acted with great judgment and

caution in conciliating the hostile factions, and has, as far as we have learnt, fully justified the confidence with which we regarded his appointment to head the Khelat mission. Colonel Munro, Colonel Munro, Commissioner of Derajat, returned to his head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan some time ago, but he continues to form the medium of communication between the Government and Major Sandeman. The date of the return of Major Sandeman and his escort to Jacobabad will, we presume, depend upon the length of time it may take to conclude a definite adjustment of the differences between the Khan and his chiefs.—*Pioneer*, July 26.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL BOWEN.—Colonel Bowen, second-in-command of H.M.'s 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, has accepted the terms of the Retirement scheme and left the service. It is no mere form of speech to say that in Colonel Bowen Govern-ment loses a valuable officer. He was well known as being one of the smartest and best regimental officers in the Bombay army, and he is a man who can ill be spared. He entered the army in June, 1844, and has consequently served thirty-two years. He saw service first in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1844-45, being present at the storming and capture of the fine old port of Punalla, which many a time and oft sheltered Sivajee when some more than usually audacious act made the Mussulman hunt him into his strongholds in days that seem a very long way off now. Colonel Bowen was also in the campaign against Persia in 1856-57, was present at the bombardment of Mohumra, and received the medal with clasp. He was also in Abyssinia with the 3rd N.L.I., and commanded it temporarily there and subsequently in Poona, the then commandant having been invalided to England. Colonel Bowen was appointed second in command in 1868, and as during ten years he has not been fortunate enough to succeed permanently to the command, he has, like many others who find the seniority system tool tedious, taken advantage of the Retirement scheme. A strict disciplinarian, he was most kind and indulgent to the sepoys. His retirement makes the number up to seventeen, and search and Colonel Jacob and Colonel Mills have not in seventeen, and as Colonel Jacob and Colonel Mills have sent in their papers, there will only remain one vacancy for the current year. Colonel Jacob will be succeeded in command of the 22nd N.I. by Colonel Nuttall.—Times of India, Aug. 4.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 28. Str. Coconada, Bussorah; str. Khandalla, Calcutta.—29. Tiverton.

London; Florence Treat, Liverpool.—30. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; Fortune, Liverpool.—40; Tiber, Kurrachee; Waterloo, Liverpool.—40g. 1. Oithana, Liverpool.—2. Str. Surat, London; Bessie, Liverpool.—3. Str. Precurser, Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surst. — From Southampton. — For Bombay. —

Rev. J. and Mrs. Slater, Master Slater and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harwood and

two children, Mrs. S. Harwood, Mrs. H. Roberts and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. P.

Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhell, Mr. W. Price, Mrs. Mills, Miss Peters, Mr. Laughlia,

Mr. Willock, and Mr. R. W. Bulman.

DEPARRTUES.

July 28. Str. Pekin, Southampton.—29. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal; Grasmere, Duwkirk; Chrysolite, Bassein.—31. The Royal Family, Elephant Point.—Aug. 1. Str. Batavia. Gence, &c.—2. Str. Goconada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—3. H.M.S. Rifleman, Trincomale; str. Goa. Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Mr. Main and Mr. Hartley. For Brindisi.—Mr. T. A. LeMesurier. For Venice.—
Col. Boulderson.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Mr. G. Bonifaco, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. W. Fray, and Mr. B. H. Anderson.
For Brindisi.—Dr. F. W. Higginson, Capt. W. E. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and infant,
Mr. J. H. Edward, Mr. F. Davidson, Dr. E. B. Ruttledge, Mr. H. A. Firth, Mr. R.
T. Wingate, Mr. R. S. Eaton, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. J. Davidson. For Venice.—
Mr. J. B. Braddon, Mr. J. E. Etlinger, and Col. C. W. Dun. For Suez.—Mr. Siete
and Monsr. Quinement.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 4, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN. 6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ... House Rato 118 ... ... ... ... EXCHANGES. On London Banks Bills—6 months' sight, per rupee ....
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# Ceylon.

A TAMIL JOURNAL .- The Moormen of Colombo, "in view of their rising importance, and the present position of affairs in Turkey," have established a newspaper, published in the Tamil vernacular. It is designated *Puthinalankari*, which, being freely interpreted, means, "The Embellished Lady of News." Some of the native journals of India have most fanciful and oftentimes grandiloquent titles, but this is the most gallant we have yet come across, and seems somewhat of an anachronism in the mouths of Moormen, whose seclusion of their women is most complete. Perhaps the Moormen consider there is some connection between ships -the winged messengers by sea-and newspapers, and that the sex is the same in both cases.

FORGERY.—On Wednesday at the Criminal Session Supreme Court, David Fernando, clerk or draftsman, S.G.O., who was convicted last week for forgery and uttering, and Benjo, a bookbinder victed last week for forgery and uttering, and Benjo, a bookbinder in the Record-office, were charged with conspiring to defraud the Crown of certain lands (about 4,000 acres in extent); forging various entries in a Register of Kandyan Grants kept in the Record-office, and maliciously and wilfully destroying certain public documents. To give the forged deeds the appearance of genuine documents of 1821, specially prepared ink was used, composed of Indian ink, lake, and other materials. One of the parties concerned in the forgery, George Elapathe, in favour of whose father the grants were made out, turned Queen's evidence. The concerned in the lorgery, George Elapathe, in lavour of whose father the grants were made out, turned Queen's evidence. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced, David Fernando be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for six months, to commence from the expiration of the eight years to which he had been already sentenced, and Benjo to hard labour for three years. The evidence showed extraordinary carelessness on the part of the Government,

with regard to the custody of documents of great importance, on which the presiding judge remarked.—Ceylon Times, July 22.

THE BISHOP AND THE MISSIONARIES.—Dr. Copplestone, the ritualistic Bishop of Colombo, has put his foot down upon the missionaries in Ceylon of the Church Missionary Society, by the withdrawal of the licenses from twelve of their number who refused to submit to his wish to be informed, whenever he desired it, of any appointment to any spiritual office, lay or clerical in the Church. any appointment to any spiritual office, lay or clerical in the Church. They have one and all refused to submit to his authority in this form, and they have, it is said, the support of the parent society at home. A good deal of interest is felt by the missionaries of the same society in Bombay as Dr. Mylne, our new ritualistic Bishop, will, probably, make similar attempts in his diocese before long. Should he do so, perhaps the little spark in Ceylon may create a great fire, the dimensions of which we will not attempt to measure. A telegram from Colombo states that Bishon Copplestone's inhibit A telegram from Colombo states that Bishop Copplestone's inhibition against twelve missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, who are accused of contumacy, continues to cause considerable excitement. Several large meetings have been held, and the strongest expressions of disapproval of the Bishop's conduct have been given vent to. An appeal to Bishop Gell, of Madras, acting Metropolitan, is being prepared. Church Missionary work is suspended. Only one missionary possesses a license from the parent society at home who support the missionaries. The Bishop demands complete control over the missionaries, their catechists, congregations and services. These demands the missionaries are resolved to resist.—

Rombau Gazette. Bombay Gazette.



# Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 29.)

ALLEN, W. G., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Bahawalpur, is posted to the Shajabad div.

the Shajabad div.

ATKINS, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., is app. to the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., with the temp. rank of dep. examiner. Mr. Atkins joined that office on July 17.

BAGOT, Lieut. C. H., R.E., supt. of instruction, sappers and miners, is graded to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 4th grade, from April 11.

BECHER, A. R., offic. examiner, P.W. accounts, Hyderabad, is transfd. to

Oudb.

Brand, W. H., dep. examiner (tempy. rank), N.W.P., is temporarily deputed to the P.W.D. secretariat of the Govt. of India for special duty.

Cardew, C. E., asst. locomotive superint., is posted to the Rajputana

State Railway. DAMANT—SHADWELL.—Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., asst. comr. of Cachar, and Mr. J. B. Shadwell, extra asst. comr. of the Khasi and Jainta Hills, are app. to determine the boundary between the Khasi and Jain-

Hills, are app. to determine the boundary between the Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist. and the dist. of Cachar.

DUMAYNE, T. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transfd. from No. 2 Jaipur div. to No. 4 Haldibari div.

ELLIS, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Ghotki div.

FLOYD, W. C. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar State Railway, returned to duty on July 13, from the priv. leave granted him, and relieved Lieut. W. H. Johnstone, R. E., of the charge of the Ghat sub div., Ghat div. on the 17th inst.

div., on the 17th inst. HAWKES, F. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, No. 3 Rungpore branch div., made over charge of Parbatipur sub div. to Supervisor Mr. Hamilton,

made over charge of Parbatipur sub div. to Supervisor Mr. Hamilton, and joined the office of the engr. in chief on July 10.

James, W. E. A., asst. superint. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, from June 8.

LUARD.—The services of Major C. H. Luard, R.E., deputy consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guranteed Railways, Calcutta, are plead termine at the disposal of the Financial Dept for employment placed tempy, at the disposal of the Financial Dept. for employment as office, mint master, Calcutta.

MCDONELL.—The services of W. F. McDonell, v.c., Bengal C.S., are re-

placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, from the 19th inst.

MATHEW, G. F., is posted to the Rajputana State Railway, as asst. to the

manager of that line. LUARD, Major C. II., R.E., is app. to offic. as master of H.M.'s Mint at Calcutta, during the abs. of Col. Tennant, and received charge on

July 19.

OLDHAM.—The transfer of Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner of P.W. accounts, from Hyderabad to Oudh, is canc.

Pearson.—The services of the Rev. A. C. Pearson are tempy placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Phear, Hon. J. B., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on July 19

Jul<del>v</del> 19.

July 19.

Rennick, Capt. H. De P., asst. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists., to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from June 6.

Scott, Lieut. D. A., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the establishment under the director of State railways, is app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, during the abs. of Major C. H. Luard, R.E.

Strachey, Hon. Sir J., K.C.S.I., made over charge of the office of Lieut. gov., N.W.P., to Sir G. Couper, Bart., C.B., on July 25.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the death of Navigating Sub Lieut. C. George, R.N.,
asst. superint. of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Dept., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following proms.

Mr. M. Chapman, asst. superint., 2nd grade, on furlough in Europe, to be asst. superint., 1st grade, from the date on which he returns to

Mr. P. J. Falle, asst. superint., 3rd grade, to be asst. superint., 2nd

grade. Mr. W. T. Lyon, asst. comr., in charge of the Inland Customs Dept. at the Samblar Lake, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade, from 1st. inst., to fill an existing vacancy.

Examinations in the Native Languages.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following appears in the Punjab Gazette:—

Messrs. L. M. Jacob and G. H. Pargiter, asst. engrs. attached to the Bari Doab Canal circle, passed the colloqual language on June 23.

Lieut. J. F. Hewson, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on July 8.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on July 3:—

Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 19.)

Mr. C. W. Bolton, office, joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, Moorshedabad, is apptd. to act until further orders in the 2nd grade of asst. comrs., and is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. C. W. Bolton.

Mr. J. Whitmora, office, joint mag. and dep. coll. Doomka, in the

Mr. J. Whitmore, office. joint mag. and dep. coll., Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transfd. to the Sudder station of the dist. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, officg. dist. and sess. judge, Shahabad, is confirmed

in that appt.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, asst. settlement officer, Chittagong, is apptd. to act temporarily, in addition to his other duties, as mag. and coll. of Chit-

tagong.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C.S., is posted to the Sudder station of the 24Pergunnahs as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, on his being

Fergunians as a John mag, and dep. con. of the 1st grade, on his owing relieved of his present appt. as acting mag. and coll. of Chittagong. Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart, office, mag. and coll., Hooghly, is apptd. to act as comr. of the Orissa div., and as supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, or until further orders.

The following appts. will have effect from the date of Col. Pughe's resignation of his appt. of inspr. gen. of police:—
Mr. H. Hankey to be inspr. gen. of police.
Mr. W. H. D'Oyley to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. Kemble to be inspr. gen. of jails, but to continue to act as mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Purneah.

Mr. A. Mackenzie to be mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. H. Wilson to be mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, but to con-

tinue to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. S. Beadon to be lat inspr. of registration offices, but to continue to offic. as senior supt. of survey.

Mr. J. Crawfurd to be under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. C. E. Buckland is apptd to be asst sec. to the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date of Mr. Cotton's appt. to be jun. sec., but to continue, on deputation, as private sec. to the lieut. gov.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, on his return from priv. leave, to offic. as asst.

sec. until farther orders.

Mr. H. H. Risley, B.A., asst. mag., now officg. as asst. sec., on being relieved by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, is posted to Midnapore.

Mr. R. F. Guise, officg. asst. supt. of police, Rungpore, is transfd. to

the dist. of Bhagulpore.

Dr. G. W. Bell is apptd. to act as civil med. officer of Pooree during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. C. J. Jackson, or until further orders. Surg. H. W. Hill, office civil surg. of Pooree, is apptd. to act as civil surg. of Monghyr during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. H. B. Purves,

or until further orders.

Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., office. civil surg. of Monghyr, is apptd. to act until further orders as civil surg. of Hooghly.

Mr. R. W. Nicholson, asst. sub. dep. opium agent, Fatebgurh, is apptd. to act as sub. dep. agent, Lucknow, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Armstrong, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined the appt.

Mr. R. Currie is apptd. to act as asst. sub. dep. opium agent, Fatchgurh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. W. Nicholson, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined that

appt.

Major J. G. Forbes, suptg. engr., Soane Circle, is apptd. to be a comr. of the municipality of Arrah, under Sec. 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1876.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 26.)

Mr. E. J. Barton, offic. mag. and coll., Backergunge, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., with effect from June 20, the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter joined his acting app. as dist. and sessions judge of Sarun.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, offic. dep. comr., Cooch Behar, is vested with the powers of a coll, under Act X. of 1870, in the dist. of Julpigoree, for the purpose of acquiring lands required for a portion of one of the emigration

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell having returned on Nov. 26, 1874, from the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd idem, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

Mr. J. R. Hand, dep. mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is posted to Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnaha

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the dist. school committee of Dinagepore:

Messrs. W. J. Kilby and A. F. Watson.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 22.)

H.H. the Lieut, gov. has been pleased to make the following apps. and postings:

Mr. J. Laing, offic. dist. supt. of police, Basti, to offic. in the same capacity at Allahabad, during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Smyth, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bijnor, to offic. in the same capacity at Muzaffarnagar, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. W. Williams, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Davis, offic. dist. supt. of police, Meerut, to offic. in the same capacity at Agra, during the abs. on leave of Capt. C. H. Cantor, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. J. Wallace, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, offic as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, from March 27 to May 3 last, both dates

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following proms.:-

With effect from July 4, Mr. W. R. Benson, offic. judge, Benares, to be dist. judge, v. Mr. C. Grant, dec.
Mr. C. Robertson, offic. mag. and coll., Mirzapur, to be a mag. and coll.,

v. Mr. Benson.

Mr. J. S. Machintosh, offic. jun. sec. to Govt., to be jun. sec. to Govt., v. Mr. Robertson.

Mr. R. Smeaton, offic. under sec. to Govt., to be 1st asst. sec., v. Mr. Machintosh, but to continue to offic. as under sec. to Govt.

With reference to Notific. No. 137g-c, dated 1st inst., Sergt. G. Reynolds, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, joined the Agra dist., Agra provincial div., on June 27 last.

Under Chapter III., sect. 10 of the Civil Leave Code, sixteen months' barkation, is granted to Mr. E. J. Hunt, exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. H. G. Passanah, asst. engr., 2nd grade, special drainage works div., returned on July 11 from the priv. leave granted to him in Notific. No. 345E, dated March 9; the unexpired portion of his leave, viz., one month, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Major C. S. Thomson, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, are

The services of Major C. S. Homson, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr. C. G. Palmer, offic. exec. engr., Etawah div., Ganges Canal, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on the 3rd inst.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, Allahabad dist., Allahabad provincial div., is placed on special duty in the P.W. secretariat, Allahabad, till further orders. till further orders.

With reference to Notific, No. 95E-c, dated 3rd ult., Mr. T. E. Heaford,

exec. engr., 1st grade, will also be ex officio asst. sec. to this Govt. in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, during Capt. Shepherd's abs.

One month's priv. leave is granted to Mr. W. A. Francken, asst. engr., 1st grade, and dep. supt., Roorkee workshops, with effect from Aug. 22, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 20.)

Capt. J. Burne, officg. asst. polit. agent and supt., Bahawalpur State, is apptd. to offic. as polit. agent and supt. of that state, during the abs.

of Lieut. col. C. C. Minchin.

Mr. R. M. Dane, asst. comr., Lahore, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of July 10, the unexpired portion of the examination leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette*, noti-

fication No. 2,290, dated July 3, is hereby cancelled.

Major H. V. Riddell, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Bombay on July 4, on return from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G.G.O.

No. 479, dated May 5, 1875.

Dr. W. P. Dickson, in med. charge of the civil and irrigation dept. estab. at Rupar, and also in med. and exec. charge of the jail at that place, has obtained priv. leave of absence for two months, with effect from the forenoon of July 4.

Hon. surg. J. Rehill, civil surg. of Sirsa, is apptd. to the med. charge of the civil and irrigation dept. estab. at Rupar, and also to the med. and executive charge of the jail at that place, as a temp. arrangement, during the absence of Dr. W. P. Dickson.

Mr. F. T. Hewson, asst. comr., was detained at Lahore on special duty from Feb. 5 to Feb. 14, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. S. Staphens, officer, and distributed of public in transformed to

Mr. E. S. Stephens, office asst. dist. supt. of police, is transferred to Mooltan as a tempy. arrangement, and during the absence of Mr. Hatchell.

Mr. L. Heath, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, officiated as exec. engr. of the Karnal div. from forenoon of Jan. 3 to afternoon of Jan. 20.

Mr. W. H. Davis, asst. engr., and Mr. J. Sullivan, overseer, on retrans. fer from the Delhi and Umballa-road div. to the Hill-roads div., left the former div. on the afternoon of Dec. 20, 1875, and joined the latter div. on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. G. W. Gereson is apptd. permanently to the dept. as an overseer, 1st grade, with effect from the forencon of July 3, and posted to the 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal.

Mr. H. B. Leupolt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the special survey div. to the Dera Ghazi Khan div., Derajat circle.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 22.)

The following transfers and appts. are ordered:—
Col. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., Wardha, to Nagpur, v. Col. F. L.
Magniac, dep. comr., Nagpur, proceeding on furl.
Mr. F. Venning, C.S., to offic. as dep. comr., Wardha, v. Col. Waddington

dington.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., officg. judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on being relieved by Major T. Wakefield, is apptd. asst. comr., 1st class, and

is posted to Raipur.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officg. dep. comr., Nimar, on return of Lieut.
col. E. M. Playfair, dep. comr., is apptd. to offic as dep. comr., Narsinghpur, v. Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., proceeding on priv. leave.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., asst. comr., on priv. leave, is transferred to

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr., transfd. to Chindwara, reported his ar-

rival at that station on the 8th inst.

Lieut. col. W. J. Morris, dist. supt. of police, Saugor, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by notific. No. 952, dated

March 16 last, and received charge of the Saugor dist. police from Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., on the 4th inst., afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., officg. dep. comr., transfd. to Chindwara, assumed charge of that dist. from Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, officg. dep. comr.,

on the 10th inst., after noon.

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, exec. engr., 2nd grade, made over charge of the

Kanhan div. to Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., asst. engr., on the afternoon of the 15th current.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, temp. ex. engr., 4th grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 15th inst., from the two months' priv. leave granted him in Central Provinces Gazette notific. No. 56 of May 12, 1876.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., temp. exec. eng., 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, took over charge of the Saugor-road div., P.W. Dept., on the forenoon of the 17th inst.

Licut. C. F. Call, R.E., temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, is apptd., as a temp.

arrangement, to the charge of the Kanhan div. of Mr. J. H. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st grade, or until further orders.

First class chief constable Ram Krishna, of the Sambulpur dist, will

offic. for Mr. Inspector Carter.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 15.)

Lieut. M. A. Gray, B.A., is app. to be sub registrar of assurances of the Sudder sub div. of Darrang from June 13.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, office, asst. comr., Cachar, is app. to be sub registrar of assurances of the Sudder sub dist. of Cachar.

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr., is vested with the powers of an asst. inspr. of emigrants, under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, to be exercised within the dist. of Kamrup, v. M. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., proc. on

Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. supt. of police, acted as asst. polit. agent of the Naga Hills from Nov. 21 to Dec. 23, 1873.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, asst. comr., 1st grade, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act), for the purpose of acquiring land for public purposes in the dist. of Sylhet.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 29.)

ADYE, Lieut. G., 2nd batt. 12th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. subalt. to 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, on probation, during the period Lieut. W. J. Bird may offic. as adjt.

CAREY, Capt. W. N., 21st foot, services placed at the disposal of the

Foreign Dept.

HERRERT, Lieut. C., H.M.'s 45th foot, to offic. as wing subalt., Meywar Bheel Corps, during the time Lieut. Rundall may offic. as adjt., or until further orders.

until farther orders.

Young—Clementi.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the Judge Advocate gen.'s Dept.:—Col. J. N. Young, dep. judge advocate, to be dep. judge advocate gen., v. Col. F. C. Maisey, who vacates the appt. upon succeeding to col.'s allowance. Capt. M. Clementi, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. officer 1st Bengal cav., to be dep. judge advocate, v. Col. Young.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are promoted to the rank of col., by brevet, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. J. Fairl rother, Bombay staff corps, July 19. Lieut. col. W. J. P. Barlow, Bengal staff corps, July 22. Lieut. col. C. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps, July 22. Lieut. col. J. M. Grant, Madras staff corps, July 22.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, July 25.)
Graham—Handcock.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, making the following appts. in the 38th N.I., consequent on the arrival of Lieut. col. W. R. Martin: Capt. A. W. Graham, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., and Lieut. R. G. Handcock, officg. 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in ad-

dition to his other duties. Hay, Capt. J., having completed five years' service in the appt. of adjt., 4th Goorkhas, with the rank of capt., is re-app. adjt. from June 17. RICHARDSON, Lieut. G. L. R., having passed the examination laid down

in G.O. 275 of 1873, is confirmed in the appt. of adjt. to 18th Bengal Cavalry.

RUTHERFORD-MACTIER-STEHELIN-SADLER.-33rd N.I.-Regtl. order CONTRETORD—MACTIER—STEHELIN—SADLER.—STOR N.1.—Regul. Order confd., dated July 7, making the following appts., during the absence of Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, on leave on private affairs:—Major T. W. Rutherfurd, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. S. G. MacTier, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.: Capt. E. L. Stehelin, qrmr., to offic as wing officer; and Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing sub., to offic.

offic as wing officer; and Lieux. J. H. Sadier, 2nd wing sub., to offic as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

RYLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 14, app. Lieut. F. Ryley to act as adjt. to 81st foot from April 16, during the absence on leave of Lieut. and Local Capt. and Adjt. R. K. Brereton.

TREGEAR.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 9, app. Capt. V. W. Tregear, officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 41st N.I., to offic as comdt., in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Col. H. S. Obbard, on gen. leave.

#### PROMOTIONS OF SUB LIEUTENANTS.

Head Quarters, Sinda, July 24.—Subject to the approval of H.M., the following sub lieuts. are prom. to the rank of lieut., from the dates speci-

ea:—
9th Lancers.—G. A. P. Evans, June 13, 1874.
15th Hussars.—G. A. Webbe, Feb. 28, 1874.
1st Regt.—C. H. H. Beley, Feb. 28, 1874.
5th Fusiliers.—H. B. Thornhill, April 23, 1873; and G. A. Collins, June 13, 1874.

8th Regt.—G. R. Stone, Feb. 28, 1874. 9th Regt.—F. W. Egerton, Aug. 9, 1873; H. J. Shuckburgh, Dec. 4, 1872; H. S. Massy, Feb. 28, 1874; and A. R. Murray, April 15, 1874. 14th Regt.—V. R. Rae, Feb. 28, 1874.

11th Regt.—J. L. O'Bryen, Feb. 28, 1874; H. G. Ryland, Feb. 28, 1874; and W. H. Bishop, April 15, 1874.

18th Regt.—J. B. Forster, Nov. 23, 1872; H. S. Lye, Aug. 9, 1873; C. E. Montagu, Nov. 23, 1872; S. S. Parkyn, Nov. 12, 1873; and P. A. Morshead, Aug. 9, 1873.

19th Regt.—F. B. Briggs, June 13, 1874; and W. E. Franklyn, June 13, 1874.

22nd Regt.—O. E. M. Davies, Nov. 12, 1873.

33rd Regt.—W. H. Cazalet, Feb. 28, 1874.

54th Regt.—H. A. Deane, Feb. 28, 1874; and A. J. Lushington, Feb. 28, 1874.

59th Regt.—A. G. Leonard, Nov. 12, 1873; and C. G. Mac.K. Kennedy,

59th Regt.—A. G. Leonard, Nov. 12, 1873; and C. G. Mac.K. Kennedy, Nov. 12, 1873.
60th Royal Rifles.—E. A. Sandford, Nov. 12, 1873.
62nd Regt.—F. C. Beatson, Nov. 12, 1873.
65th Regt.—H. D. Gerrard, April 29, 1874.
70th Regt.—A. E. Jones, Feb. 28, 1874; F. R. P. Kane, Nov. 12, 1873; W. R. P. Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1874; and W. Lambert, Nov. 12, 1873.
81st Regt.—J. Davidson, Feb. 28, 1874; C. W. Young, Feb. 28, 1874; S. Jackson, March 15, 1873; and E. C. Morris, Aug. 9, 1873.
85th Regt.—J. R. Campbell, Nov. 12, 1873.
92nd Highlanders.—St. J. W. Forbes, Nov. 12, 1873.
Rifle Brigade.—A. H. W. Hervey, July 26, 1874.

#### BENGAL CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Lient. col. and Brevet col. F. W. Drummond, cav., to be col. with
colonel's allowance, from July 16, 1867, agreeably to paragraph 13 of
Secy. of State's despatch published in G.G.O. of 1876.

Major R. Alexander, 20th huss., cav., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. and Brevet lieut. col. H. Melville, Cadre of the late 2nd European L.C., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. W. Drummond,

Major and Brevet lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, cav., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. and Brevet major R. C. Lowe, cadre of the late 4th European L.C., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (major in 20th hussars) R. Alex-

ander, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. F. Stephens, cav., to be col. with col's allowance, from July 16, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy. of State's despatch published in G.G.O. of 1862.

Major and Brevet col. C. J. S. Gough, c.B., v.c., cav., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. and Brevet major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, cadre of the 5th European L.C., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col.

W. F. Stephens, prom.
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. B. Stevens, inf., to be col., with col.'s allowance, from July 16, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy. of State's despatch published in G.G.O. of 1862.

Major E S. Fox, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) C. J. Griffiths, cadre of the late 72nd N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. B. Stevens, prom.

July 16, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. B. Stevens, prom.

Major (lieut col. in staff corps) A. D. Vanrenen, inf., to be lieut. col.;
and Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. B. Foote, cadre of the late 71st
N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. S.

Fox, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) T. D. Madden, inf., to be lieut. col.; and
Capt. W. D. Macturk, cadre of the late 64th N.I., to be major, from July
16, v. Lieut. col. A. D. Vanrenen, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) C. J. Garstin, inf., to be lieut. col.; and
Capt. H. A. McNair, cadre of the late 29th N.I., to be major, from July
16, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) T. D. Madden, removed from the
list of regtl. lieut. cols.

list of regtl. lieut. cols.

list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major R. A. Wauchope, staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) E. C. Codrington, cadre of the late 57th N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) C. J. Garstin, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major H. Woodhouse, inf., to be lieut. col., from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) R. A. Wauchope removed from the list of regtl.

lieut. cols.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. M. Cafe, v.c., inf., to be col. with col.'s allowance, from July 16, agreeably to para. 13 of Sec. of State's despatch published in G.G.O. of 1862.

published in G.G.O. Of 1802.

Major (capt. in staff corps) A. England, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. H. W. Osborne, cadre of the late 44th N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. M. Cafe, v.c., prom.

Major (capt. in staff corps) H. M. Pratt, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. A. E. Downing, cadre of the late 51st N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. England, removed from the list of rectl lieut. cols of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major H. A. Lewes, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Vivian, cadre of the late 20th N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. M. Pratt, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major (capt. in staff corps) R. M. Clifford, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. C. H. Bergman, cadre of the late 60th N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. A. Lewes, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Major J. Johnstone, inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. H. Baldwin, staff corps, cadre of the late 68th N.I., to be major, from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) R. M. Clifford, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. C. Maisey, inf., to be col. with col.'s allowance, from July 16, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy. of State's despatch published in G.G.O. of 1862.

Major H. V. Riddell, inf., to be lieut. col., from July 16, v. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. C. Maisey, prom.



#### MEDICAL.

ABBOTT, Surg. major R. T., M.D., sanitary comr., Hyderabad Assigned Dists., has been granted priv. leave for two months, from July 15.

ALLEN—ADLEY.—H.E. the C. in C. has been pleased to sanction the following transfer of administrative med. officers, consequent upon the departure of Dep. surg. gen. Banister on leave:—Offic. dep. surg. F. F. Allen, c.B., from Dacca to the Rawal Pindi circle. Offic. dep. surg. gen. W. H. Adley, from Lucknow to the tempy. administrative duties of the Dacca circle.

BATT, Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, horse breeding operations, to be asst. supt.,

horse breeding operations.

Bratson.—The services of Surg. W. Beatson, Med. Dept., officg. civil

ELTSON.—The services of Surg. W. Beatson, Med. Dept., older. chieg. chyo., Hooghly, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept. ELLEW—McGANN.—The services of Surg. major H. W. Bellew, c.s.i., residency surg., Nipal, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Surg. T. J. McGann, civil surg., Nagar div., Mysore, to offic. as supt., Central Jail Bangalore, from the date of assuming charge, v.

Surg. major J. Henderson.

Benson.—The serve. of Surg. P. H. Benson, Madras Med. Estab., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept. Surg. P. H. Benson, Madras Medical Dept., to offic. as civil surg., Nagar div., Mysore, from

the date of receiving charge, v. Surg. McGann.

BOMFORD.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated June 27, directing Surg.

G. Bomford to take med. charge of the 39th N.I., at Barrackpore, v.

Surg. W. M. Courtney.

BOBAH-SKARDON-EADES .- Gwalior dist. order confd., dated June 7, directing Surg. S. Borah to take med charge of the 9th N.I., from Surg. major T. G. Skardon; and Surg. L. E. Eades, 17th N.I., to take med. charge of the 7th Bengal cav., from Surg. major T. G. Skardon, in add, to his other duties.

CONDON, Supernum. surg. major J. H., Med. Dept., is brought on the establishment of surg. major to fill an existing vacancy.

Cookson.—Meean Meer station order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing

Surg. major H. Cookson to receive med. charge of the 26th Punjab N.I. COURTNEY.—Barrackpore station order confd., dated May 22, directing Surg. W. M. Courtney, 38th N.I., to take over med. charge of the 39th N.I., and detachment 2nd Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, from Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury, proceeding on leave.

Cunningham.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated June 19, directing

Surg. major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., to take med. charge of 15th

N L

EVES .- The Resident of the Hyderabad Residency is pleased to app. Surg. major C. T. Eves in med. charge of the 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, at Ellichpoor, to offic. as sanitary comr., insp. gen. of jails and dispensaries, and supt. of vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned dists., during the absence on priv. leave of Surg. major R. E. Abbott, M.D. The services of Surg. major Eves are placed tempy, at the disp. of the

civil dept.
Josson-Turner. -JOBSON-TURNER. — Surg. W. Jobson, M.D., to be surg. major, from March 31; Surg. R. Turner, M.D., to be surg. major, from March 31.
KELLY, Surg. A. H., offic. in med. charge, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own),

Punjab frontier force, is confirmed in that app., v. Surg. major S. C. Courtney.

LECKLER, Surg. H. M., Madras Medical Dept., to offic. as civil surg. of the Bhandara dist. in the Central Provinces, v. Surg. T. V. Aylen, dec., from the date of his assuming charge of the dist.

MACRAE.—Umballa div. order confd., dated May 29, directing Surg. R. Macrae, on arrival at Umballa, to receive officg. med. charge of 32nd

Punjab Pioneers from Surg. major G. V. Currie.

MARTIN.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated June 9, notifying that Surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th Phnjab N.I., held medical charge of the 20th

Punjab N.I., in addition to his other duties, from May 20 to June 1.

Odling.—The following app. is made on the med. staff of the Persian

Telegraph:—Dr. T. F. Odling, asst. med. supt., to offic. as med. supt.

from May 12, during the abs. of Dr. Baker on leave.

Pris.—The services of Apothy. J. Pitts, attached to the Civil Med. Dept.
in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

SCULLY, Surg. J., Bengal Medical Estab., to offic. as residency surg.,

Nipal, from the date of assuming charge, v. Surg. major Bellew.

STRAHAN.—Agra brig. order confd., dated June 6, directing Surg. A. B.

Strahan, 36th N.I., to take medical charge of the 8th N.I., during the illness of Surg. A. Scott Reid, M.B., or in addition to his other duties.

TRIPMOOK .-IPROOK.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated June 9, directing Surg. G. R. Triphook to take med. charge of the 1-18th foot from the 3rd inst., during the absence of Surg. major J. Hendley, proceeded on duty to Shabjehanpore.

WAGHORN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, directing Surg. major A. R. Waghorn, M.D. (rejoined from leave on m.c.), to take med. charge of the 26th N.I.

WARBURTON-DAWSON.-Eastern Frontier dist. order confd., dated May 22, directing Surg. G. A. Warburton, on arrival at Cachar, to take over medical charge of the 35th N.I., from Surg. E. Mair, M.B. Dated June 7, directing Surg. L. R. Dawson, M.D., to take medical charge of the 18th N.I., from Feb. 25, v. Surg. H. A. C. Gray, M.B., proceeded on furl.

ILLIAMS.—Lucknow brig. order confd., dated March 24, directing Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B., attached to 41st N.I., to take over med. charge of that regt., v. Surg. major J. Browne, M.D., proceeding to Calcutta on duty.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS. With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the services of the undermentioned med. subordinates be dispensed with:-Hospital apprentice E. J. Brown. Hospital apprentice W. S. D'Rozario.

Hospital apprentice S. S. Burrell. Hospital apprentice J. Headon. Hospital apprentice C. G. Monk. Hospital apprentice C. E. Reilly. Hospital apprentice J. L. Beatson.

Note.—The Gazette of India (June 17) notifies the following amendment in the rules of the Indian Medical Service applicable to subordinate medical officers. Paragraph substituted for paragraph 5 of G.G.O. No. 420, of April 22, 1875:—Para. 5. With the view of ensuring that none but qualified and efficient subordinates are promoted to the grade of Apothecary, Assistant Apothecaries will be required after serving five years in the Ist class, or on their turn for promotion coming round, which ever may occur first, to undergo further examination for the purpose of showing that they have maintained their professional knowledge. If unfavourably reported on, a 1st class assistant apothecary, who may stand first in the list for promotion, will be liable to supersession on the occurrence of vacancies in the next higher grade until he passes a satisfactory examination and is

reported fit for advancement.

reported fit for advancement.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Lieut. G. E. Money, 1st regt. Central India horse, for six weeks, from Jan. 21, in extension. Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) N.I., for two years. Major J. B. Smith. Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant com. general, 2nd class, for two years. Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 26th (Punjab) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. C. H. Garbett, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade. Chota Nagpore. Lohardugga, has reported his return from furaffairs. Capt. C. H. Garbett, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Chota Nagpore, Lohardugga, has reported his return from furlough. Capt. C. E. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, 3rd grade, P.W. Department, for sixteen months. Major G. M. Bowie, Madras staff corps, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Patna, officiating inspector general of jails, Lower Provinces, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. C. W. Brereton, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. T. Wintle, to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, Capt. C. W. Brereton, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. T. Wintle, to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. A. J. Watson, 2-12th foot, to remain in England, from Oct. 12 to Dec. 12 next, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him on April 8 last; this cancels the leave granted him July 8. Col. W. E. Marshall, staff corps, to remain at Simla, from June 23 to Nov. 23 next, on private affairs. Major H. Fellowes, 2nd in command 23rd N.I., to Murree, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, quartermaster 28th N.I., to Naini Tal and Hills north of Dehra, from June 3 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, under clause 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875; the first two months on full staff pay, under Clause III. of the subsidiary rules. Capt. W. Hailes, 1st wing subaltern 37th N.I., to Naini Tal, from July 25 to Oct. 15 next, on private affairs, under clause 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875; this cancels the leave granted by G.O.C.C. July 14. Capt. J. G. Macleod, attached to the 37th N.I., to Musscoria, from July 25 to Oct. 15 next, on private affairs, under the rule of 1854. Surg. major P. F. Newland, to remain at Simla, from July 8, to date of quitting it, in extension of the leave granted him by the general commanding the Allahabad division; also to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of leaving Simla, and thence to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. S. Neuve, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 18th Bengal cavalry, has furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months. Europe, on urgent private anairs, for six months.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 6. Mr. J. W. Williams, district superinmonths, with effect from Aug. 5. Mr. J. W. Williams, district superintendent of police, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for two months, with effect from July 20. Capt. C. H. Cantor, district superintendent of police, Agra, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, for ten days, with effect from Sept. 29, to enable him to attend the examination in Oriental languages to be held at Calcutta on Oct. 2. Major gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., commissioner of Kumvilun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 10. Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, assistant magistrate and collector, Mirzapur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Aug. 7. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave for ten days granted to Mr. C. W. Whish, assistant magistrate, Basti, is hereby cancelled. Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., executive engineer, on special duty, privilege leave for one month, of which he availed himself on the 8th inst. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, availed himself on the 14th idem of the subsidiary leave granted him. Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engineer, 1st grade, from June 8 to June 30, both days inclusive. This cancels notification No. 703E, dated May 10. Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, subsidiary leave from Nov. 24 to June 23, both days inclusive. This order cancels notification No. 25 of July 5. Mr. Inspector Carter, 5th class, of the Sambalpur district, for six months, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Lieut. col. C. C. Minchin, political agent and supt., Bahawalpur, privilege leave for one mouth and twenty-two days, with effect from July last. The furlough on medical certificate, under Section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, granted to Mr. T. Troward, assistant commissioner, in the Punjab Government Gazette Notification, No. 3,185, dated Aug. 30, 1875, is converted into furlough on medical certificate under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. H. J. G. Reid, officiating district superinten. dent of police, Lahore, for three months, with effect from June 26. Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell, assistant dist. superintendent of police, Mooltan, for ninety-one days. Mr. D. J. Carapiet, clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1, or from such subsequent date as he may avail him. self of the same.

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### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazetts, July 25.)

COMYN, W. H., acting dist. and sessions judge of Bellary, assumed charge of the office from Mr. L. Forbes on the afternoen of July 12.

DEANE—PELLY.—Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., acting chaplain of Vepery, to be chaplain of South Black Town. Rev. C. H. Pelly, M.A., acting chaplain of South Black Town, to act as chaplain of North Black Town, during the abs. of the Rev. J. F. Browne on priv. leave.

GOMERTZ—COOK.—Mr. H. Gompertz, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, to be dep. supt., Revenue Survey, from July 6. Mr. J. H. Cook, acting 2nd asst. supt., Revenue Survey, to be 2nd asst. supt., Revenue Survey.

MIDELETON, Major F. B., Madras staff corps, to act as cantonment mag. of Bellary, during the abs. of Capt. G. H. Oakes, on leave, or until further orders.

Morris, Capt. C. C., asst. supt. of police, Godavery dist., to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, Godavery dist., during the abs. of Capt. C. A. Porteous on priv. leave, to have effect from the date of Capt. Porteous's de-

parture.

PRICE, J. F., to act as dist. and sessions judge of Chingleput, during the abs. of Mr. R. Davidson on priv. leave, or until forther orders. Mr. Price, acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, assumed charge of the Court from the Subordinate Judge on July 15.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 25.)

CADELL, Lieut. H. F., 83rd foot, 2nd wing subalt., 10th N.I. is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from July 5, 1875, subject to H.M's. approval.

DUNCAN, Lieut. col. and brevet col. J., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from July 20.

FORLONE, Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. G. R., staff corps, is permitted to re-

tire from the service from July 21.

Hops, Capt. H. R., adjt. 1st L.C., to be a brig. major from July 29, v. Standen, whose tour expires on that date.

Stewart, Major and lieut. col. C. S., cav., 3rd squad. officer, 4th L.C.,

has reported his return from Europe.

#### MADRAS CAVALRY.

The following promotions are notified in the Fort St. George Gazette of

July 25:—
To be Colonels, from July 16, having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. cols.:—Col. J. Buchanan, cav.; and Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. T. Williams, inf.

Major H. E. Power (lieut. cel. in staff corps), cav., to be lieut. cel.; and Brevet Lieut. cel. B. Caulfield (since retired), 7th L.C., to be major, from Feb. 10, v. Vine, prom.

Major G. R. Phillips (lieut. cel. in staff corps), cav., to be lieut. cel.; Capt. C. H. Adby (lieut. cel. in staff corps), 5th L.C., to be major, from Feb. 16 v. Power. prom. and removed.

Feb. 16, v. Power, prom. and removed.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col, E. M. Lawford, cav., to be lieut. col.

Capt. and Brevet major W. J. Marris, 4th L.C., to be major, from

Feb. 10, v. Phillips, prom. and removed.

Major A. H. Hope (lieut. col. in staff corps), cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. and Brevet major H. Fraser, 3rd L.C., to be major, from July 16,

w. Buchanan, prom.
Major J. M. Maegregor (lieut. col. in staff corps), cav., to be lieut. col;
Capt. G. H. M. Ayneley (lieut. in staff corps), 6th L.O., to be major, from July 6, v. Hope, prom. and removed.

Major C. A. Arbuthnot, cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. and Brevet major

R. C. Stewart, 8th L.C., to be major, from July 6, 1875, v. Macgregor, prom. and removed.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER.IN.CHIEF.

Head Qudriers, Octacamund, July 12.)

Hill.—Order confd., by the officer comdg. 44th regt., app. Lieut. Hill to act as interpr. to the regt., v. Capt. Irvine, who resigns.

PLOWDEN.—Order confd., by the comdt. 20th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. col. F. D. Plowden, office, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, from June 16, v. Capt. D. F. M. Lane, relieved.

WILSON.—Order confd., by the comdt. 31st regt. L.I., appg. Major J. N. Wilson, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer from July 25, v. Capt. C. C. Campbell, relieved.

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The following orders are confd.:—June 7.—By the comdt. 2nd regt. N.I., making the following apps., v. Col. A. B. Marsack, proceeding on furl. to Europe on June 8:-

Lieut. col. G. Kallender, officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt., but to remain at Sumbulpore until further orders

Major S. H. Williams, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt.

June 13 .- By the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Capt. H. Harris, 49th N.I., on prom., to continue to offic. as wing

officer 40th N.I., until Col. Leggatt rejoins from leave.
Col. E. Gage (Europe) from comdt. 10th N.I. to comdt. 7th N.I.
Col. A. W. Ritherdon from 2nd in comd. 5th N.I., officg. comdt. 10th

N.I., to comdt. 10th N.I. Col. E. O. Leggatt, 2nd in comd. 40th N.I., to officg. comdt. 7th N.I. Lieut. col. O. Morgan from wing officer 2nd N.I., officg. 2nd in comd 5th N.I., to 2nd in comd. 5th N.I.

Major S. H. Williams from officer. wing officer 2nd N.I. to wing officer 2nd N L

Lieut. col. H. T. Stuart, wing officer 40th N.I., to officg. 2nd in comd. 40th N.I.

Major B. H. Freston, staff corps, to officg. wing officer 40th N.I.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the High Proficiency Test in the Hindustani Language:—

Lieut. H. F. Cadell, H.M.'s 83rd foot, 2nd wing sub. 10th regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. H. Simpson, 13th hussars, acting adjt. of his Grace the Gov.'s Body Guard.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 2-16th foot. Lieut. J. W. Thompson, H.M.'s 44th foot. Sub lieut. A. A. Barrett, H.M.'s 44th foot.

#### MEDICAL.

BENSON.—The services of Surg. P. H. Benson are placed tempy, at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

REAN—HASTINGS.—Surg. major W. H. Rean, M.D., to attached a N.I. Surg. W. J. Hastings, M.D., to attached 26th regt. N.I. Surg. major W. H. Rean, M.D., to attached 21st regt.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT .- PROMOTIONS.

Surg. major M. F. Manifold to be dep. surg. gen., v. R. C. Elliott, c.B., prom., dated Feb. 28.

To be Surgeon majors, dated April 28. Surgs. C. A. Mannsell, M.D., A. Brebner, M.D., W. T. Martin, M.D., J. Barker, T. S. Barrow, M.D., M. Cogan, R. Turner, M.D., and T. M. Kirk. wood.

## Bomban.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 27.)

BATTY—JARDINE.—Messrs. H. Batty and J. Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the dist. judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, on July 15. Mr. H. Batty resumed charge of the office of asst. judge and session judge of Khandesh on July 15.

DRUITT, G., assumed charge of the office of acting asst, judge and a judge of Dharwar on July 17.

Tunner, C. A., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of the office of asst. comr. and asst. taxing master, High Court, on July 1.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 8.) DAVIS, T. H., has been app. supernum. asst. coll. in Sind, from the date

DAYS, T. H., has been app. supernum. asst. coll. In Sind, from the date of his receiving charge of the office of educational inspector of Sind. FLEET.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. F. Fleet mag. of the 1st class in the Kaladgi dist.

Kennedy, Lieut. W. P., staff corps, has been app. to act as 2nd asst. to the polit. resident, Aden, until further orders.

Spilsbury—Hiokson.—Lieut. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., and Lieut. S. A. E. Hickey, R. E. acts once asst. oncess.

Hickson, R.E., are app. asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS (NATIVE).

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice during the abs. of Mr. Flynn:—

Mr. Balajee Pandurang to act as chief translator and interpreter.

Mr. Shamrao Bhasker to act as 2nd translator and interpreter.
Mr. Trimbakrao Bapujee Mahadeo to act as 3rd translator and interpreter. Bao Saheb Narayanroa Balwant Bhise, 2nd class, 1st grade, sub judge of Alibag, in the Tanna dist., is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Raho Saheb Harderam Anupram to be 2nd class 2nd grade sub judge at Wagra, in the Surat dist.
Raho Saheb Jadavrai Ranchordas to be 2nd class 2nd grade sub judge

at Dhandhuka and Gogo, in the Ahmedabad dist. Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardhan Ganu to be 2nd class 3rd grade sub

judge at Pimpalgaon, in the Tanna dist., v. Rao Saheb Dinanath Atma-

Rao Saheb Gopalrao Amrit, 2nd class, 1st grade, subordinate judge of Yawal, in the Khandesh dist., is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Rao Saheb Waghjibhai Mithabhai, acting mamlatdar of Bulsar, in the dist. of Surat, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class, in the dist. of Surat.

Azam Wajulal Raghubhai, 3rd class mag. of the city of Surat, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class, in the dist. of Surat.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 3. COGAN, Sub conductor J., P.W.D., returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India on July 12.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps-Major C. D'U. LaTouche and Major A. T. Moore, v.c., July

29, 1876.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:

Staff Corps-Lieut. W. H. D. Jones, July 26.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standart Test:

Lieuts. C. Longridge and A. B. Stopford, 6th brigade R.A.

Lieut. C. Longrage and A. B. Stopford, old or Lieut. R. Fulton, 1st batt. 2nd foot. Brevet major C. J. Burnett, 2nd batt. 15th foot. Lieut. W. G. Mansel, 68th foot. Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 88th foot. Lieut. E. G. Reilly, 17th N.I.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. in the Ordnance Dept. are made, with effect from June 25, in succession to Asst. comy. (hon. lieut.) J. Blair, de-

Permanent.—Dep. asst. comsy. (acting asst. comsy.) G. Judd to be asst. comsy., Condr. (acting dep. asst. comsy.) H. D. Forde to be dep. asst. comsy., Sub. condr. (acting condr.) A. Whiffen to be condr., and Serg. N. Power (supy. asst. overseer, gun carriage factory) and Magazine serg. (acting sub. condr.) W. Briscoe to be sub. condrs.

Temporary.—Asst. comsy. G. Judd to be acting dep. comsy., Dep. asst.

comsy. H. Sutton to be acting asst. comsy., Condr. J. Bingham to be acting dep. asst. comsy., Sub. condr. J. Lucas to be acting condr., and Magazine serg. C. W. Salter to be acting sub. condr.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 29 to Aug 2.)

BARRY, Lieut. col. and brevet col., c.B., 4th brig. R.A., is app. to com.
the R.A. in the Sind district from the date of departure of Brevet col. H. Heyman.

DUNNAGE, Lieut. A. J., E baty. C brig., is directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with D baty. C brig. R.H.A.

Hervey.—Northern div. order confd., dated July 17, notifying that

Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, 83rd foot, commanded the Teethul Sanitarium

from June 9 to June 18.

McMahon—Dawson.—It is intimated that an exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Lieut. cols. C. J. McMahon, 6th brigade, and A. H. Dawson, 18th brigade R.A.

WETHERALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, directing Lieut. and adjt. Wetherall to office as qrmr. and wing officer 22nd N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Hobson, proceeded on m.c.

SIND FRONTIER FORCE.

The following orders are confd., dated June 10, making the following arrangements:

2nd Regt. Sind Horse.—Capt. A. M. Hogg, 2nd squad. officer, to offic as 2nd in com. in addition to his own duties; and Lieut. D. G. Macken.

as 2nd in com. in addition to his own duties; and Lieut. J. G. Macken-mie, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Looh, app. officg. 3rd squad. officer 1st Cavy. 3rd Regt. Sind Horse.—Capt. J. E. Gordon, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. P. J. Maitland, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :- Mr. T. Taylor, first class, third grade, sub judge of Rutnagiri, for six months, in extension. Mr. K. O. Bedarkar, deputy registrar and sealer of the High Court of Judicature, Mr. K. C. privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from July 11. Mr. R. E. Candy, 2nd assistant collector of Khandesh, for one month, in exten. sion. The privilege leave for fourteen days granted to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, huzur deputy collector and magistrate, Nasik, is cancelled at his own request, having assumed charge of his office on July 22. Mr. J. Edwards, Huzur deputy collector of Sholapur, privilege leave for three months, from July 5. Mr. G. Hewett, assistant conservator of forests, for six months, from the 8th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. A. Hobson, Bombay infantry, for two years. Surg. major A. C. C. De Renzy, Bengal Medical Service, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. F. Adams, 2nd foot (1st batt.), to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Paymaster (Major) J. J. Bailey, 3rd foot (1st batt.), to England, via Suez Canal, from date of departure. Col. S. M. W. Clarke and Lieut. F. M. Baker, 73rd foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, 108th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Surg. majors A. Thomson and J. M. Waters, Army Medical Department, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Col. T. D. Ker, Bombay infantry, commandant, 6th Regiment N.I., for two D. Ker, Bombay infantry, commandant, 6th Regiment N.I., for two D. Ker, Bombay infantry, commandant, 6th Regiment N.I., for two years. Capt. H. A. Hobson, general list, quartermaster 22nd regiment N.I., for two years. Capt. B. G. Humfrey, staff corps, adjt., 10th regt. N.L.I., for six months, from date of departure in Sept. next. Lient. R. H. W. Plunkett, D battery C brigade R.H.A., in extension, from July 6 to Oct. 5. Major the Hon. R. Hare, F battery 9th brigade R.A., from June 22 to Dec. 21. Capt. H. A. Hobson, qrmr. 22nd N.I., to Bombay, r thirty days from date of departure. r thirty days, from date of departure.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 11.

9th Lancers.-Lieut. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, to be capt., v. R. Chambers, retired.

13th Hussars.—Lieut. C. S. Wheler has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

16th Lancers.—Vety. surg. of the first class C. Steel, from the 12th lancers, to be vety. surg., v. M. D. Byrne, dec.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. M. K. Martin has been app. a probationer for the

Indian staff corps.

to the foot.—Lieut. F. W. Saunders retires upon tempy. half-pay. 7th Foot.—Lieut. E. G. Reilly has been app. a probationer for the In-

dian staff corps.

an staff corps.

10th Foot.—For Major and brevet lieut. col. W. W. Lynch, from half-pay, late 2nd foot, dep. judge advocate, to be lieut. col., v. C. S. Dowson, whose restoration to full-pay, dated Oct. 23, 1875, is cancelled, read Major and brevet lieut. col. W. W. Lynch, from half-pay, late 2nd foot, dep. judge advocate, to be lieut. col., v. C. S. Dowson, who retires upon half-pay from March 23 inclusive; Paymr. and hony. major J. Murphy retires upon temper half nay. retires upon tempy. half-pay

11th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald has been app. a probationer for the

Indian staff corps.

12th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Gavin to be capt., v. A. H. Brittain, dec.; Capt. R. O'S. Brooke, from the 86th foot, to be capt., H. D. A. Cutbill, who exchanges.

17th Foot.—Capt. R. F. Bros, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay.

18th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Godfrey resigns his app. as adj.

22nd Foot.—Sub lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, from the 37th foot, to be sub

lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. Hogge, a probationer for the Iudian staff

corps.

25th Foot.—Major G. S. Hallowes to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. C. J. Ramser to be major. v. G. S. J. Wallace, ret. on full pay; Capt. N. C. Ramsay to be major, v. G. S. Hallowes; Lieut. H. R. Rathbone to be capt., v. W. G. Knox, dec.; Lieut. H. A. Chichester to be capt., v. N. C. Ramsay.

43rd Foot.—Capt. W. Livesey to be major, v. H. A. Brett, made super-

43rd Foot.—Capt. W. Livesey to be major, v. H. A. Brett, made supernumerary on being app. dep. judge advocate; Lieut. R. B. R. Williamson to be capt., v. W. Livesey.
60th Foot.—Major G. C. Kelly ret. upon full pay.
62nd Foot.—Capt. and brev. major R. A. Manners, from the 1st foot, to be major, v. Brev. lieut. col. H. E. Jerome, v. c., ret. on half-pay.
63rd Foot.—Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. H. T. G. Burne has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

89th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. B. Thorp ret. upon full pay; Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan has been app. a probationer for

the Indian staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. F. Wilson, from the supernumerary list, to be cant., v. H. H. Mitchell, ret. on tempy, half-pay; Capt. C. W. Hume, about to be app. to the militia, ret. on half-pay; Sub lieut. C. A. Lamb, from the 64th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. J. Dutton,

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. surg. gen. W. Green Trousdell, M.D., retires upon half-pay. Dep. surg. gen. R. Bowen, to be surg. gen., v. J. Mouat, v.c., c.B., who

retires upon helf-pay.

Dep. surg. gen. L. C. Stewart, to be surg. gen., v. S. Currie, M.D., C.B.,

who retires upon half-pay.

Dep. surg. gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., to be surg. gen., v. T. G. Balfour, Dep. surg. gen. H. G. Goldon, s.D., we be surg. gen., v. I. G. Bandur, W.D., who retires upon half-pay.

Dep. surg. gen. H. H. Massey, M.D., c.B., to be surg. gen., v. W.

Butherford, M.D., C.B., who retires on half-pay.

Dep. surg. gen. W. Muuro, M.D., C.B., to be surg. gen., v. B. K. Prender-

gast, who retires upon half-pay.

Dep. surg. gen. M. B. Gallwey, retires upon half-pay.

Surg. major A. Smith, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. J. Ewing, who retires upon half-pay.

Surg. major R. Gilborne, to be dep. surg. gen., v. R. Bowen, pro-

Surg. major T. C. O'Leary, M.B., to be dep. surg. gen., v. H. G. Gordon,

M.D., prom. Surg. major J. S. Furlong, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. H. H. Massey,

M.D., C.B., prom. Surg. major J. L. Holloway, to be dep. surg. gen., v. N. Heffernan,

.B., who retires upon half-pay. Surg. major N. H. Stewart, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. W. Munro,

M.D., C.B., prom. Surg. major J. Sinclair, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. S. M'V. Lloyd, M.D., deceased.

B., deceased. Surg. major C. B. Mosse, c.B., retires upon half-pay. Surg. major S. M. Webb, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay.

Surg. F. H. Spencer, M.B., from half-pay to be surg.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. B. Thorp, 89th foot, to have the hony. rank of col. on retiring upon full pay.

Major G. C. Kelly, 60th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. on retiring upon full pay.

Dep. surg. gen. N. Heffernan, M.B., who retires upon half-pay, to have

the hony, rank of surg. gen.

Dep. surg. gen. J. Ewing, who retires upon half-pay, to have the hony.

rank of surg. gen.

Dep. surg. gen. M. B. Gallwey, who retires upon half-pay, to have the hony. rank of surg. gen.

Dep. surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to

have the hony. rank of surg. gen.

Surg. major C. B. Mosse, c.B., to have the hony. rank of dep. surg.

gen. upon retiring on half-pay.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Rainey, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. W. E. Marshall, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. F. H. Hanmer, Bengal staff corps (since dec.).

Lieut. col. M. J. Brandet, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. J. Michael, c.s.I., Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. F. J. Ellis, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. J. A. Tytler, c.B., v.c., Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. A. F. Battye, Bombay staff corps. Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. S. C. Law, Bombay staff corps. Lieut. col. S. Black, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. A. R. Clephane, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. R. G. Lewis, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. J. C. Millar, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. C. H. Hall, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. F. Duflin, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps.

Lient. col. A. T. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps. Lient. col. W. C. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps. Lient. col. J. C. Macdonald, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. F. J. Wilson, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps. Lieut. col. C. C. Dandridge, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. C. C. Dandridge, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. R. A. Moore, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. G. Cavenagh, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. C. E. Bates, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. H. J. T. Neild, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. A. Deey, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. J. Williamson, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. N. F. Bayly, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. Jos. Miles, Bombay staff corp

Lieut. col. G. E. Thomas, Bombay staff corps. Lieut. col. John Miles, Bombay staff corps. Lieut. col. W. Creagh, Bombay staff corps. Lieut. col. W. Paske, Bengal staff corps.

Lient. col. P. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps. Lient. col. J. T. Hill, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. H. C. Z. Claridge, Mudras staff corps. Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. Rose, Madras staff corps.

Lieut. col. E. B. Clay, Bongal staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. T. Chitty, Bombay staff corps.
Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, Bombay staff corps.
Lieut. col. F. G. Hodgson, Madras staff corps.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces

The undermentioned outcers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.

Lieut. cols. and Brevet cols. P. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps; A. T. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps; H. Mills, Bengal staff corps; T. W. Holland, Bengal staff corps; T. Pierce, Bengal staff corps; H. N. Hodgson, Bengal staff corps; A. Prichard, Madras staff corps; R. M. Westropp, Bombay infantry; G. E. Ashburner, Bombay infantry.

To be Colonels

To be Colonels. Lieut. cols. R. H. M. Aitken, v.c., Bengal staff corps; H. B. Urmston, Bengal staff corps; E. H. Scott, Bengal staff corps; P. P. L. Stafford, Madras staff corps; C. J. Frescott, Bombay staff corps; S. Scott, Bom-

bay staff corps; R. Burd, Bombay staff corps.

To be Deputy Surgeon General.

Surg. major N. Chevers, Bengal Establishment.

Aug. 18.

Royal Engineers.—The temp. commissions as lieut. of the following officers have been made permanent, and are antedated to April 29, 1873, such date not to carry back pay:—M. H. P. R. Sankey, Hon. M. G. Talbot, A. L. Mein, F. N. Maude, H. L. Mulholland, S. A. E. Hickson, G. C. P. Onslow, W. F. H. Stafford, E. A. Waller, A. H. Kenney, R. A. Wahab, W. A. E. St. Clair, G. A. Tower, E. S. E. Childers, C. V. Wingstal Stratted C. M. W. Coles field Stratford, C. M. W. Coles.

The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to

be lieuts. with temp. rank:—

J. H. Cowan, v. E. M. Larminie, prom.; H. E. M. Lindsay, v. L. K. Scott, prom.; F. G. Bond, v. T. English, prom.; R. S. Hedley, v. V. F. Rowe, prom.; G. F. Leverson, v. F. S. Shepherd, retired upon temp. half.pay; F. G. Bowles, v. A. E. O. Cotton, dec.; F. B. Longe, v. T. H. Holditch, prom.; Aug. 2.

BREVET

BREVET.

Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, Bengal inf., to be major; Aug. 19.

Aug. 25.

9th Lancers .- Lient. H. C. Hopkins, from the Durham Artillery Militia, to be lieut., v. W. Percy, prom. half-pay capt.; Aug. 26.
13th Hussars.—Lieut. G. L. Elliott, from the 46th foot, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. O. Heywood-Jones, resigned; Aug. 25.
14th Hussars.—Major W. Arbuthnot to be lieut. col., v. F. P. Camp.

bell, dec.; Capt. J. H. Knox to be major, v. Arbuthnot; June 15. Lieut. Dell, dec.; Capt. J. H. Knox to be major, v. Arbuthlot; office let. Lieuv. T. E. S. Hickman, from the 8th hussars, to be capt., v. Knox; Aug. 26. 3rd Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major J. Foot, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay; Sub lieut. R. A. Baker, from the 97th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. F. C. Armstrong, dec.;

7th Foot.—Sub lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, from the 108th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. G. Reilly, a prob. for the Indian

staff corps; Aug. 26.
8th F. ot.—Lieut. F. J. Whalley to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. J. O. Jocelyn,

who resigns that app.; Aug. 26.

9th Foot.—Capt. W. B. Drinan retires on temp. half-pay; Aug. 26.

12th Foot.—Lieut. C. A. C. Deane, from the Devon Artillery Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. M. E. Archdall, transfd. to the

to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. M. E. Archdall, transfd. to the 61st foot; Aug. 26.
57th Foot.—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. Stewart to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. R. A. Logan, c.B., ret. on half-pay; Capt. C. M. Clarke to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. J. Stewart; July 26. Lieut. H. C. Hinxman, from the 10th foot, to be capt., v. Clarke; Aug. 26.
60th Foot.—Lieut. C. Michell to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. P. A. J. Hope Johnstone, prom.; July 15.
72nd Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Brooke-Hunt to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. T. S. Gildea, prom.; March 7.
80th Foot.—The Christian names of Sub lieut. Griffin are Thomas Edward, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 30 last.

Edward, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 30 last.

85th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. Knox to be capt., v. H. Harris-Burland, dec.; June 11. Lieut. F. W. Robinson to be capt., v. F. White, made supernumerary, as adjt. of the 2nd Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps; June 22. 108th Foot.—The promotion, on Jan. 14, of Lieut. F. E. Apthorp, is cancelled. Lieut. F. E. Apthorp to be capt., v. C. J. Dyke, made supernumerary as den. seek adjt. con for predicting Dec. 10, 1875. Lieut. H.

cumerary as dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, Dec. 10, 1875. Lieut. H. Crawford to be capt., v. W. F. Worcester, dec.; Jan. 14.

Rigle Brigade.—Capt. C. H. Jackson, from half-pay, late 85th foot, to be capt., v. C. W. Hume, ret. upon half-pay; Aug. 26.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. gen. J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B., retires upon half-pay; July 19. The prom. to the rank of surg. major, on April 28, of Surg. H. F. Hensman is cancelled.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

J. D. Edwards, gent., to be vet. surg. on prob.; Aug. 26.

BREVET.

Capt. W. F. Prideaux, Bombay staff corps, to have the local rank of lieut. col. whilst employed in the Persian Gulf; Aug. 26.
Paymr. and Hon. Capt. F. O. S. Openshaw, 19th foot, to have the hon.

rank of major; July 20.

To be Majors.

Capt. E. A. Raymond, half-pay, late 44th foot, and acting staff officer

Capt. M. H. Haymond, half-pay, late 47th 1006, and acting staff officer of pensioners; Oct. 6, 1872.

Capt. J. T. French, half-pay, late 90th foot, and acting staff officer of pensioners; March 8, 1873.

Capt. M. W. Hyslop, half-pay, late 93rd foot, and acting staff officer

of pensioners; Jan. 6, 1874.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on July 12, 1876, of Lieut. gen. Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., col. of the 65th

Major gen. Lord M. Kerr, c.B., to be licut. gen.; July 13.

Major J. W. Helyar, 16th foot, to be licut. col.; July 13.

Capt. R. T. P. Stapleton, 19th hussars, to be major; July 13.

The following promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on July 18, of Gen. E. F. Gasgoine, col. of the 60th foot:—

Licut. gen. J. Longfield, c.B., col. of the 29th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. H. W. Whitfeld to be licut. gen. July 10.

gen. H. W. Whitfeild to be lieut. gen.; July 19.

Brevet col. R. M. Best, from lieut. col., half-pay, late 79th foot, to be major gen.; Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to

major gon.; Cot. 26, 1666, sata antended July 19, 1876.

Major M. Petrie, half-pay, late 97th, to be lieut. col.; Capt. E. B.

Wake, 21st hussars, to be major; July 19.

The undermentioned officers to be granted a step of honorary rank on

retirement :-

To be Major Generals.

Brevet col. W. B. Irwin, Bengal staff corps; Brevet col. W. J. Ward,
Bengal staff corps; Brevet col. C. M. Shakespear, Madras staff corps;
Brevet col. T. H. Stoddard, Madras staff corps; Brevet col. E. T. Boddam,
Madras staff corps; Brevet col. A. J. M. Rainey, Madras staff corps;
Brevet col. J. S. Kemball, Bombay staff corps; Brevet col. E. Waddington, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 26. To be Major Generals.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. S. C. Montgomerie, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. E. N.

Marsh, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 26.

## Kirths, Marriages, and Meaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—At Sehore, Central India, July 24, wife of Surg. major W. E. Allen, F.R.C.s., Bhopal battalion, and Political Agent, daughter.

BADGLEY—At Shillong, June 29, wife of Capt. W. F. Badgley, Survey of India, son.

BAGOT—At Roorkee, N.W.P., Aug. 11, wife of H. Bagot, R.E., daughter. BARROW—At Soopole, July 19, wife of F. H. Barrow, B.C.S., son. BIRCH—At Baroda, July 30, wife of Capt. V. Birch, 9th regt. N.I.,

dai ghter.

BOWDEN — At Madras, July 25, wife of Frank M. Bowden, daughter.

BROWNE—At Madras, July 26, wife of Henry Browne, pleader, scn.

BYRNE-At Kussowlie, July 15, wife of E. Byrne, exec. engr., P.W.D., daughter, still-born.

CURRIE-At Murree, July 18, wife of Lieut. F. A. Currie, 9th regt., danghter

CURRIE—At Naini Tal, July 23, wife of Robert G. Currie, mag. and coll.

of Shahjahanpur, daughter, still-born.

Curris—At Darjeeling, July 27, wife of T. B. Curtis, manager, Tukvar

Company (Limited), son.

DIER—At Mussoorie, July 22, wife of Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, son.

Evans—At Calcutta, July 28, wife of G. H. P. Evans, barrister-at-law,

daughter.

EVANS—At Shillong, July 22, wife of Capt. H. M. Evans, 43rd Assam L.I., son.

GORDON-At Simla, July 11, wife of Col. W. Gordon, B.S.C., son. HAIRE-At Suez, July 18, wife of William Haire, Bombay Medical Estab., daughter.

HEMANS-At Lucknow, July 27, wife of Capt. A. G. W. Hemans, Madras staff corps, daughter.

HENDLEY-At Jeypore, July 23, wife of Surg. T. H. Hendley, Jeypore

agency, son.

Hill—At Kurrachee, July 21, wife of Major Hill, 56th regt. (Pompadours), son.

HILL—At Dhurmsala, Punjab, July 12, wife of Lieut. col. R. Sale Hill, 1st Ghoorkas L.I., daughter.

Jackson—At Baroda, July 29, wife of Capt. F. H. Jackson, asst. resident,

JOHNSON-At Jhansi, July 16, wife of C. Johnson, Inland Customs, pre-

maturely, daughter.

MIDDLETON—At Scrampore, July 28, wife of E. R. Middleton, son PARRY - At Landour, July 26, wife of W. E. Parry, exec. engr., P.W.D.,

son. Russell-At Ferozepore, July 29, wife of Major G. A. Russell, R.A., son,

St. Jolly—At Dacca, July 19, wife of J. W. St. Jolly, son. Salisbury—At Trichinopoly, July 27, wife of G. A. Salisbury, pleader,

SHEWAED—At Negapatam, July 23, wife of E. G. Sheward, locomotive supt., S.I. Railway, son.

SMYTH-At Dugshai, Punjab, July 22, wife of Capt. J. G. Smyth, 39th regt., daughter.

SPENCER-At Octacamund, July 28, wife of Capt. Spencer, 56th regt.,

brig. major, Bombay, daughter.
Stephen—At Lahor, July 25, wife of Surg. A. Stephen, daughter.

STOKES-At Mhow, Central India, July 20, wife of Capt. G. B. Stokes,

108th regt., son.
Stowett-At Dehra, July 25, wife of C. F. Stowell, son.

TAYLOR-At Coorg, July 27, wife of H. Taylor, daughter.

WAINHOUSE—At Negapatam, July 22, wife of W. B. Wainhouse, daughter. WARN—At Jubbulpore, July 30, wife of Major H. C. E. Ward, daughter. Well — At Agra, July 28, wife of J. W. Welsh, postmaster, daughter. Wilson—At Nasik, Bombay Presidency, July 25, wife of Capt. W. Henry

Wilson, B.C.S., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Holmes-Bridge.-At Moorgheehutta, July 26, J. Holmes to Edith C.

KING-ANDERSON.-At Kirk, July 26, Henry W. G. King, S.M.O., to Augusta M. A., second daughter of Apothy. P. Anderson, of Kotagherry, Neilgherries.

PENMAN-STRANGE. At Madras, July 26, Alex. Penman, Madras Railway Company, to Anne E., daughter of the late G. Strange, of Madras. RALPH—HUNNEYBUN.—At Bombay, July 26, J. Ralph to Lily A., daugh-

ter of the late C. Hunnybun.

#### DEATHS.

BLISS-At Simla, July 24, Kate G., infant daughter of Tom Bliss, aged 17 months.

BODGER-At Cumballa Hill, July 28, Frank M. B., infant son of John E.

Bodger, aged four months.

Bourke—At Simla, July 24, Frances M., infant daughter of Staff surg.

Isidore Bourke, aged 8 months.

Clogstoun—At Caroor, July 20, Thornton P., son of Herbert Clogstoun

Madras Civil Service, aged 13 months.

COMYN—At Sattara, July 30, Ellinor M., child of Capt. F. F. Comyn, 4th rifles, aged 1 year 3 months and 29 days.

DAVIES—At Landour, July 22, Henry Davies, late dep. mag. and dep.

coll. of Tirhoot.

GARDINER-At Ajmere, July 27, Harry, infant son of Lieut. Gardiner, R.E., aged 8 months.

GLOVER—At Galle, Ceylon, Aug. 10, Frederick A. B. Glover, B.C.S., one of H.M.'s Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, aged 51.

IVENS-At Dehra Ghazi Khan, July 25, infant son of T. E. Ivens.

LODWICK—At sea, on his homeward passage, July 10, Sub lieut. Charles H. E., 28th regt., son of R. W. Lodwick, B.C.S., aged 20.

PENNOCK—At Poona, July 30, A. T. L. Pennock, locomotive foreman,

G.I P.R., Lanewice, aged 53.

ROBERTS—At Howrah, July 28, Elizabeth, widow of the late Alexander

Robarts, aged 55.

SHORTT—At Coonoor, July 6, Lionel V., son of the late Apothy. Patrick Shortt, of the Madras Medical Dept., aged 18. -At Madras, July 2, S. N. Smale, of the Qrmr. Gen.'s Office,

aged 37.

SMALL—At Salem, July 24, Grace, wife of John Small.

Woodhouse—At Dinapore, July 23, Margaret G., infant daughter of
Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, B.S.C., 9th N.I., aged 28 days.

# Mome.

#### ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following, in order of merit, have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners the successful candidates in the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Wool-

A. M. Mantell. R. H. Mahon. T. F. Bushe W. H. Hinde. H. L. C. H. Stafford. H. F. Chesney. E. A. Fanshawe. E. H. Armitage, F. C. E. Childers. H. H. Champion. J. S. Douglas. A. Sankey. G. Williams. T. A. Cregan. C. R. J. Cane.
A. L. Hibbert.
W. R. Taylor.
W. A. Cairnes. E. U. Marrett. C. F. Blane. C. B. Watkins. G. H. M'Laughlin. A. H. Simpson. F. J. Anderson. E. Druitt. J. H. Jellett. R. G. M'Q. M'Leod. T. G. Thistlethwayte. S. V. Thornton. H. E. Oldfield. D. A. Mills. F. B. Lecky W. Huskisson. P. R. Burn-Murdoch. C. E. Callwell. C. R. D. Higginson. L. A. Arkwright. H. J. W. Brownrigg. P. C. Gubbins. E. H. Lloyd.

## Miscellaneous.

Consular Appointment.—(Foreign-office, Aug. 19.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. G. A. Fung as Consul for the West Coast of India from Cape Comorin to the Northern limit of the Madras Presidency, including the Native States, to reside at Cochin, for the German Empire.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—We are informed that Messrs. J. and L. Fraser and Co., East India merchants, of 3, White Lion-court, Cornbill, have suspended payment. The house at one time occupied a very good position, but is understood to have lost heavily by the

prolonged depreciation in produce. Nothing is yet said as to the liabilities, which are assumed to be only moderate.

The Slave Trade.—An Act has lately been printed for more effectually punishing offences against the laws relating to the Slave Trade. In Asia and Africa, under the Indian Penal Code, orders can now be made rendering amenable the subjects of Indian princes, as well as the subjects of her Majesty for offences on the high seas, as though the offences were committed on land in respect to slaves.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company at the dates mentioned, viz.:—From Southampton, per Gwalior, Aug. 10, silver—to Bombay, £25,140; to Calcutta, £182,000; to Penang, £33,850; to Hong Kong, £3,800; to Shanghai, £49,700. From Southamp ton, per Lombardy, Aug. 17, silver—to Bombay, £59,000. It will be seen by Mr. De Quetteville's questions that the exports of silver to the Indian Presidencies are increasing considerably, while on the other hand no gold is in demand.

THE SILK TRADE.—With reference to the important rise in silk,

we understand that, as regards Bengal silk surdahs that were worth 13s. are now worth 26s. per lb., the price having about doubled during the present year. In Japan silk, Maibash, which was worth 13s. 6d. to 14s., is worth now 27s. 6d. to 29s.; and in China silk, Tsatlees, that early in June this year were 13s. to 15s. per lb., are now 23s. to 27s. The latest telegram from China, stating that 55,000 bales had already arrived at Shanghai, leads to the expectation that the reduction in the export will not be as large as was expected.

SERIOUS FIRE.—At about three o'clock on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, a fire broke out at Beacon House, Strawberry-vale, Twickenham, the residence of Mr. Reuben David Sassoon, the East Indian merchant. All the family were at home and in bed, but all were removed safely, together with a portion of the furniture, to other houses near. The fire was discovered by Mr. Sassoon to be raging in the scullery, which adjoins the kitchen on the south wing. From the first floor upwards the building is entirely gutted. The ground floor and basement are extensively damaged. The estimated loss is about £2,000. The house is insured, but not the furniture.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for India Council drafts to the amount

of £500,000 (fifty lacs of rupees) were opened at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. Only £50,000 (five lacs) were taken up at the minimum of 1s. 8d., the whole being for Calcutta. The allotment was therefore anything but a success. Last week an entire fifty lacs was placed at 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.; and the present result may serve as a warning to the Indian Government not to leave the beaten track which they have pursued for years to force these bills upon remitters in the present unsettled state of the Silver Market. On Wednesday the quotation for silver bars was practically unchanged at 51 d. to 52d. per oz.; but some Mexican dollars were disposed of as high as 54d. per oz., there being an inquiry for this

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MEMORIAL TO GENERAL TOMBS, R.A.—A memorial canopy of archi-Artillery over the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of that most distinguished officer, Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, born 10th November, 1824, died 2nd August, 1874, this font cover is placed by friends and brother officers." The Garrison Church at Woolwich is rich in mementos of gallant officers, and another addition is about to be made of an elegant set of memorang abointed to be readed. be made of an elegant set of mahogany choir stalls, to be erected at a cost of £500, to the memory of Colonel Middleton, late Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.

PROPOSED THANK-OFFERING FOR THE PRINCE'S SAFE RETURN FROM INDIA.—At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free-masons, which will be held at Freemasons' Hall next week, the subject of a thank-offering for the Prince of Wales's safe return from India will be again brought forward. At Grand Lodge of June 7 there were two motions brought on for giving £3,000 towards the restoration of St. Paul's and St. Alban's, and for the benefit of some charitable object in India; but the motions met with considerable opposition and an arms department. with considerable opposition, and an amendment was carried referring the consideration of the subject to a committee. At the Board of Masters, held the other evening, the Rev. R. J. Simpson gave notice of the names he intended to move at the Grand Lodge as the committee, and in the event of that not being carried he will propose an alternative resolution that £6,000 be given for three scholarships to be attached to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the scholarships to be one at Oxford, one at Cambridge, and one at London. Dr. Jabez Hogg gave notice of an amendment to the same effect as the Rev. R. J. Simpson's original motion.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE ALLOTMENT OF BILLS ON INDIA. most important change has been announced by the Secretary of State for India in the method of receiving applications for Council drafts. Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on Wednesday next up to two P.M., and on every succeeding Wednesday until further notice, for bills on Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay to the amount of £350,000 (Rs. 35,00,000) weekly, of which not more than Rs. 15,00,000 will be drawn on Bombay. But the allotment will not be announced until the next day, and the payment for any which may be accepted will have to be made on or before the Tuesday following. There are, at the same time, many other innovations of minor importance: but the following stipulation might be used following. There are, at the same time, many other innovations of minor importance; but the following stipulation might be used with serious effect in an unsettled market like ours:—"Power is reserved to issue bills for any smaller amount than Rs. 35,00,000 in any one week, and to carry over the difference to the succeeding weeks." Thus, in the case of an allotment such as Wednesday's, when only one-tenth of the bills were taken up, the remaining nine-tenths might be used to practically double the amount of the following week's tenders. In this way the Indian Government will always possess a standing reserve of bills, with which to take instant advantage of any rise in the exchanges, or in the price of silver. Whatever the result of these novel arrangements, they certainly indicate extreme anxiety at present to be rid of the bills.

Address to Sir Salar Jung.—The following address, very beautifully illuminated and enclosed in a handsome morocco case, has been presented by the National Indian Association to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, K.c.s.i.:—

Your Excellency,—Will you permit us to offer to you the expression of our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your visit to our country. This we believe is the first instance in which a native nobleman holding the supreme authority in an important independent State in India has undertaken so long a journey to the West. This fact alone renders your Excellency's visit to our shores a circumstance of great importance and significance of considerable advance in a desire for social harmony between two nificance of considerable advance in a desire for social harmony between two great nationalities. But when viewed in connection with the recent progress through India of the Heir-Apparent to the British Crown, your Excellency's arrival in our metropolis, following close upon that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, gives a happy augury of the beneficial results which may be anticipated from that unique and remarkable tour in establishing a feeling of confidence and sympathy between the inhabitants of her Majesty's Eastern and Western Empires as well as among their rulers. We address your Excellency as representatives of the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress in India. As we exclude from our programme all political action, we should think it out of place here to refer to the very important part which we are aware that your Excellency has taken in preserving friendly relations between the Nizans and the British Government under the most critical and difficult circumstances. But we well know nificance of considerable advance in a desire for social harmony between two ment under the most critical and difficult circumstances. But we well know how essential a settled political status is to social progress, and in this we are sure that your Excellency takes a warm interest, not only from what you have already effected but, from your having kindly acceded to our request that you would allow us to add your name to the vice-presidents of our A sociation. It is most gratifying to see thus associated together distinguished native and English nobles and philanthropists under the presidency of an illustrious Royal lady, the Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, a lady esteemed in our country not less for her high descent than for her genuine interest in all benevolent work, and for her sympathy with the people of India. We trust that the relationship thus established between our Association and the important territory presided over by yourself will be productive of much future beneterritory presided over by yourself will be productive of much future benefit to both. We earnestly desired to have received a visit from your Excellency in our city, and lament that the weak state of health caused by an

untoward accident has prevented your accepting our invitation. The et of Bristol, though not one of our largest centres of commercial or n turing importance, yields to none in the remarkable beauty of its surround. ing scenery, the archælogical interest of its antique buildings, the many different manufactures which may be visited within a small compass, and especially the variety and excellence of its educational, benevolent, and reespecially the variety and excellence of its educational, penevolent, and reformatory institutions. All these would, we hoped, have afforded you, en your return to your country, subjects of interesting recollection, and would have given you a greater insight into the life of the nation than could possible the petropolis with its many exciting interests. We sibly be obtained in the metropolis with its many exciting interests. We beg your Excellency to accept our best wishes for your safe return to your own country, and for success in all your important undertakings, and to subscribe ourselves, very faithfully yours, The Committee of the National Indian Association. Signed on behalf of the Committee, Christophers, James Thomas, 27. Mayor of Reight. JAMES THOMAS, ex-Mayor of Bristol; MARY CARPENTER, Honorary Secreterv.

## India Office.

Aug. 25, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Fouracres (Uncov.); E. L. Ryce (Uncov.); W. A. Bell (Uncov.); E. Hunt (Uncov.); E. M. Mansfield (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. E. B. Foord, R. Rice.

MILITARY Bengal Estab.—Surg. major A. C. O. DeRenzy; Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Staff

Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. F. Orchard, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. M.

Hailes, Staff Corps.

Hombay Estab.—Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, Staff Corps; Major C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps; Col. J. F. Lester, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. O. Wilkinson, furl.; P. de L. H. Johnstone, s.c.; G. J. Low, furl. Bombay Estab. Messrs. H. M. Thompson (Uncov.), furl.; A. I. de H. Larpent, furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major N. I. Grant, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major G. S. B. Hewetson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. I. Wake, B.A., 2 mo.; Major G. S. Hawthorne, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

-Messrs. W. R. J. Brereton (Uncov.); J. W. Mnir; J. G. Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. R. J. Brereton (Uncov.); J. W. Mnir; J. G. Anderson (Uncov.); H. Beveridge; E. de Gronsilliers (Uncov.); D. H. M. Davis (Uncov.); E. N. C. Braddon (Uncov.); F. E. Ellip. J. Ferguson (Uncov.); A. Robinson; W. Mellor (Uncov.); F. G. Maclean (Uncov.); R. A. Fisher (Uncov.); J. Mours; C. R. Cooke (Uncov.); E. J. Neuville (Uncov.); A. Scott (Uncov.); G. B. Maconchie (Uncov.); C. T. Castle (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. I. M. C. Mills (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. Macpherson (Uncov.); T. Bosanquet; Capt. W. P. Walshe (Uncov.); Mr. G. G. Turner.

MILITARY.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. B. Cox, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Hopkinson, Inf.; Capt. E. G. Wace, Staff Corps; Capt. D. C. Hennessy, Inf.; Capt. H. A. Fletcher, Cav.; Major W. F. Bartleman, Inf.; Surg. D. F. Keegan.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. McCausland, Staff Corps; Major W. I. Seaton, Staff Corps; Surg. major C. J. Rogers.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major H. M. Greenhow, from Aug. 20.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN-The wife of Capt. F. Baldwin, the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter, at Walmley, Aug. 14. BRANDT-The wife of Frank Brandt, M.C.S., of a daughter, at Torquey,

Aug. 21.

BURKITT—The wife of Surg. major W. R. Burkitt, 52nd Light Infantry, of a son, at St. Alban's, Herts, Aug. 23.

DRUMMOND—The wife of Capt. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, Carabineers, at York, Aug. 17.

FRASER-The wife of Col. George L. Fraser, of a daughter, at East Grinstead, Aug. 16.

GOODENOUGH-The wife of Lieut. col. W. H. Goodenough, R.A., of a daughter, at 42, Weymouth-street, Aug. 25.

Gordon—The wife of C. Steward Gordon, 14th (Prince of Wales's Own)
Regt., of a son, at Dingle Bank, Chestor, Aug. 21.

LANE—The wife of W. Lane, B.C.S., of a daughter, Aug. 22.

RANSOM—The wife of Shearman Ransom, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at

Croydon, July 15.

TATUM—The wife of Commissary gen. Tatum, c.B., of a daughter, at H.M.'s Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, Aug. 20.

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#### MARRIAGES.

BENSON-PENRICE-William Denman Benson, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Penrice, at Pennard, Glamorganshire, Aug. 8.
ARPMAEL—BUTLER—Ernest Carpmael, to Matilda C., daughter of the

late James H. Butler, F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,

Indian Army, Bengal, at Streatham, Aug. 23.

CLARKE—Nicolls—Charles Clarke, to Edith, daughter of the late

Edward N. Nicolls, Lieut. R.N., grand-daughter of the late Thomas L.

Peacock, of the Indian-office, at Little Marlow, Backs, Aug. 22.

COOKE—RICHARDS—Henry G. Cooke, Bengal Civil Service, to Julia M.,
daughter of the Rev. John Richards, at Ash-next-Sandwich, Aug. 17.

Dunn —Castro.—George O. W., C.E., Public Works Dept., India, son of the late Major W. J. Dunn, R.M.L.I., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Daniel DeCastro, at Cheltenham, Aug. 22.

-HOARE.-Arthur Hales, Captain 27th Inniskillings, to Maria F., daughter of the late John Shirley Hoare, at St. John's, Richmond, Ang. 17.

RAWSON-HOLDSWORTH.-Benjamin C., son of the late Thomas William Rawson, of Halifax, to Emily, daughter of the late George Holdsworth, at Halifax, Aug. 15.

ROBERTS - WIMBLE. - Leonard R. Roberts, M.I.C.E., and Indian Public Works, Retired Bengal, to Lucy F., daughter of the late Francis S.

Wimble, M.R.C.S., at East Malling, Aug. 15.

ROGERS—MILLS.—The Rev. Herbert G. Rogers, to Mary E., daughter of the late Charles H. C. Mills, H.E.I.C.S., at Bishops Hull, Somerset, Aug. 15.

THACKER—MORRIS.—Walter, son of the late W. Thacker, of Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, to Kathleen M., daughter of the late Robert Morris, of Aden, at Bombay, July 22.

Winslow-Bloomfield. - James Winslow, late 106th Regiment L.I., to Katherine F., daughter of the late Benjamin Bloomfield, at Brighton, Aug. 22.

#### DEATHS.

BEVILLE-Hamilton Charles Beville, 31st Regt., at Weymouth, Aug. 12, aged 32.

ELWYN - Major gen. Elwyn, late B.S.C., at 2, May's buildings, Greenwich, Aug. 20, aged 53.

GORDON-Thomas W., son of Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, c.s.I., B.S.C.,

Aug. 14, aged 8.

Hanner, Walden H. J., son of the late Col. Francis H. Hanner, B.S.C.,

at Encombe-lodge, Berkshire, Aug. 14, aged 15.

Russell.—Annie, daughter of the late Henry Russell, of the Indian Army, Aug. 14, aged 27.

Tucker—William P., eldest son of H. P. St. G. Tucker, B.C.S., Retired,

Aug. 17, aged 16. VANDELEUR - Crofton T. Vandeleur, late Captain 34th (Cumberland)

Regiment, at Wardenstown, Killucan, Aug. 13, aged 69.

WALKER—Andrew Walker, late of the C.C.S., at Portobello, Aug. 18, aged 71.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. Mountaineer, Rangoon; Rajmahal, Calcutta; Tivoli, Rangoon; Asiana, Calcutta; President, Akyab.—18. Seafield, Tuticorin; Grundlover, Akyab; J. P. Smith, Rangoon; Red Urosa, Calcutta; Armin, Rangoon; Mathilda, Rangoon; Nor, Rangoon; Lady Pryse, Rangoon.—19. Rajpoot, Bombay; str. India, Bombay; Prince Oscar, Bombay; str. Morkara, Calcutta; Asiana, Calcutta; Os. Str. Thibet, Bombay.—21. Excelsior, Rangoon; E. F. Gabin, Akyab; Seringapatam, Hombay; Ghamorganshire, Coconatha.—22. Drot, Akyab; Magdale, Colombo; Bacchus, Akyab Winsto, Akyab: Agostina, Rangoon; British Sovereign, Rangoon; Centurion, Bombay; Marscilles, Madlman; Fluellin, Rangoon.—24. Str. Orion, Calcutta; Berlin, Calcutta; Hartfell, Calcutta; New Era, Rangoou; Centurion, Bombay; Victoria Cross, Bombay; Lady Pryse, Rangoon; Lady Rowena, Rangoon; Governor Tilley, Bombay.

DEPARTURES

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18. City of Canton, Bombay; Lady Allen, Bombay.—19. Robert Kerr, Bom ay; Sarah Ellen, Zanzibar; Luigia V., Colombo; str. City of London, Calcutta.—21. Cape Wrath, Calcutta.—22. Marion King, Bombay; Plassy, Calcutta; Oriana, Calcutta; Abercarne, Rangoon.—23. Eagle, Bombay; str. Fleurs Castle, Penang; Aberfoyle, Rangoon; Adrian, Bombay.—24. Eagle, Bombay; str. Nizam, Calcutta; Peterborough, Calcutta; str. European, Bombay.—25. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; British Empire, Galle; str. Nizam, Calcutta; Falstaff, Calcutta; Othello, Rangoon; Edurond Phinney, Bombay; Gaston, Singapora.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. India, Sept. 9.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Col. and Mrs. Heathcote, Miss Lillie, Mr. Baine and wife, Mr. Rose, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. W. Wetherell, Mr. J. Tait, Col. Riach, and Mr. P. Henderson.

Per str. Almorah, Sept. 16.—For Coloubo.—Miss Imray, Mrs. Dunston, Mr. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Gray. For Madras.—Miss Williams, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Dudg-on, Miss Priestley, Mr. Smart, Mr. Lawder, Colone and Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Corbett and two children. For Calcutta.—Miss Ritchie, Mr. F. N. Webb, Mr. Ritchie, and Major and Mrs. Holdsworth. For Alexandria.—Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Vivian.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Penson, Miss Quarry, Mr. Ries and family, Mr. A. King, Mrs. King and patty, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Galbraith, Mrs. diabraith, Mrs. Campbell, Major Vibart, Mr. McGrath, Mrs. McGrath and children, Mr. T. Rogers, and Mr. H. Rogers.

Per str. Chyebassa, Oct. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Carver. For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Winscome and three daughters, and Mrs. Nangle. For

CALCUTTA.—Miss Haningan, Miss Legge, Miss Bevan, Mrs. South, Mrs. Lewis, two Misses Doran, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. T. M. Russell, Mrs. and two Misses Lewis, Mr. M. Liebert, and Rev. and Mrs. Williams and family. Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 25.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. Swinburne, Misses Lane, Mrs. General Brown, Miss Brown, Misses Anderson, Mrs. Cumberlege, Miss Purcell, Mr. Simeon, and Mrs. Simeon.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Locksley Hall, for Calcutta, July 8, 2 S., 27 W.

Dartmouth, for Manila, July 11, 9 N., 26 W.

Cape of Good Hope, for Bombay, Aug. 11, 48 N., 18 W.

Philomene, from Rangoon, Aug. 6, off Cape Clear.

Bengal, from Calcutta, Aug. 7, 39 N., 32 W.

Asterior, from Maulmain, July 24, 34 N., 43 W.

Audes, from Bombay, July 25, 22 N., 35 W.

Bengal, from Calcutta, July 10, 3 N., 26 W.

Cholula, for Calcutta, July 10, 3 N., 26 W.

Stratton Audley, for Aden, July 3, 11 S., 29 W.

River Clyde, from Bangoon, April 16, 8 N., 94 E.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOWNAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. T. J. Ryves, Major Gordon, Mr. C. Hastings, Mrs. W. Lambe, Mrs. Raudall, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, and Mr. Robinson.

Robinson.

Venice to Bonday.—Mr. Simonds, Mr. Jones, and Lieut. Robinson.

Brinds to Bonday.—Mr. and Mrs Prestage and child, Capt. R. H. Palmer, Mr.

G. French, and Dr. Lynn and three assistants.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs linthwin and family, Mr. Trenery, Capt. Chland, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott. Miss Wright, Capt. Firlen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cuby, Mr. and Mrs. 8. Cuby, Mr. J. B. Cuby, Miss Purches, Lieut. Henn, and Mr. Yonge.

Southampton to Malta.—Lieut. Johnson.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr. J. H. Carver.

SEPTEMBER 7.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Fowle.
BENDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, Mr. W. Lane, Mr.
H. A. Harrison, Major Mead, and Miss Clay.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Weir, Dr. H. Thom, Mr. E. J. Moire, and Mr. Machalous

Venice to Bonbay.—Mr. T. Weir, Di. H. Thom, Mr. E. J. Moire, Shill Ber. Macfarlane.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrno, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwaye, Mr. Matheson, Miss Netheral, Miss Kirkpatrick, and Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family.

Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, and Mr. J. G. Wornack.

Southampton to Gebratae.—Hon. O. Cuffe, Capt. and Mrs. Wooldridge, Hon. D. Lawless, Lieut. H. R. Green, and Mr. G. C. Clark.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. King, Capt. Modlpine, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. H. E. Lawn, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Davidson, and Mr. and Mrs. Keppel.

Southampton to Madras.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Maclaverty and family, Mr. A. Arthur, and Mr. H. C. Curry.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. Aspinall.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Lub lieut. Take.

Southampton to Rangoon.—Sub lieut. Stauden.

September 18.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lo. ell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall. Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carr, Mrs. Watt, Miss Hirsh, Mrs. Bigg Wither and two children, Mrs. McGregor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Molzies, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Rundall, Mr. J. McClintock, and Mrs. Spitta.

VENICS to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

Drummond.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, Mr. H. Bateman and friend, Rev. W. H. Bray, Major Gombertz, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Hastings.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Aspinwall.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAE.—Col. and Mrs. Nelson, and Col. Laffan.

Scuthampton to Gibraltae.—Col. and Mrs. Nelson, and Col. Laffan.

September 21.

Scuthampton to Madras.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Pertam, Mr. J. Young, Mrs Wheatley, and Major W. Chisholm.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mr. Goodricke, and Mr. Murdoch.

Beindisi to Calcutta.—Mr. G. D. Blake.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Rev. C. Coghlan, and Miss Coghlan.

VENICE to UACCUTA.—AIT. and AITS. DEVENINGS, NOT. C. COGMING.

BOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Venice to Hong Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A.C. Pott. Mr. E. T. Candy, Col. Boyd, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Wathen, Mr. Trierthick, and Capt. and Mrs. Dalrymple.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, two Misses Webster, and Mr. J. W. Griffiths.

Beindest to Bombay.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, Mrs. Weatherhead, Mr. E. T. Candy, Capt. Conolly, and Lieut.—col. Gordon.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and Dr. Grosjean.

Southampton to Gibraltae.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Sometset, Mr. Thorold, and Miss Wright.

Southampton to Port Said.—Capt. Willoughby.

Southampton to Malta.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

September 28.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Honnessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mr. Mackillican, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. J. Harding-Harding, Mr. and Mrs. S. Maclean, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Flinch and child, Miss Holman, Miss J. Randall, Mrs. Schaffer and child, and Mrs. Marrett.

Venics to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Maclen, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, Lieut. J. Grant, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, and Capt. Sheppard.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobild, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Boule, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mis. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, and Mr. Le Mesurier.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

and Mr. Le Mesurier.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibrathar.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and a lady, Mr. Peacock, and Miss Hodgson.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

Bouthampton to Malta.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

SUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcolmson, and Mr. Rowland.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, and Mr. McDonnell.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Stobart, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidle, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and three Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. D. Macfie, Mr. and Mis S

Digitized by GOGIC

Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, and Dr. Keogan.
Soothampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Keen, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, Mr. A. N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, and Mr. H. Rodwell.
Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy.
Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Gordon and child, and Mr. E. T. Drake.
Venice to Madras.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.
Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.
Southampton to Aden.—Brig. gon. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.
Subz to Singapore.—Mr. Palgrave.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Leonard,
October 12.

SOUTHAMPTOR tO MAITA.—Mr. Leonard,

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTOR TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D.
Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnanghten, the
Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr.
Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn,
Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Calcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H.
W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee,
Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe,
Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Ysse, Mr. B. Armstronz, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan,
Miss Longbourne, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. and Mrs. S. White and two children, Mr. Cox,
Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Mrs. and Mrs. Glover and child,
and Miss Merricks and lady.

Bridtist to Bombay.—Mr. Studd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand,
Mr. C. Iver, Mr. Morvison, and M. P. Elliott.

Vernos to Bombay.—Mr. Bidle, Mr. R. W. Brereton, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. W.
Payne.

Payne.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Col. Mostyn, and Mr. Laffan and child.
Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, and Miss Broden.
Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. Gambier.
October 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEE.—Mrs. Gambier.

October 19.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grumwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd.

Venuce to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

Southampton to Madels.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, and Mrs. and Miss Cannon.

Beindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, and Miss Garstin.

Venuce to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss De Barrow, and Mrs. Brace and child.

Southampton to Ceylon. Mr. J. G. Fort.

Southampton to Shangeai.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Venuce to Alexandeia.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Hev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.
OCTOBER 26.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. Beauchamp. Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schye Pankska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Mathews, and Mr. and Miss Kennard.
Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, and Mr. Macdoneld

BEINDIES to BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, and Mr. A. B.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.

CONVALESCENTS.—The attention of the C. in C. having been called to the unauthorised procedure of medical officers in charge of regiments detailing convalescents to remain in quarters, excused from duties, commanding officers are required to prohibit any such practice, and to give full effect to the instructions contained in para. 15th, Section XIV., of the Queen's Regulations.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 8 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:-

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 31. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 1.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional † oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional † oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \) oz., 11d. \( \) 1 oz., 1s. 10d. \( \) every additional \( \) oz., 11d. \( \) 1 oz., 1s. 10d. \( \) every additional \( \) oz., 9d. \( \) Oz., 9d. \( \) NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \) oz., 2d. \( \) each additional \( \) oz., 2d. \( \) oxthampton, under \( \) oz., 1d. \( \) each additional \( \) oz., 1d. \( \)

BOOKS. PATTERNS. \( \) Acc

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Fia Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be shared, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is com-pulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and b-oks 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater di neusions than twenty-four inches im length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfe dends payable in London 25th	LAPIN	, auu a	k, Div	ri-} 8e	. R.		96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-2	5 (Šicc	a)	***	•••		Actual	89 Ł
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828	3-29	•••	•••	•••		Sales.	89 1
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••	•••	•••	!		-,-
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	•••	•••			83 1
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	In sterl-	83 4
31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	***	•••	•••		ingtaking	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	•••	***		Co.'s Rs.	88 £
5 per Cent. Public Works				•••		1.000 as	•••
4} per Cent. of 1870						equiva-	84
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5) per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	e5100.	861 861
of hat Caut. of 1808-00	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		ont ont

# India Exchanges.

Calcutta Madras Bombay Colombo Singapore Hong Kong Shanghai	60 days' sight. 1s. 8id. 1s. 8id. 1s. 8id. 1s. 6d. 3s. 7id. 3s. 7id. 4s. 8d.	•••	80 days sight. 1s. 83d. 1s. 83d. 1s. 83d. 1s. 64d. 3s. 73d. 3s. 73d.		Demand. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 6½d. 2s. 9d. 3s. 9d. 4s. 9d.
Bar Silver, per o Mexican Dollars Five Franc Piece	, per oz			•••	5s. 2\d. 4a. 2d. No price.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
Ł	India Stock		100 41 200
	India 5 per cent India 4 per cent India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent		106 to 1061
	India 4 per cent		85
	India Entaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		""
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879		88
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879 India Stock Debentures, 1858		}
	1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		
	, , , 1863 1864		i
	1864 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		102 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		45s. to 50s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,0.0) 4 per cent		i
Gto ale	RAILWAYS.		
Btock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5)	100	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent	100	
20 Stock	Do. Issued at 10s. prem	2.8.0 100	114 to 116
Btock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100	
Btock	East Indian	100	117 to 1184
Stock	G.I. Peniusula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116 to 117
20	Ditto (new)	12 6	2 to 3 pm.
20 Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	103 to 106
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	1144
Stock .	Ditto (gua. 4% per cent.) Ditto ditto, 1871	100 10	108 to 110 24 pm.
20 Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent	all	114 to 115
Dioca			102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	114 to 115
Stock .	South Indian (gua. o per cent.)	100 £2. 8s.	113 to 114 2 to 11 pm.
20 Stock	Ditto, 47 per cent	100	106 to 108
<b></b>	Nizam's State Railway		101 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	81 to 91
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 25
25 100	Delhi and London	all all	
35	Oriental Bank Corporation	الھ	42 to 43
	1		
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.  Eastern Company (Limited)	all	6j to 6j
iŏ	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		
	graph Company	all	61 to 61 19 to 191
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 194 24 to 3
10 10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all all	91 to 10
	-		
20	MISCELLANEOUS.  Jorehaut Tea Company	all	50 to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	00 00
10	Lower Assam	£6. 58.	21 to 21
10	Upper Assam	10	23 to 38 55 to 58
50 10		20	55 to 58
10	Lebong	all all	111
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4 to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	61 to 71
5 20	Do. New	all	14 to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	12 to 14
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102 to 104
10	Madras Tram vay (Limited)	all	Sito 44
1 50	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	1-16 dis. to per
50 50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company Ditto New, 1867	all 20	35 to 37
25	National of India Land	134	
20	Suez Canal	all	213 5 0 7
	Barnagore Jute		5 to 7

## Adbertisements.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

COUNTY BRIDGEMASTER, SUR-

COUNTY BRIDGEMASTER, SURVEYOR, and ARCHITECT.

The MAGISTRATES for the COUNTY of CHESTER will, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at NETHER KNUTSFORD, in and for the said County, on MONDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, proceed to ELECT a SUCCESSOR to the late Mr. Nichous, the County Bridgemaster and Surveyor.

The person elected will be appointed to fill the offices of County Bridgemaster, Surveyor, and Architect, and will be required to devote the whole of his time to his duties. A Military or Civil Engineer, or Professional Architect, will be considered eligible for the appointment. The officer appointed will not be obliged to reside actually in the county, provided that his residence is in some place convenient to his duties. Detailed particulars of his duties, which will comprise the supervision and charge of the County and Hundred Bridges, Roads, Gaols, Court-houses, Asylums, Lockups, and all County Buildings of every description, and the furnishing, when specially required, of Plans, Specifications of Old Buildings, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The salary will be £500 per annum, and actual travelling expenses within the county, such sum to include the services of such clerk or assistant as the officer to be appointed may find it necessary to employ in the inspection and superintendence of county lengths of roads, and such roads as may hereafter be required under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, to be inspected on behalf of the county. If specially engaged to furnish Plans, Specifications, or Estimates of New Buildings, or for Alterations of Old Buildings, other than Bridges, Lockups, and Magistrates'-rooms, he will, when the cost shall exceed £500, be allowed a commission thereon according to a fixed scale.

Full particulars of all the duties to be performed, and of the allowances to be made, together with any further information Candidates may require, may be obtained on application at my Office, Northgate-street, Chester.

Applications for the appo

BATH (near).—To be LET, FURNISHED, a SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing four reception and twelve bed-rooms, ample offices, stabling for six horses, coach-houses, with coachman's cottage, lodge, kitchen and flower gardens, lawn, shrubberies. Picturesque view. Good water supply. This is an unusual opportunity for obtaining a country residence on favourable terms.

Apply to Powell and Powell, Upholsterers, Bath.

INDIAN GIRLS RECEIVED and entire Charge Undertaken by the PRINCIPAL of a First-class Sohool, in a most suitable locality. Home com-forts and best London Masters. Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Examinations.

For terms and Indian references address There, Richmond-hill, Surrey.

A LADY, intending to PROCEED to CALCUTTA in OCTOBER next, would be glad to CHAPERONE ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES in return for part Passage.

Address 3, Greville-street, Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey.

TROL, and WOOLWICH.

A TUTOR of great experience is prepared to RE-CHIVE a FEW RESIDENT PUPILS. Terms mode-rate.

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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Mi-ford-lane. Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W. —August 28, 1876.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

### Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,245.] LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielv.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 11; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, August 9; Caloutta, August 8.

THE Viceroy in Council has published a resolution announcing that in consequence of the depreciation in silver, the loss by exchange, notwithstanding the increased loan, will largely exceed the estimated loss, and the prospects of the customs revenue are unfavourable owing to the same cause. The opium expenditure, owing to the large crop, will exceed the estimate by fifty lakhs. All unnecessary expenditure, if sanctioned, and not likely to cause loss, is to be stopped, and the outlay on extraordinary public works reduced. No loans, unless absolutely necessary, are to be granted to Municipalities, native States, or private persons. All local Governments and other authorities are to co-operate in reducing the threatened deficit.

THE Viceroy is reported to have left Simla on the 9th ult. for a week's trip into the interior, as far as Narkundah. The mist which envelopes the mountains during this season will prevent his Excellency enjoying the magnificent view of the snowy range visible from that spot, unless the clouds are more than usually propitious, and lift themselves for a hasty peep. Lord Lytton is accompanied by Colonel Hall, Acting Superintendent, Hill States.

It is stated in a Bombay contemporary that the Government of India is likely to break up its summer quarters at Simla rather earlier this year than usual. It has already been mentioned that Lord Lytton is understood to contemplate a personal inspection of the Sind and Punjab frontier during the cold weather. The Times of India says:—"Arrangements of this kind are never officially announced till the last moment, lest any circumstance might arise which would induce a change of plans; but barring this contingency, the Sind journey is tolerably certain. Hardly less so is another expedition which the Viceroy is understood to have decided on. This is a visit to Kashmir, which will probably precede the Sind trip; in fact, the programme that seems to have been drawn out for his Excellency provides for his departure from Simla for Kashmir in the middle of October—say about the 15th."

BOTH the European and native members of the Allahabad Bar were to hold a meeting in August to protest against Lord Lytton's interference with the High Courts in his late Minute on the Fuller case.

THE Englishman contains the following reference to the retirements expected in the Civil Service:—"Rumour forces the first twenty-seven on the Civil List to retire, two only having completed thirty-five years. It may be they are so dealt with, the others may be inducible."

A Mr. Purcell has been committed to the Sessions Court, Calcutta, on a charge of cheating.

SIMLA news, dated August 9, includes the following domestic item:—"Lady Lytton has been safely delivered of a son."

It is stated that Mr. Saunders, with his staff and family, has paid a long visit to the Maharaja and Ranis of Maisur.

THE Englishman refers to a municipal misunderstanding of some importance. Our contemporary observes:—"The resolution of the Calcutta Justices not to sell the municipal water to the shipping in port, at a profit of 1,600 per cent., is exciting much indignation."

WE noticed in the Mail of Aug. 19 a strange rumour of the sudden disappearance of a young officer from his regiment at Cherat. We now read in the Englishman that the officer in question, Lieut. Lane, of the 31st Light Infantry, has since been found, enlisted as a private in the 4th Hussars.

The Bombay Gazette, August 11, has received accounts of disastrous floods in the Portuguese Settlement of Goa, especially in the low-lying tracts on the borders of the river of Chapora. The villages of Nadora, Revora, Colvalle, Camorlim, Oxel, and Siolim, lying on the bank of the river, have suffered considerable damage in house property, loss of life, and extensive destruction of crops. Dead bodies of human beings were floating down the river, and with them were seen teams of bullocks supposed to have been carried away by the currents from British territory. At Colvalle the whole of the hamlets of the fishermen were totally wrecked, and at Camorlim thirty-six houses have shared the same fate. Four days previous to the 25th July the rain was falling in torrents, and the water on that day had risen to an unprecedented height. The palace of the Governor at Pangin and the Seminary at Rachol have not escaped injury from the results of the heavy rains.

REPORTS had reached Bombay also of very heavy rains at Manantoddy (Aug. 6). Considerable damage has been done to the young coffee blossoms. Miles of property were also washed away at Mangalore; hundreds of people are houseless, and there is great destitution.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR is reported to be about to retire from the active duties of a Sovereign for fifteen months, in consequence of illness, and his eldest son, with a Council of five, will rule the country.

CHOLERA had appeared amongst the 5th Fusiliers at Allahabad according to accounts dated to Aug. 10. Up to Aug. 1

there had been seventy-six deaths from cholera at Marri. All the visitors were leaving. Many persons in Lucknow were suffering from dengue. Cholera had left Almora, and the quarantine had been removed.

It is said that Major-General Primrose is expected to succeed Lord Mark Kerr in the command of the Puna Division. Another report is that Surgeon-Major Doharty, 12th Foot, goes as Deputy Surgeon-General to the Peshawar Circle, in the place of Dr. Gordon, who has been ordered home to Gibraltar.

THE following items of news regarding movements in the Civil Service are reported:—Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S., has been reappointed a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon is appointed District Superintendent of Police at Muzafarpur. Captain Clementi goes as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Oudh Circle. Mr. G. Thornhill, First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has gone on leave. Major B. Hobart, Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, has returned from leave, and resumed duty.

Amongst the casualties by death in or connected with the Indian services, reported at home, we notice the following:-Major General Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; Lieut. Colonel Clement John Mead, Royal Artillery, Bengal Staff Corps, Engineer-in-Chief P.W.D., Agra; Lieut. Colonel J. Campbell, late H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles; Colonel Skeffington Poole, late Bombay Army; Lieut. Colonel H. A. Rooke, Bengal

Indian coal seems steadily gaining in favour with the railway authorities. The Madras Railway Company have advertised for tenders for the supply of 10,000 tons of Indian coal fit for use in locomotive engines. During the year 1874 some interesting experiments were made to determine the relative values for railway purposes of English, Australian, and Indian The following figures speak for themselves:

South India Railway.

Madras Railway. Average Consumption | Consumpt t per mile run. Average Consumption per mile. Cost per mile per Coal. Cost Rs. a. p. lbs. a. p. Rs. a. p. lbs. a. p. Australian 27 13 1 ... 27 35 ... 4 5 21 ... 25 12 0 ... 32 45 ... 5 9 4
Indian 21 8 0 ... 31 08 ... 4 9 28 ... 19 0 0 ... 32 32 ... 4 4.64
English 31 11 5 ... 31 23 ... 7 0.89 ... 30 6 0 ... 35 72 ... 7 9 00 These results agree in placing English, coal at the bottom of the list both for costliness and quality, while Indian coal indicates a value much greater than was expected. The latter coal is said to burn freely, and is liked by the drivers. We are told by the Madras Mail that consignments were delivered in store at Madras last year for Rs. 20.10 per ton, and if special

WE learn from the Madras Mail that experiments lately made in the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras, with the view of testing the respective merits of Australian and Indian (in comparison with English) coal, show that Indian coal can be advantageously employed in the workshops, if procurable at a cheaper rate than the English article, but that it is unsuited for staiths' work. Australian coal, however, works equally well with the best English steam coal, with the only drawback that the consumption of the former averages a little over 5 per cent. in excess of the latter. This excess, however, is neutralised by the difference in cost of the two descriptions of coal, leaving a small margin in favour of the Australian article.

arrangements could be made for carriage from Calcutta, it is

not unlikely that this figure might be still further reduced.

WE hear that the scheme drawn up by Sir Andrew Clarke, Minister of Public Works in India for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, will soon be ready for submission to Government, so that the changes and reductions therein contemplated may be introduced and effected before December next.

It is announced that the revision of the Civil Procedure Code will be undertaken very shortly by the Legislative Council. The measure to be brought forward, it is said, will |

be rather a Consolidation Act than one which imports any striking changes into the existing law.

WE are glad to hear that Lord Lytton has reinstated Mr. Calvert, the original discoverer of the Kulu Mines, as lessee on leases of twenty years. It appears the mines were stopped two years ago by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Lord Northbrook never found time to look into the matter, although the Marquis of Salisbury ordered the restitution of the leases a year ago, remarking that Mr. Calvert had been very ill-used. It has been left to Lord Lytton to complete the measure of justice then decreed. The loss caused by the stoppage and delay is estimated at over £12,500, of which not a rupee will ever be recovered.

SURGEON J. BOURKE has won the first place in a competition for the best pattern of an improved Dhooly, a kind of covered litter slung on a long pole which two men can bear on their shoulders. A Simla committee, appointed by the army head-quarters, after examining four or five patterns, decided in favour of Dr. Bourke's, which is to have a practical trial on service. The dhooly now selected for trial seems, we are told, to be a very good one. It is cheap, easily put together, and readily taken to pieces. Except for a few bits of inexpensive iron work, its materials are procurable in almost any Indian village, and its various parts are capable of application to several different uses in a way which does much credit to the ingenuity of its inventor.

While the true nature and origin of the Bardwan fever epidemic remain still to guess at, it is a comfort to hear that, after raging for ten years with steady violence, this scourge of Lower Bengal has at length for the time being raged itself out. In the absence of abnormal sickness, the relief operations, started about seven years ago by the local Government have been brought to a close, and it only remains now to take brief note of what was done in the way of relief. It appears that during the rains and cold weather of 1869-70 and 1870-71, four or five itinerant dispensaries were opened in various parts of the Bardwan district, through which about a hundred and forty thousand cases were treated. The disease still gaining ground; it appears that in 1871 twenty-four new dispensaries were opened before the end of that year Throughout the year 1872 fiftysix dispensaries on the average were maintained. In this year alone three civil surgeons broke down through the hard work entailed upon them by the epidemic, combined with the unhealthiness of the station. In the two next years the average number of dispensaries open was forty. In 1875 the number fell to twenty-nine, some of which were self-supporting; and, during the early part of the present year, this number was further reduced to fifteen. How fearful a mortality the aid thus given by the Government has prevented may be gathered from the fact, that between 1866 and 1876 upwards of four million fever-stricken patients were treated, the greater part of them gratuitously, at these establishments. Between August, 1871, and April, 1876, when the relief operations ceased, nearly a ton and a half of quinine, and other chinchona alkaloids, valued roughly at Rs. 1,62,245, were dispensed; and the total cost of medicines of all kinds issued in the four years was Rs. 2,45,071, while the outlay for special establishments, and contingent charges, including food relief, was Rs. 2,82,558. Thus, more than five and a quarter lakhs of rupees, or between £52,000 and £53,000 sterling have been expended for the relief of the Bardwan fever in the Bardwan district alone. What the present condition of the district might have been but for these efforts we shudder to think.

A GOOD many British regiments in India are about to lose & great number of short-service men next year, and it appears that the number of these men who are willing to re-engage is out of all proportion to the number who will insist on claiming their discharge. One regiment will lose over 300 men, out of whom barely half-a-dozen have signified their intention of volunteering to serve again. Another, says the Pioneer, loses half its very fine band by men taking their discharge, to the consternation of its officers. It must be remembered that when a trained soldier is discharged his passage is paid home or to one of the colonies. His services are lost to India, and besi les paying his passage home Government must get a substitute for him out from England. What—asks our contemporary—" would be the cost of this? Would it not enormously exceed the cost of a very substantial bounty with a free kit to every soldier willing to re-engage for a further period? The answer is obvious. The whole matter is one of considerable importance to India, and well worthy of the attention of the authorities." India in fact is beginning to pay dearly for the original mistake of substituting borrowed troops entirely for her old local European army. Had the old system been retained and worked on a larger scale, none of the difficulties which now meet the Government at every turn, involving larger and ever larger outlay, would have occurred, and India would have had a much more efficient army than she is ever likely to get under any existing arrangement.

An incident reported from India by the last mail amusingly illustrates the hunger of English officers for any kind of war service, no matter where, and the readiness with which they grasp at any shadow of a plea for gratifying that hunger. Half the unemployed field officers in India are understood, says a contemporary, "to be besieging the Government of India for commands in Egypt. The military promptitude of their imagination leaves no interval between the fact of a civil war in Turkey and the despatch of an Indian army to occupy the dominions of the Khedive. The premature aspirations of would-be brigadiers have even led to definite announcements in some newspapers, and to still more startling rumours in conversation. It has been alleged that the Government has applied to specific generals of divisions to know what troops they could spare for Egypt. The exact numbers to be sent have been quoted, and no canard on this subject has been too extravagant for credulity."

THE Indian Government is said to be revolving a comprehensive scheme for the reform of prison discipline in India. As a step to that end it proposes, according to the Friend of India, "to enter upon an impartial consideration of the whole subject, and by eliciting and comparing the ripest opinions of all who have knowledge or experience of it, to arrive, not at a uniform, inflexible scheme of management applicable alike to every jail in India, but at some great leading principles which will give character and effect to the various practical rules which may be laid down in different provinces." A conference on the subject is to be convened, probably in Calcutta during the next cold season, and the local Governments have already received notice of what is in contemplation.

ACCORDING to a Times telegram, dated Sept. 3, it is finally arranged that the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 16th of October, his private military and foreign secretaries accompanying him. He will go first to Jummoo to meet the Maharajah of Kashmere, and proceed thence to Srinuggur, returning via Murree, Rawul Pindee, and Peshawur, and arriving at Lahor on the 24th of November. From thence he will go to Bhawulpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, and thence by sea to Bombay, arriving on the 14th of December, and will return to Calcutta after the Delhi Durbar. The Viceroy will go to Simla as usual next year, as the question of changing the Government summer quarters has not been settled. It is stated that Colonel Colley, who was sent to inspect Rancekhet, reports favourably on the place. The Viceroy has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, with an officer from the Foreign-office, and one from the Quartermaster-General's Department, to act as a committee for arranging the details of the Delhi Durbar. It is stated their instructions are to make it the grandest affair of the kind ever seen. Three brigades of cavalry and six of infantry, with proportionate artillery, will be present. The Madras and Bombay Armies and Punjaub Frontier Force will all be represented. It is reported that the Nizam will be among the Native Princes attending.

THE same telegram states that Sir Salar Jung arrived at Hyderabad on the 26th ult., and was received with illuminations and general rejoicings. The Yarkund's envoy is expected at Lahor on the 10th, and proceeds thence to Simla. The High Court of Allahabad has submitted a strong remonstrance against Lord Lytton's Minute on the Fuller case. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, in forwarding the Minute of the Court to the Supreme Government, makes no remarks

on constitutional or legal questions, but warmly endorses the Court's recommendation for a review of the punishment awarded to the joint magistrate, Mr. Leeds; but the Viceroy has not yet answered. Nothing further has been heard regarding the report that the other High Courts intended to join in the protest.

From the same source we learn that the first municipal election in Calcutta was held on Friday. The result is not yet published, but it is certain that only four or five Europeans are elected, and over forty natives. The election excited little interest, and few Europeans came forward either as voters or candidates, nor did many natives of the higher classes, socially speaking, offer themselves for election. The names of the Government nominees, who will form one-third of the municipal body, are not yet announced. It will be interesting to watch the working of this the first attempt to introduce representative government in this city. The general idea is that, owing to the radical defects of the system, it will be inferior to the old corporation, which consisted of the Justices of the Peace.

WE learn also that her Majesty's ship Diamond and the Government steamer Enterprise, which were sent to search for the missing steamer Scotia, returned to Rangoon without finding any traces of her. There is little doubt that the Scotia was lost with all on board.

WITH reference to Mr. Dacosta's letter, which appeared in our last issue, we would draw attention to certain figures and statements offered by Mr. Thornton, Secretary for Public Works at the India-office, in his paper read last May, before the Society of Arts, wherein he showed that the Indian Irrigation Works in the several provinces yield, with due allowance for the cost of those first constructed by native rulers, a yearly return ranging from 4.5 per cent. for the Ganges Canal to 39.7 per cent. on the Godavari Canals. Here are the figures as he gives them:—

					Corrected	Per centage			
					Total of	c	f Revenue		
					Capital.		on Capital.		
North-Western P	rovince	s	•••		£3,565,425	•••	£5.2		
Punjab			•••	•••	3,134,702		4.8		
Madra <b>s</b>			• • • •	•••	1,893,440		22.72		
Bombay, includin	$g_{\downarrow}Sind$		•••	• • •	2,222,788		11.9		
		•••			2,880,178	• • •	4.5		
Eastern Juinna C			•••		467,978		11.2		
Western Jumna (	Canal		•••	•••	<b>1,</b> 306,393	• • •	$7.6 \cdot$		
Godavery Canals					683,705		39· <b>7</b>		
Kistna Canals			•••	•••	467,427		13.3		
Cauvery Canals		•••			293,578	• • • •	56. <b>6</b>		
Sind Canals		• • •	•••		1,186,000	• • •	18.6		

Mr. Thornton might well say that results even by himself so unexpected would "probably take most other people by surprise." We agree with him that if these estimates have been "honestly reached," and if the indirect savings from these works were added to the direct annual earnings, "the result would be a total that would convince the most sceptical that, regarded as a whole, the investment of our Government in irrigation works has hitherto been decidedly the reverse of unprofitable."

One of the pleasantest books of travel which it has lately been our lot to read is "The Indian Alps and How we Crossed Them," by a "Lady Pioneer," whose skill with the pen is rivalled, as the woodcuts and chromo-lithographs show, by her easy handling of the pencil. The main fault we can find with the book would be deemed a merit, if the book were intended merely to lie on the drawing-room table and beguile a few minutes of chance leisure here and there. It is a handsome quarto volume, nicely printed on fine paper, with a bread margin to the page and a pretty-looking cover in green and gold. The ten coloured plates are fairly good, and some of them, such as the Bhotia Village, the Plains of Nepal, Mount Everest at sunrise, Nursyng and Pundeem in the evening, reveal through all the drawbacks of chromo-lithography a true artistic feeling for grand forms and effective colouring. Of the many little woodcuts, each in its own way justifies itself. But the chief value of this goodly volume lies after all in the letterpress. It is so thoroughly readable; the story told is so full of interest and instruction, agreeably conveyed; and the scenes described are on the whole so new to English experiences, that the "Lady Pioneer" ought to command a wide circle of readers. Will she succeed in doing so, decked out in

her present guise, so hardsome, but so unwieldy? Is not the mere physical labour of reading such a book enough to scare away many of those who can boast neither of strong wrists nor unyielding backs? These, however, are questions which the author must be allowed to settle with her publishers; and meanwhile let us hope that many readers will brave the penance for the sake of the pleasure purchasable thereby. "The Indian Alps," as here presented to us, are not those adjacent to Simla, Missourie, or Naini-Tal; they are the yet loftier section of the vast Himalayan Range which towers northward of Darjiling, and embraces Kinchinjanga and Mount Everest. The author and her party pierced into the region of perpetual snow, about 17,000 feet above the sea, and got to the very foot of Mount Junnoo, itself 25,000 feet high. How they roved, fared, suffered, lost their way at last in dreary solitudes where no food could be got, and were even reduced to their last biscuit and drop of wine before the help they had all but despaired of came within reach, is told in this volume with a lively grace and a genial humour which remind one closely of Lady Barker. Among books of travel written by women, who have a special aptitude for that sort of work, this of the Lady Pioneer's ought to win a very high place.

## Odds and Ends.

COLONEL TYRWHITT, Inspector-General of Police in the North-

Western Provinces, is expected shortly to retire.

The Government has decided not to charge the troops of the

Perak Expedition for the extra rum issued to them.

THE fourth volume of the Statistical and Descriptive Account of the North-Western Provinces, by Mr. E. J. Atkinson, has been published, relating to the Agra Division.

THE KING OF SIAM has opened a new mint, and is issuing a new

coinage of the same value as the old coinage.

BRIGADIER PAYNE has resumed command of the Rohilkand Division.

Major Hunter, R.A., goes as Chief Garrison Instructor to Ambala.

It is said that the number of Judges of the Calcutta High Court is to be reduced to nine.

MR. BONIFACIO, Inspecting Postmaster, has broken his leg on the rink at Bangalor.

SIR R. TEMPLE was expected to visit the Gazipur Opium Factory

on the 4th August. THE NAZIM OF JAIPUR has been dismissed for improper conduct

in public darbar.

The revision of the Civil Procedure Code will shortly be under-

taken by the Legislative Council.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM is going on a visit to the Maharaja of Travankor in October.

THE nephew of the Maharaja of Travankor, who was some

months ago imprisoned at Aleppey, is dead.

Colonel Young is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General, v. Maissey, and Captain Clementi succeeds Colonel Young.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHARTPUR was expected at Simla on the 15th

THE HON. MR. HOBHOUSE'S term of office expires in March next.

A CAMP of Exercise for the Madras Army is to be formed at Bangalor or Bellari next cold season. MR. J. W. TAWNEY goes as Assistant Commissioner of Raipur.

The loss on the Secretary of State's Bills on India during the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 68,62,420, being Rs. 13,40,134 above the estimated loss.

RAIN is still wanted throughout the Patna Division and a few other districts of Bengal. Cholera is decreasing in Orissa

THE Afridis have shot one sipahi and wounded another when

escorting a watering party of bhistis near Fort Nushamadzai.

The Medical Establishment for attending to sufferers by the Bardwan fever has been abolished, as the fever has ceased. Nearly £53,000 have been spent on these relief operations since August, 1871.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 15th July show an increase as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year of £14,658. Those of the Jabalpur Line show an increase of £256.

Considerable damage has been done to the Northern Punjab

State Railway by floods.

Mr. J. C. Robertson acts as Commissioner of Stamps and Excise and Inspector General of Registration, North-Western Provinces, during the time Mr. Halsey acts for Mr. Batten.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARDINGE has re-assumed command of the

Mirat Division.

Mr. E. Colvin acts as Commissioner of Kumaon during the ab-

sence of Sir H. Ramsay. THE weather in Assam has lately been very favourable for tea.

THE High Courts intend to protest strongly against Lord Lytton minute in Mr. Fuller's case.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company intend to run a line of steamers between Karachi and Liverpool after the monsoons. CHOLERA has entirely left the hill tea-gardens at Darjiling, but a few sporadic cases still occur in the Terai.

Mr. T. E. Ellison officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur during the absence of Major Grace

Вотн the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are expected to

visit Karachi in the cold season.

CHOLERA still continues in twelve districts in the Central Pro-

Colonel F. H. F. Waddington, from Wardha, officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur in the place of Colonel Magniac, and Mr. F. Venning officiates at Wardha.

THE attempt to recover the submarine cable to Penang off the Nicobars has not as yet been successful.

MR. A. LYALL, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, was to go on leave in August.

THERE has been a disagreement between the Resident and the Military Commandant at Baroda, which is to be referred to higher authorities.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—In accordance with G.G.O. No. 822 of 1875, and paragraph 132, section X., Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India, the undernamed non-commissioned officers having been appointed India, the undernamed non-commissioned officers having been appointed sergeant instructors to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, are transferred to the unattached list from the dates specified:—Sergs. M. Campbell and J. Dobson, 2nd battalion 15th foot, Dec. 22, 1875; Serg. G. Green, 1st battalion 2nd foot, Dec. 28, 1875; Lance serg. W. Houghton, 1st battalion 2nd foot, Jan. 7; Sergs. H. Smith and S. Jones, 2nd battalion 7th foot, Jan. 4; Sergs. J. Roberts and C. Padwick, 66th foot, Jan. 11; Sergs. E. Bethell and J. Flanagan, 68th foot, Jan. 14.

NATIVE JUDGES.—The Bombay official Gazette notifies as folkws:—Rao Saheb Fakirappa Lingappa to be 2nd class, 3rd grade, Subordinate Judge at Saundatti, in the Belgaum district. Rao Saheb Shrimwas Ramchundra Bhati to be 2nd class. 3rd grade, Subordinate Judge at

Ramchundra Bhati to be 2nd class, 3rd grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, in the Belgaum district, but to continue to do duty at Sirsi, in the Kanara district, until relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchundra Venkain the Kanara district, until relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchundra Venkatesh. Munshi Jagatrai Khubchand, Head Munshi of Taluka Mirpur Khas, in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Hyderabad. Azam Gulabdas Kaliandas, first Karkun of Taluka Olpad, and Azam Naranji Gopalji, first Karkun of Taluka Mandvi, in the district of Surat, are appointed to be magistrates of the third class in the district of Surat. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapujee magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Kaladgi.

COURT MARIIAL.—At an European General Court-martial held at Neemuch en Wednesday, the 17th day of May 1876. Private Pilling 68th

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COURT MARTIAL.—At an European General Court-martial neld at Net-much en Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1876, Private Pilling, 68th L.I. Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—Ist Charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Neemuch, on or about the 15th day of April, 1876, when a prisoner under escort at the orderly room, detachment 68th Regiment L.I., at Neemuch, broke away from the escort, and struck in the face, with his clenched fist, No. 4126 Sergeant John Walker, 68th L.I., the said Sergeant John Walker, 68th L.I., the said Sergeant John Walker, 68th L.I., at Neemuch, fist, No. 4126 Sergeant John Walker, 68th L.I., the said Sergeant John Walker being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd Charge.—Insubordination in having at Neemuch, on or about the 15th day of April, 1876, used threatening language to Sergeant Robinson, his superior officer, in substance, and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will put a bullet through you yet." Finding: guilty of all the charges. Sentence.—Private A. Pilling to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.—May 17, 1876. Confirmed. C. STAYELET, Lieut. Gen., C. in C., Bombay.—Mahableshwur, May 31. With the sanction of Covernment, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried Georgian of the grant of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will, on the opening of the season, be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the Bomer and the commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier general commanding the sent to the civil power under the orders of the pow bay district, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect. By order of H.E. the C. in C. C. T. Atchison, Brigadier Gen., Adjutant Gen. of the Army.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Capt. Bieber, of H.M.'s 13th Hussars, at Bangalor, Aug. 7. Capt. C. H. Reilly, (h.p.), B battery F brigade R.H.A., and eldest son of the late Lieut. col. B. Reilly, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, suddenly, at New Galloway, N.B., Aug. 25. Major Gen. Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.S., Colonel Commandant, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, late 12th Regiment' Bengal Infantry, at Lymington, Aug. 29, aged 38. Surg. Major G. B. Hadow, Bengal Medical Service, at Aligarh, July.

Madras.—Major G. M. Bowie, Madras Staff Corps, on board the steamer Mongolia, on his way from India, Aug. 18, aged 41.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nepaul, Sept. 11.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Bird, Major and Mrs. Camerel, and infant, Mr. H. Cole, Mrs. C. R. Blair, Mrs. J. H. Newman, Col. Heyman, Rev. W. and Mrs. Maule and child, Mrs. Chambers, Dep. Surg. Gen. [Galloway, Licut. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Melluish and child, Licut. and Mrs. Forbes, and Mrs. Joynt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Malwa, Sept. 1.—From Bonbar.—Major Magniac, Mr. and Mrs. Orr.
Mr. S. K. Douglas, Capt. Murray, Mr. R. Giles, Mr. R. Branson, Mr. W. Duthoit,
Capt. Borrie, Mr. H. J. Morrison, and Mr. H. B. Birke.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Malwa, Sept. 4.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Mennie and infant, Mr. A. Gerdes, Mr. A. Unwin, Lady Hogg, Mr. J. B. Phear. From ALEXANDEIA.—H. E. Safler, Bey, Mrs. W. Peel, Mr. J. A. Negroponte, Mr. D. G. Vours, Mr. J. Nanne and Mr. Basialardis.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 4, 1876.

#### LORD LYTTON'S FIRST GREAT BLUNDER.

WITH every wish on our part to believe well of the Viceroy, we are driven to admit that the outcry provoked among our countrymen in India by his recent Minute on Mr. Fuller's case has not been raised without good cause. Englishmen in India are naturally sensitive to any public comments on their behaviour towards the natives; but if Lord Lytton had merely confined himself to denouncing Mr. Fuller's conduct towards his syce as unmanly and damaging to the British character, it is probable that few of them would have resented the expression, however strong, of a feeling honourable to the ruler of two hundred millions of an alien race. The spectacle of an English gentleman preluding his attendance at church by slapping the face of a servant who had failed to wait upon him at the right moment, is not such as a churchgoer about to acknowledge himself a miserable sinner might be expected to offer. But Lord Lytton went a good deal further than the lecturing of a person whose hasty violence had led to an unforeseen mishap. He took Mr. Leeds, the joint magistrate at Agra, severely to task for punishing with a fine of only Rs. 30 an offence which caused the death of Mr. Fuller's servant, instead of referring the case to a higher Court. That gentleman ought, he thinks, to have been tried for causing grievous hurt, if not for culpable homicide, because "in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died." The High Court of Allahabad are publicly rebuked for neglect of duty in upholding the course pursued by the Agra magistrate; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is twitted with having made no inquiry into the matter until the Viceroy had "directed" him to do so.

For all this outpouring of Viceregal wrath there now appears to have been no colourable pretext. Even if the Agra magistrate and the Allahabad judges had fallen short of their duty, so public an attack upon them was surely to be deprecated; and the very support which the High Court gave to the magistrate's proceedings ought to have held his lordship back from waging open war with the highest ministers of justice in the province. But the blunder thus committed is greatly intensified by the actual groundlessness of Lord Lytton's attacks. In his apparent zeal for humanity and fair play to the helpless and oppressed, his lordship not only by all accounts set himself against the members of his Council and Secretariat; but he appears wholly to have set aside the first principles of administrative justice. Mr. Leeds, in

fact, was severely scolded for not doing what, by the Indian Penal Code, he ought not to have done. It appears from Section 321 of the Penal Code that, "Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person is said 'voluntarily to cause hurt." Before Mr. Fuller could have been tried for the greater offence of "voluntarily causing grievous hurt" it would have been necessary to show, according to another section of the Code, that the blow dealt by him was "likely to cause grievous hurt," of whatever kind, and however little intended. Now it is pretty certain that a slap on the face was not likely to cause any of the grievous hurts, specified in the Penal Code; the loss, for instance, of "any member or joint," the fracture of a bone or tooth, or a state of severe bodily pain lasting for twenty days, and disabling the sufferer from his ordinary pursuits. There was no evidence before the magistrate to show that Mr. Fuller had done anything worse than cause such hurt as might ensue from slapping his servant's face, or pulling his hair, for it is absurd to accept the inference suggested by Lord Lytton, that he knew a blow of that sort was likely to bring on rupture of the spleen. Diseased spleens are not, after all, so common in India that the infliction of a slight blow should be held tantamount to culpable homicide, or even to wilful causing of grievous hurt.

Whether Mr. Leeds should have inflicted a heavier fine is a question which does not specially concern us; the High Court held that perhaps he should. Be that as it may, it seems undoubted that he could not legally have indicted Mr. Fuller for any other offence than that of which he was convicted. This being so, the gravity of Lord Lytton's blunder speaks for itself. An English magistrate has been openly disgraced for doing his duty; English judges have been flouted for upholding the law; and the Governor of a large province, as populous as Great Britain, has been rashly accused of neglecting his duty in a matter wherein his interference was not required. And the blunder seems to us the less excusable, in that it was committed by a Viceroy still new to office, and therefore bound in some measure to defer to the opinions of his chief advisers.

Correspondence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES OF INDIA.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Pray do not start on reading the above heading, but allow me to ask, calmly and quietly, with a view to the subject being generally considered, why the great assembly that is to be gathered together at Delhi, "Imperial Delhi," on the 1st January, 1877, of "the princes, the governors, and captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces," should not be converted into a first constitutional assembly of all India, to which the chief towns should be required to send representatives? The occasion would be a really "politically" glorious one, and a new régime might be inaugurated under the most favourable auspices. The great Marquis of Dalhousie entertained some such idea twenty-two years ago.—Yours sincerely,

Aug. 30, 1876. \* \* \* \* \*

RETIREMENT OF A NATIVE JUDGE.—Saiad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., long well-known as the Judge of the Benares Small Cause Court, has retired from the public service on the pension of his rank. In forwarding to the Government his application for permission to retire, the High Court put on record its testimony to the high and unblemished reputation for intelligence, industry, and integrity which he had enjoyed among all classes, during a long official career, and expressed its sense of the loss which the public service will sustain by his retirement to the leisure he has so honourably earned. Sir John Strachey, accepting the Saiad's resignation, expressed his high opinion of the integrity and independence which have marked his career as a public servant, and of the enlightened and disinterested labours which he has undertaken in private life for the benefit of his countrymen.—*Pioneer*.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### INDIAN HOTELS.

The Pioneer remarks that India is strangely behind the age in the matter of hotels. Simla, in this respect, is not worse off than places with a more constant demand for hotel accommodation, and the present state of things is the more surprising because Anglo-Indians would naturally be prone to live in hotels. In every large station a hotel that was only third-rate, judged by an European standard, could hardly fail to attract nine-tenths of the permanent bachelor population, and a large number of floating married couples; for a third-rate hotel would be so many degrees better than anything people are used to in India that it would seem a palace. First-rate hotels can only be grown in the great cities, or specially fashionable watering-places of Europe. The Grand and the Louvre at Paris, the Laugham in London, the Beau Rivage at Ouchy-Lausanne, are first-rate hotels, whose architectural decorations and furniture may be compared with those of a Pall Mall club. And the Fifth Avenue at New York would claim to be included in the list, though the truth is that American hotels, even the best-and in one at Saratoga there are thirteen acres of carpet, and seven miles of telegraph wire within the house—are too garish and coarse in their organisation to be really first-rate. Then there are ranges of hotels which were once first-rate, but by reason of having latterly been surpassed in splendour by newer rivals, can now only be described as second-rate. Of such are the Russie at Frankfort, the Euston in London, the Trois Rois at Bale,—hotels which old habitués will still swear by on account of some special excellence not to be obtained, so their admirers will declare, in any of your new-fangled palaces. hardly hope for anything up to this level in India. But Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, and Allahabad at all events, might surely expect to be provided with third-rate hotels, institutions, that is, about seven degrees better than anything they possess yet. In a third-rate hotel the house would be handsomely built, the private rooms commodious, nicely furnished, and faultlessly clean, the salle a manger spacious and not altogether without decoration, the cuisine equal to that of an exceptionally good military mess, the service carried on by an army of bearers and khitmutgars in a handsome uniform, and the drawing-room, billiard-room, and reading-room mounted with unexceptionable taste. A hotel of that sort would pay in India. At exceptionable taste. A notel of that sort would pay in India. At present the best hotels in actual existence must surely fall short of even the paying standard of excellence. We cannot tell, of course, whether they pay or not as a matter of fact, but at any rate they fall short of the attractive standard of excellence. Some of them are much better than others, but the best are not such establishments as people choose to dwell in, if they are settled enough to organise any others for themselves, while those that are not the best are appraintly set up by desperadoes without resources or experience. are apparently set up by desperadoes without resources or experience, or knowledge of what a comfortable mode of living really is. Such ersons fancy they have created a hotel when they have simply magnified a dak bungalow.

#### ASSAULTING NATIVES.

The Calcutta Statesman believes with Lord Lytton, that there is far less striking of natives than there used to be, but would ask any Englishman who has been in India five, ten, or fifteen years, if he can honestly say that he has never struck a native. certain that there are few, if any, who can say so, and yet men in India are neither all shameless, nor all thoughtless. But if we may judge from the analysis of our own feelings, there is an immediate feeling of shame which is due to the considerations we have men-A man is painfully distressed by the thought that he has perhaps done an injustice; by the reflection that, on further investigation, the man he has struck might have been found free from fault; and that he has, nevertheless, inflicted a punishment beyond recall. It is this which pains him, that a punishment, however slight, has been inflicted which cannot be remitted, when possibly it was either too severe or altogether undeserved. Even if, subsequently, he, in cooler blood, and with more facts before him, finds that he did not real injustice, he yet has the reproach on his mind of having risked it. A blow then is, in a strict sense, not especially wrong because it is a blow, but because it is a practical embodiment of the invasion of constituted rights. A calculating, cold-blooded man may keep within the law, may invade no rights, and may yet deliberately inflict great cruelty and injustice. The more impulsive, and perhaps more amiable man, may in the heat of the moment do a very slight illegal act, and yet, because it has taken a particular form, he is violently condemned by society. It is quite right that he should be socially condemned on the ground we have stated; but the ordinary form which the condemnation takes, namely, that the strong should not strike the weak, because they can do so with impunity, involves a non-sequitur. This moral disapprobation of society has in India, as elsewhere, caused the great reform in this matter of giving blows which Lord Lytton admits, and to this same cause only we must look for still further improvement; but the moral disapprobation to be effective and free from mischief must be well founded, and the reason it is becoming more effective daily is

that, consciously or unconsciously, society is learning to take juster views of the relations between man and man. We wish the same thing could be always said of our rulers. An ordinary blow is, we have said, the practical embodiment of the invasion of the constitutional rights of an individual; but a blow to the High Court of a province, to the repository of the rights of the whole community, is a far more serious invasion. By this means not one, but all individuals are attacked; yet this is the blow which Lord Lytton has given. He is certainly not justified by one of the principles we have laid down, and we hope by neither.

#### A DIFFICULTY OF OLD DATE.

The Times of India reminds us that the exchange and currency question is a difficulty of very old date. It must have troubled the Hebrew financiers in the reign of Solomon, when silver was nothing accounted of, and had become as stones in a field—good only to fing at the birds. But without going back quite so far as the wisest of monarchs, it is plain that Warren Hastings was not a little exercised in his mind by the ever-recurring difference between supply and demand, for we find him writing to Lord Thurlow, under date of 1st February, 1786:—"Bengal has been annually drained of its currency since British possession of it, by the Company's investment, by supplies sent to China, Fort St. George, Bombay, and by the remittance of the fortunes of British subjects to Europe. These drains must be continued in a degree both for the Company's investment and for the remittances of the fortunes of individuals. They may and ought to be diminished by the forbearance of supplies to China and the other Presidencies, and by laying equitable restrictions on private emoluments. If Fort St. George and Bombay cannot maintain their own expenses in time of peace with their own resources, and furnish, besides, a profit to the Company, the nation ought to part with or abandon them. The means of laying equitable restrictions on private emoluments do not consist in multiplying penal laws, or increasing their rigour at home, but in establishing an efficient control in the government abroad, in affording liberal allowances, in constituting proper and competent offices for checks on contingent expenses, and above all, for the speedy and regular audit of accounts. Every encouragement should be given, and every expedient for the enlargement of the existing trade, for opening channels of trade with other countries, and for drawing new inhabitants into our own provinces, which and for drawing new inhabitants into our own provinces, which their fertility and security, and the miserable desolation of the royal demesnes would render at this moment an attempt of easy accomplishment." From this curious letter it may be inferred that fortunes were in those days too often made by illicit means, and further, that remittances to Europe must have taken the form of silver specie or bullion. If this were the case, the object was probably to conceal from the Bengal Government the amount of the "emoluments" that had been unjustly accumulated, for otherwise it would have been more natural as well as more profitable to have remitted those gains in the shape of Indian products and produce. It is also evident that Warren Hastings, had be witnessed the present crisis would have been in favour of sushe witnessed the present crisis, would have been in favour of suspending for a while the Secretary of State's drafts upon India, at least if we may judge by his proposition to forbear sending supplies to China and the other Presidencies. The most characteristic point. however, in his letter is the following passage, which betrays his own craving for absolute power, and at the same time painfully illustrates the corruption by which he was surrounded:—"But netable ther," he insists, "can the improvement of actual resources, nor the creation of new, nor the reformation of abuses be made except by a single, strong, and despotic hand. The members of a collective government are unresponsible; they will all have their claims to wealth and to remittances; each will have his favoured dependants, for whom he will claim a share in the emoluments of office, and protect them in the abuse of it; and the Governor himself, let his integrity be what it will, will be forced to yield in a degree to the general torrent, or he will be assailed and overborne by his associates, and not have a friend or an instrument in the service to support or assist them."

Archæological.—In August last year Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, published a minute on the preservation of works of art and antiquity in those provinces. From 1872 to the end of 1875 the expenditure of Rs. 1,67,583, on the Palace Buildings, Agra Fort, and on the Taj Mahal has been sanctioned, of which sum Rs. 79,588, were spent on the Taj Mahal alone. Besides these two interesting works a sum of Rs. 1,968 has been spent on Futehpur Sikri; and on the temple of Govind Deva at Brindaban, Muttra, Rs. 19,533 have been spent, but still the work of improvement is not completed. Estimates have been prepared to the extent of Rs. 6,91,239 to be spent on the above works, including the magnificent buildings at Jaunpur. The Government of India have agreed to grant Rs. 1,75,000, leaving Rs. 5,16,239 to be provided out of the provincial balances, which can be effected easily, so that these fine buildings and works of art of days that are gone will be provinced foundations. be preserved from the inevitable decay which would otherwise soon destroy them.



# Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The following resolution of the Government of India was published at Simla on the 5th of August:

The embarrassment occasioned to the finances of this empire by the present disturbances in the relative values of gold and silver has, for some time past, been under the anxious consideration of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and his Excellency has been led by such consideration to the conclusion that it is now advisable to notify to the local Government the wishes of the Government of India in regard to those pre-liminary measures of retrenchment and economy which are necessitated

by the immediate exigencies of the financial situation.

2. It was a part of the Budget arrangements of this year that the Secretary of State in Council should borrow in England £2,640,000, for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. An incidental effect of that arrangement was to reduce, by the above mentioned sum, the amount that must otherwise have been raised by bills for the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and recording to the state of the supply of the Home Treatment and the su sury, and, according to the rate of exchange assumed in the estimatesviz., one rupee, equal to 1s. 84d.—to diminish the entry under Loss by Exchange, and improve the nominal balance of the year by 45,00,000 rupees. Notwithstanding this and other advantages, the surplus revenue of the year was estimated at only 14,40,000 rupees.

3. It was calculated at that time that the supply of £13,660,000 to the Home Treasury by bills would cost 15,99,20,000 rupees; and accordingly the sum of 2,33,20,000 rupees was provided under the adjusting head "Loss by Exchange." Subsequently, however, to the publication of the estimates, the Secretary of State found it convenient to increase the amount borrowed in England to £4,000,000. The incidental relief to the estimates of the year from this source would thus be, if the rate of exchange could be calculated as before, 68,30,000 rupees. The relief obtained may now be estimated at a much larger sum. In judging of the financial position and future prospects of the Government of India, it is necessary to bear this fact in mind.

this fact in mind.

4. The sum to be raised in England having been thus increased, the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills during the year is now reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been obtained to date by the sale of bills for 4,06,10,000 rupees, the adjustment entered under Loss by Exchange being already 71,68,660 rupees.

5. It is at present impossible to frame any approximate estimate of the cest in rupees, of supplying to the Home Treasure of £8,056,148.

cost, in rupees, of supplying to the Home Treasury the sum of £8,956,440, which still remains to be raised by bills; but the Government of India cannot now expect that the whole entry under Loss by Exchange will not

be largely in excess of the grant.

6. Moreover, the prospects of the customs revenue are, by reason of the adverse exchange, unfavourable; the charge for interest will be increased for the increased amount borrowed in England; and the cost of the unprecedentedly large opium crop in Bengal is expected to cause the expenditure under opium to exceed the grant by about 50,00,000 rupees; although there will, of course, be a corresponding addition to the opium in

reserve.
7. Altogether, the financial prospects give cause for such grave anxiety that the Governor-General in Council deems it necessary to invite the earnest co-operation of the local governments and heads of departments in the threatened deficit.

reducing, by every possible means, the threatened deficit.

8. The authorities at the head of each department, whether administered by the Imperial or Local Government, should therefore take prompt measures to stop all outlay of public money which is not absolutely neces sary, or to which the Government is not committed, or the discontinuance of which will not cause disproportionate loss and waste. An early report should be made to the Government of India in the Financial Department of the measures adopted for giving effect to these instructions, and of the saving which may be expected under each Government and in each department. The Governor-General in Council will be unable to sanction any

new expenditure that is not indispensable.

9. The financial disorder which demands these measures is exclusively due to the recent rapid fall of the value of silver in relation to gold, and the consequent enhancement of the cost in silver of all payments in gold. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared at present to say what measures the Government of India may be compelled to take in order to permanently restore the financial equilibrium; but, pending the adoption of such measures, it is incumbent on his Excellency in Council to warn all local Governments that he may be reluctantly compelled to call upon them for sacrifices which, if requisite for the public welfare, those Governments will, he feels assured, be ready to accept in the loyal and generous spirit evinced by them on previous occasions of great financial pressure.

10. The Governor-General in Council has resolved, for the present,

largely to reduce the expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works, and in regard to many of the measures which may be necessary to effect that object he confides in the valuable assistance of the local Governments.

11. Moreover, the means at the disposal of the Government of India for granting loans to municipal and other corporations, and to native States or private persons, are, so long as the present state of things last, likely to be limited; and therefore no application for such loans should be made or forwarded by any Government officer, except for purposes which admit of no postponement.

#### STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, July 30.—Mr. Phear leaves India for good on the 10th August. Before his departure he will receive an entertainment of some sort from the natives of Calcutta. The Bar gave him a dinner which proves that he has lived down the dislike they once entertained for him, and which culminated at the time of the

"Meares" case. Mr. Phear will be pretty generally regretted, but chiefly by the natives, to whom he has always been particularly gracious, not always with a judicious regard for what he owed to his own countrymen. Mr. Justice McDonell, v.c., has left Calcutta to rejoin his substantive appointment at Patna, very much to the regret of all who knew him here. Justices Jackson and Glover are also away on leave, and considering that the work of the High Court is notoriously in arrears, it seems impossible to understand the object of Government in suddenly sending off Mr. McDonell, in spite, moreover, of the protests of the Chief Justice. The only good end that can be served by such false economy of labour will be to show conclusively the impracticability of the scheme rumour attributes to the Marquis of Salisbury, of reducing the number of High Court judges to one-half. What with Lord Lytton's unconstitutional and unfounded strictures on the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and the evident anxiety of Government to discredit, by disarming, the High Court here, English justice in India runs a fair chance of falling into contempt. As regards the Fuller matter, it is no secret in Cdcutta that Sir R. Garth has officially communicated with Sir R. Stuart as to the action to be taken by the latter in support of the authority of his court, and it is reported that the reply to Lord Lytton's minute will be couched in no subservient The general feeling here is very strong on the subject. We are to be spared for a space the infliction of the new association for the public benefit, the meeting of which I told you last week was held on Wednesday evening, and after a few remarks from the projectors and considerable noise from the audience, the more respectable among them went home, and the subsequent proceedings interested no one. The Lacy case, lately tried at Bombay, has with all its unsavoury details been republished at length in our local prints. The relationship which existed between the delectable couple is neither novel nor altogether without its romantic side, as, indeed, has been discovered by more than one versitier of merit. For the matter of that, the Lacy pair might well have stood for the original of a poem which the curious will find buried in an edition of juvenile verses written by a very exalted personage, now resident in this country.—Pioneer Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE TRANSFER OF DR. SHEPPARD .- Dr. Sheppard, who has for many years been principal assistant at the Benares opium agency, is, it is reported, shortly to be transferred to the Patna Agency, and Dr. Whitwell will be appointed to Benares.—*Englishman*, Aug. 5.

SCARCITY OF RAIN IN PATNA.—From the latest district reports from the Patna division, for the week ended the 29th of July, we see that though showers had been general there had not been sufficient rain for planting out the rice, and the time for doing so was rapidly passing.—Englishman, Aug. 3.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—Our Cawnpore correspondent tells us below that wheat is at this moment selling at that great emporium of the North-West at twenty-six seers the rupee. At the present rate of exchange this is about eighteen shillings per quarter, or onethird of the price commonly prevailing in England for years together. - Calcutta Statesman, Aug. 5.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Sir Stuart Hogg, with his accustomed good luck, had a narrow escape yesterday morning. He was going to office in his well-known "tomtom," his coachman being alongside of him, and having the reins in his hand, when, the horse suddenly swerving, the vehicle was capsized, and both occupants thrown out. Sir Stuart got off with scarcely a bruise, but the coachman is said to have been somewhat more hurt.—Englishman, Aug. 4.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE PHEAR.-A farewell entertainment to this gentleman, who is soon about to leave these shores, was given by Babus Bhuggobatty Churn Mullic and Benode Behary Mullick, on Monday evening, at Cross-street. Barra Bazar. Among those present were Sir Richard Temple, Sir Richard Garth, General Ross, and a large number of the elite of Calcutta society, including several ladies.—Englishman, Aug. 4.

A Feminine Visitor to England.—The Labor paper informs us that the Begam Khurshaid Jahan of Rampur in Robilkand, who is locally known as the "Ara Begum," is about to proceed to England for the respective to the state of the size of the state of the size of the size

for the purpose of pressing her complaint and claim on the notice of the Secretary of State; and, if necessary, of appealing to her Majesty. This lady is a near relative of the Nawab of Rampur, who stood so well and staunchly by us during the mutiny of 1857.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The air is thick with rumours, more or less threatening to the prospects of the Civil Service, and, most of our readers will think, ominous of ill for the future of our administration. Though there may be no truth in the statement that the local government has proposed to place a native in charge of one of the Bengal districts, there is every reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the district judgeships will, before long, be filled with native incumbents. We also hear that a scheme for the reduction of the High Court to half its present strength is under the consideration of the Secretary of State, if it is not already on its way out with his sanction.—*Englishman*.



PATIALA.—A Panjab native paper states that it is rumoured at Patiala that the Khalifa Sayyad Muhammad Hassan has been nominated President of a Council of Regency, consisting of himself, Sardar Dewan Buta Singh, Muhammad Namdar Khan, and Chaudhri Charrat Singh.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENTS .- Rumours have lately been heard to RAILWAY RETREACHMENTS.—Rumours have latery been heard to the effect that considerable reductions of expenditure, in connection with the East India Railway, are still in contemplation. The num-ber of permanent engineers is likely to be reduced, and the circles of district engineers are to be extended, on the ground that the whole length of the line is now complete and is in full working order. The system of pre audit is likely to give place to that of post audit, as in the Government Account Offices.—Indian Daily News.

An Afridi Ambush.—The Delhi Gazette learns that, on the morning of the 15th July, a water party, consisting of three bhistis, four mules, two sipahis, and two sawars, were surprised by a party of Afridis, in ambush, about three quarters of a mile away from Fort Muhammadzai (Kohat). The first volley fired killed one sipahi, and the other was knocked down by a bullet entering his pouch and blowing up his ammunition. The enemy escaped, taking the deceased sipahi's rifle, accoutrements, ammunition, and even clothing, also the four mules.

-We are sure that his many friends in the COLONEL MAISEY .army and his friends in India, especially at Simla, will regret that such a favourite is about to leave the scene of official life as Colonel Maisey. A most able man in office, a popular man in society, Colonel Maisey retires amidst the regrets of friends and no known enemies. His services show that he has done hard and good work in the field, and at the desk his labours have been not less valuable. His treatise on Military Law is now a recognised standard text book .- Times of India, Aug. 11.

Mr. Phear and the Attorneys.—On Saturday the Attorneys of the High Court met Mr. Justice Phear in the Library of the Judges, to present him with an address, expressing their high appreciation of him as a Judge. The Government Solicitor being unavoidably absent, Mr. Gillanders, the oldest Attorney on the rolls then present, read the address, after which Mr. Justice Phear made an appropriate reply. The address was beautifully illuminated on parchment, and encased in a piece of bamboo curiously ornamented with gold and silver, and bearing Mr. Justice Phear's monogram, the workmanship of Messrs. Madeley and Co.—Englishman, Aug. 7.

DEATH OF MR. THACKER.—We regret to hear that Mr. Thacker, the lately-appointed Remount Agent in Calcutta, died on the 25th June at Melbourne, where he was sent about three months ago by the Indian Government to purchase for stud purposes. Mr. Thacker and Mr. Collins were sent out to India by the Home Government during the latter part of 1871, to fill two vacancies in the Veterinary Department. Both were kept idle for eighteen months after they reached the country, until the discussion between the Home and Indian Governments as to the purpose for which they were sent out was ended. Mr. Thacker was subsequently sent to officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon in Calcutta for a short time, and afterwards he became officiating Remount Agent, in which appointment he was only lately confirmed. The post of Remount Agent is now vacant, and as there will be many applicants for that appointment, it behoves Government to weigh well the qualifications of the man they select to fill it.—Times of India, Aug. 11.

RELEASED CONVICTS IN OUDH .- Released convicts are becoming so numerous in Oudh that in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police it has become practically impossible for the police to watch Registers are kept in all police stations in which the names of all suspicious characters, and particularly of released convicts, are entered; and if these men misconduct themselves so as to call for police interference the police can immediately discover who they are from these registers. The Chief Commissioner, however, does not agree with the Inspector-General of Police that it is unnecessary for the police to watch released convicts. course, absurd that they should be called upon to see to the future of a man whose sole crime has been to get into a house with the view of winning the good graces of his neighbour's wife; but men who have been convicted of crimes against society, and especially professional criminals, should be carefully and jealously looked after on their release from jail.'

THE FENNUAH SCANDAL.—We take the liberty to direct the attention of the Government and of the High Court to an article that appeared in the Indian Mirror of yesterday, concerning certain proceedings of Mr. Kirkwood at Chittagong, in what seems to be known in that district as the Fennuah scandal. The paper is written with much of the absurd exaggeration that marks all native stories of wrong; but it is not difficult to see that there is a substratum of fact therein that impeaches Mr. Kirkwood heavily, and that ought to be inquired into, the more so as it seems that several villagers are in jail in Chittagong for having given evidence against a Mr. Webster, whom Mr. Kirkwood is charged with championing against the local Magistrate, by whom Mr. Webster had been fined Rs. 500 for a riot he hal created. If the facts are as described, Mr. Kirkwood ought to be removed from active employ. The High Court should, we submit, call for the record of all the proceedings in the case.—Calcuttu Statesman, Aug. 4.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The reports on the state of the sea son and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd August state that in Madras the fall of rain has been scanty in the Northern and Central districts, and prospects have not improved. In Mysore there has been slight but beneficial rain throughout the province. In Bombay good rain has fallen in most districts, but more is required in Khandeish, most of the Deccan districts, Kaladghee, and part of Dharwar. In Sind the river is high, canals full, and prospects good. In the Central Provinces there has been generally abundant rain, but more is wanted in Bundara and Nagpore. More rain is required in Berar. The falls throughout Central India and Rajpootana have been good. In Bengal favourable rain has fallen, except in Behar, where it is still insufficient in some districts; prospects are excellent in Bengal proper; in Behar the transplantation of the winter rice is backward, but other crops are good. Copious rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES .- The Allahabad papers of the 9th August published the following telegram from Simla, dated August 7th:-

The Government of India received by yesterday's mail (July 14) the Secretary of State's despatch on Civilians' Grievances:—

The arrangements sanctioned fall short of the confident expectations

embodied in a frecent letter circulated from Naini Tal. They may be summed up as follows:—In non-regulation provinces a limited number of military officers may retire on the terms of the General Order of the 1st of January, in excess of the G.O. already sanctioned, the offer to include officers not within two years of colonels allowances, during the current year

Any civilian concluding twenty years' service or more may retire on a pension proportioned to one thousand a year as his service to twenty-five years; the amount by which a pension so computed exceeds five hundred a year may be capitalised. This provision will possibly extend beyond

the North-West Provinces.

Special allowances will be sanctioned for a period of five years only to ries for length of service has been permitted. New districts have been sanctioned for the North-West Provinces, provided only that their creation lead to no increase in the cost of administration.

New appointments in all non-regulation commissions of the Punjab, Oudh, and Central Provinces included, are reserved in future for civilians on the same rules as apply to regulation provinces. The theory that the old circulars of C.S. Commission pledge the Government is emphatically repudiated.

To military officers in non-regulation districts the Secretary of State's despatch offers a bonus of one year's pay to seniors retiring.

Public Meeting in Calcutta.—A very largely attended meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta was held last Wednesday evening at the Albert Hall, for the purpose of establishing an association with the view to represent the people and other objects. The meeting was a very orderly one when it was opened, but the fun waxed fast and furious when the third speaker rose in opposition, and became a most disorderly one as it progressed. Order was utterly disregarded: hissing, hooting, howling, stamping of feet, and other agreeable and diverting scenes, constituted a medley which it has fallen to the late of familiary to the late of th which it has fallen to the lot of few to witness. The reasons for forming this new association were said by the first speaker, a Baboo, to be that the Bengal Social Science Association was not a representative institutior. The proposed association would neither be the British Indian Association itself, although it would perform the functions which that association performed. It would neither be a Social Science Association, although it would perform the function of one. It would therefore be a new thing, and would unite two functions which were not possessed by any one of the two associations he had named, and would yet be distinct in itself. There was another consideration which led him to think that they ought to have a new association, and that was, that the younger ages of educated native ought to have political life, having no such constitution The third speaker irritated his hearers, and we read in at present. the report that soon after he had finished, the uproar then was a "caution." Nothing could be heard for some few minutes. Baboo Kristo Das Pal and Baboo Koonjoolall Banarjee, the learned Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, here rose, and with difficulty made their way out of the hall, followed by cries of "Turn them out," "No, no," "Kick them out." The resolutions were, however, eventually carried, and the chairman received "a vote of thanks."—Bambay Gazette, Aug. 4.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.— Str. Arratoon Apear, Hong Kong; Aminta, London; British Commerce, Liverpool; Baron Aberdare, Liverpool; Oneida, Melboarne; British Consul, Mauritius; Cingalese, Melbourne.—Aug. 1. Strs. Penguin. Hong Kong; Sattara, Camorta: Busheer, Rangoon; Baghlad, Manimein; Orissa, Cardif; Theodore Ducos, Pondicherry.—2. Str. Queen Marguret London; Kats Gregory, Moulmein; Knowsley Hall, Liverpool,—3. Edith Warren, Liverpool; Jean Jacques, Covelong.—4. Strs. Socotra, Bombay; Eldorado, London.—5. Str. Cathay, S. uthampton.—6. Schleswig Bride, Bombay; Arakan, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Satara.—Lieut. Col. J. M. Grant, Lieut. Al'en, Serg. Harrington, Messrs.

Christie and Penerhall, Bengal Pilot Service. from Port Biair, where they were carried away by the ship Canada to Saulheads.



Per Penguin.—Mrs. Gantline. Per Busheer.—Mr. G. W. Stratwell, Mr. J. W. Hazelwood, Mrs. Dropes and

child.

Per Baghdad.—Mr. Douglas, Mr. Henser.

Per Kate Gregory.—Mrs. Skraddon.

Per Socotra.—Commander Dundas Taylor, R.N., Sub Lieut. Petley, R.N.

Per Eldorado.—Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. Y. Hutchinson, Miss A. Hutchinson, Miss L. Hutchinson, Mr. J. R. Shircore, Mr. F. H. Pollock, Mrs. Oman, Messrs.

W. Dunn, R. Dunlop, J. Costley, W. Costley, J. Milligan, R. McGhee, J. McGoun, M. Graham, J. Dove, J. Gordon, J. Littlewood, D. B. Sturrock, F. G. Webb, J. Alexandra, Mr. J. Lasb.

Per Mahratta.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. E. Cowie, Mr. L.

N. Kirkwood.

N. Kirkwood.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.—David Brown, Mauritius.—14. Baunockburn, London.—20. Str. India, Falmouth.—21. Ethan Ellen, Mauritius; Malacca, Bourbon.—Aug. 1. Str. Legislttor, Dankirk.—2. Loch Kek, Adelside; City of Florence, London; Linguist, West Indies.—3. Foyle, West Indies; Marlborough, Falmouth; City of Amoy, London; str. Mula, Coclin; str. Ethicpia, Madras and Casts; str. Sir John Lawrence, Madras.—5. Bolton Abbey, New York; Saint Monan, Loudon; Cambay, Liverpool; str. Busheer, Kyouk and Kyouk Phyou; str. Burmah, Rangoon and Monimein.—6. Botanist, New York.—7. Royal Edward, Hull; Candahar, Liverpool; str. City of Malchester, London via Suez Canal; str. Satara, Port Blair, &c.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Ang. 8, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Eastern Bengal Railway Cor	npan	y	•••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	to	285
Equitable Coal Company .			•••	•••	•••	250	•••	190	to	195
Great Eastern Hotel Compa	ц¥	•••	•••		•••	250		165	to	_
Howrah Docking Company.		•••			•••	500	•••	150	to	180
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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUITA, Sept. 2.—(By Telegram.)

—Piece Goo'ls quiet. 7ibs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.12; 8ibs. ditto, Rs. 4.8. 41's

Bannermill Twist, Rs. 4.11. Jute; Doss K, 224; Doss Crown D, 193; Dowrah,
144. Saltpetre, Rs. 5.15; linseed, Rs. 3.14; rapeseed, Rs. 3.15. Exchange on

London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 7id.

## Madras.

University Senate House.—Our University Senate House is fast progressing, and it will not be long ere the finishing stroke is applied to it. It is said that it will be completed by the end of August, and that the Governor will be asked to open it early the following month. -Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

RESIGNATION OF A CAPTAIN FOR A WINE TRADE.—Captain De-Lancey Gostling, M.S.C. and of the Nair Brigade in Travancore, has recently been struck off the strength of the Madras army and of the Nair Brigade, he having lately resigned her Majesty's Service for the more lucrative pursuit of the wine trade, in partnership with a Mr. Earle, who has the largest business in Chelmsford.—Cochin Argus.

RANGOON.-From Rangoon we hear that news from Mandalay is of a very sad nature. Letters from the Golden City announce the fact that the bund-works of his Majesty of the numerous White Elephants have given way, being unable to resist the waters of the Irrawaddy, the consequence being that the city is almost inundated. Fortunately the burst occurred at mid-day, or the distress would have been ten-fold; as it is, matters are described as something awful, hundreds of houses have been swept away and thousands rendered homeless .- Athenœum, Aug. 9.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BIEBER.—We regret to announce the death at Bangalor of Captain Bieber, of the 13th Hussars. The unfortunate gentleman met with an accident a few days ago by falling out of the railway train in which he was proceeding to Bugalor—the door of the carriage, it is said, having unexpectedly opened while Captain Bieber was leaning against it. It was hoped at first that he would recover, but the injuries received proved of too serious a nature, and he succumbed at 7 P.M. on Sunday last, all that medical skill could perform having proved unavailing.—Athenœum, Aug. 9.

FLOODS IN MANGALORE.—From information supplied us by our correspondent at Mangalore, it appears that the damage done there by the late heavy rains is large. About three hundred houses have been washed away; 36,000 maunds of salt have been more or less injured; three lives are reported to have been lost, and the damages are estimated at nothing under a lakh of rupees. floods appear to have had pretty wide scope, as damages are reported to have occurred about fifteen miles away from Mangalore. hope, in a few days, to be put in possession of full particulars of the recent floods in Mangalore.—Madras Standard, Aug. 7.

PROBABLE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—It is rumoured in well-informed military circles that Sir Neville Chamberlain, our Commander-in-Chief, has decided that a Camp of Exercise shall be held at Bangalor or Bellary some time in November next, and arrangements are being made for the carrying out of the measure. Only British and native troops serving in this presidency, or belonging to the Madras Army, will be present at the Camp of Exercise, which, whether held at Bangalor or Bellary, will be formed in two divisions and four briales. The commanding officers have not been named yet; in fact, do not believe that they have been any of them selected yet.

Mr. Shaw.—After nine years of persevering and unremitting toil, which have borne golden fruit, Mr. F. Shaw, originally the Superintendent of the "Kowdiar' estate in South Travancore, but now one of the wealthiest planters in South Travancore, is about to visit the shores of his native land in search of rest and respite from labour. By dint of sheer application and unceasing work, Mr. Shaw acquired a thorough knowledge of coffee planting in all its branches, and many a beginner in the industry resorts now-a-days to him for instruction and advice. Mr. Shaw is much liked by his brother planters, and his counsels will be lost for some time to the Travancore Planters' Association .- Western Star.

Mr. Chisholm.—We understand that Mr. Melvill, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has, at the request of Sir T. Madhava Row, applied to the Madras Government for the services of Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect who is shortly expected to arrive at Madras, via Bombay, from England. Sir T. Madhava Row intends erecting a High School at Baroda, for which he wants Mr. Chisholm to devise a plan. An honorarium of Re. 500 has been offered for his services, and the expenses to and from Baroda. In consequence of a great deal of work being held in abeyance on account of Mr. Chisholm's absence, the Madras Government have expressed their regret in not being able to spare Mr. Chisholm's services.—Madras Mail, Aug. 3.

POLICE RETURNS.—Government have published a report of the murders committed in the Madras presidency—Mysor, Travancore and Cochin excepted-during the past official year, from which it appears that 265 murders were committed during 1875-76, or about the same number of the previous year-269. In 30 cases the murderers committed suicide; 90 cases were prosecuted to conviction. Deducting the cases in which justice was frustrated by the suicide of the murderers, 38.3 per cent. of murders committed were detected and brought to conviction, and 137 persons were convicted in the 90 cases. The average of persons convicted to persons arrested is 24.7 per cent. Although the aggregate detective results do not reach a high standard, they nevertheless bear comparison with the results in England in all respects other than the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested.

THE GOVERNOR.—It is probable that His Grace the Duke of

Buckingham will not return to the capital as early as it was thought as he contemplates a somewhat lengthy tour. The Duke of Buckingham has not been many months in the Presidency, but it seems evident that in a very short time he will have seen for himself more of the country he governs than did his predecessors during the whole term of their office. His Grace, it is rumoured, proposes a tour of an exhaustive nature through Wynaad and Malabar and thence to Mysore, visiting Seringapatam and Bangalore en route. These are very important districts, and his Grace will have thus the opportunity of seeing for himself, and hearing the opinion of the residents thereabouts. His Grace has not yet determined upon paying a visit to the state prisoner at Nellore, the Rajah of Palcondah.—Athenæum.

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THE INAM COMMISSION.—The total cost of the Inam Commission since its formation is not expected to exceed thirteen lakhs of rupees -a sum the reverse of excessive when the highly satisfactory results attained are considered. Landed property in which not less than 2½ million persons are in some measure interested, and extending to nearly 5½ millions of acres in area, which was lately held in defective and doubtful titles, and which paid to the revenue less than one-tenth of the regulated land assessment, has now been confirmed to the holders on indefeasible Government titles, and the measure has resulted in a clear gain to the revenue of about eight laks of rupees per annum. The alienation of State revenue has been considerably reduced, and at the same time contentment has been diffused throughout the whole body of the Inamdars, a class

which numbers probably upwards of a million in-lividuals in this presidency.—Madras Standard, Aug. 4.

RUMOURED VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF ARKOT.—The subject of conversation in respectable Mohammedan circles just now is the (reported) approaching visit of the Prince of Arcot to England. The present Prince, who, by-the-way, is a nephew of the late Prince Azim Jah, who fought so persistently, but failed so signally, to be recognised by the Government, both here and at home, as Nabob of the Carnatic, proceeds to England with his secretary, Hyder Jung Bahadoor, who was also secretary to the late Prince, and the prime mover in his unfortunate, though undoubtedly honest, cause to reopen the question of family claim to the Nabobship. The Prince has some powerful friends in Parliament just now, who have been solicited and have promised to move, second, and support a resolution in the House to the effect that, "A humble address be presented to her Imperial Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to recognise the claims of the Prince of Arkot to the title and dignity of Nabob of the Carnatic, and to the rights, privileges, and revenues thereunto belonging." Among these friends in Parliament, though by no means the most influential among them, is Sir George Balfour, late of the Madras Artillery, who is intimately acquainted with the history of the Carnatic family. Sir George is the brother of Surgeon-General Balfour, the present head of the Indian Medical Department of the Madras Presidency, who for many years held the appointment of Government Agent at Chepauk, the residence of the late Prince, as well as the appointment of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. Dr. Balfour will himself be in England very shortly, and his evidence will be of considerable importance to the Prince. The general belief among the Mohammedans is that the Prince's claim will be acknowledged on a reconsideration of the subject; and that reinstation will follow, while some among them think that he will not be restored to the musnud but will receive some personal compensat-

Dr. CALDWELL'S EXPLORATIONS IN TINNEVELLY.—The Reverend Dr. Caldwell having made some excavations lately at Korkei and Kayal, in the Tinnevelly District, has reported the results to the Collector. He found no traces of the Greeks at Korkei, but many proofs of the antiquity and extent of the place. It was always at a depth of eight feet below the present level of the village that he came upon traces of the ancient town. It was at a depth of only three feet at Kayal. The only things he discovered were, small fragments of Indian pottery at Korkei, and of China and Arabian were at Kayal. He came upon the floor of a house brick with polished chunam three feet below the ground, in the Kayal plain, about a mile from the village, but the only discovery was some broken curry-stuff grinders. In all that region the alluvium of the delta is full of sea shells, and when you dig through the alluvium, which in some places is only three or four feet in thickness, you invariably come upon white sea sand, the surface of which to a depth of about a foot has been indurated into a good stone, which the people call Ooppoo-cal (salt stone); through the infiltration of the alluvium. Dr. Caldwell collected a few handsfull of the various kinds of shells, which include chanks and pearl oysters, both deep sea shells; so great is the number of the shells that they crackle under your feet as you walk along the shells roads. In the lowest part of the tank at Koreik there are a great number of sepulchral urns; he dug out one, which measured eleven feet in circumference. It had already broken into three portions. It contained a perfect human skull with apparently a complete set of the bones of a skeleton, but only one Kalasam. At another place two were dug out, one of which is nearly entire. One contained one were dug out, one of which is nearly entire. One contained one Kalasam, the others two, but neither contained any bones. They had all been calcined was evident from the traces left. On the whole Dr. Caldwell found the geology of Korkei more interesting than its antiquities. The following is a list of the things found:—One sepulchral urn, four small Kalasams (small earthern pots), specimens of broken Chinese pottery, specimens of Arabian pottery broken, sea shells contained in the alluvium of the delta and in the sea sand underneath, three broken curry-stuff crinders, two conner sea sand underneath, three broken curry-stuff grinders, two copper coins, one wholly defaced, the other retaining a few traces of drapery which show it to be a Singhalese coin .- Mudres Times.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.—Str. Cathay, Southampton.—Aug. 2. Meinam, Calcutta; Belted Will, Negapatam; Martha Jackson, Narrakal.—3. Str. Madura, Bombay; str. Dacco.

Calcutta; Lois, Mauritius.—4. Minerva, Port Lewis; Essuvien, Pondicherry.—6, Str. Duke of Lancaster, London.—7. Henry Miller, Masalipatam; Palmyra, Cocanada, Choice, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.

Per str. Cathay.—From Southampion.—For Calcutta.—Messes. Smith, Low, G.
T. Peppe, A. Foulchart, J. Phillips, C. R. Off, J. Fenwick, W. Meurn, Campbell,
J. Marsden, and Dr. James. For Mapris.—Dr. Drvis 'and Mr. J. Cosey. From
Brindshist.—For Madras.—Major B. Hobart. From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Mr.
Collingwood. For Madras.—Mr. J. Colley.
Per str. Mcham.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mr. Falcon de Cimier. M.
O. Got, Rev. Prijent, Mrs. Dumaine and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Saubolle and
three children.

O. Got, Rev. 1 Igent, and Zamen three children.

Per str. Madura.—From Pondicherry.—Licut. W. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Gappert and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rutton, H. D'Closets and Nephew, Mr. Bulliard.

From Negaratam.—Master H. Grant.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1.—Ysusquiza, Covelong; str. Eldorado, Calcutta.—2. Str. Cathay, Calcutta; Ceylon, London; str. Meinam, Pendicherry and Galle.—3. Str. Dacca, Bombay.—4. Str. Madura Calcutta; str. Oriental, Rangoon.—7. Geo. Watson, London via Coast.—8. Palmyra, Calcutta via Coast.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.— From Madris.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. F. H. Bonne.

For Hong Kong.—Rev. J. Leformal. For Pondicherex.—Mr. F. Lecot and Rev.

LOUIS.
Per str. Dacca.—For Pondicherry.—G. P. Johnstone, A. Wills and one boy, and Mr. B. O. W. Norfor. For Galle.—Lieut. Col. Ross Church and Mr. L. E. Janss. For Colombo.—Rev. R. C. Moberly, W. G. Fitzgerald.
Per str. Madura.—For Coconada.—J. Miller. For Vizagapatam.—H. Goodrich. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Terry.
Per str. Oriental.—For Mastlipatam.—Miss J. A. Wilkins. For Vizagapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Spicers. For Rangoon.—Col. Thoraton, Mr. J. R. Baim, Mr. J. McCreedy, Mr. G. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Mathers and two children, Mrs. Bussy and Mrs. Mathers (senior), Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Airkins and child, Mr. Jackson, and Sergt. J. Fenton of sph Regt.

### Commercial.

#### Malras, Aug. 9, 1876. EXCHANGES.

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PRICE OF BULLION.

FREIGHTS. To London and Liverpool-Cotton, £2. 7s. ed. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and

Indigo. £3, 10s. : Skins, £4.

Sovereigns

## Nombay.

STATION TALK.

Broach, July 26.—Of late we have had good showers of rain. The monsoon has at last set in and everyone is gratified. We have had in all about fifteen inches of rain, which is something like the half of our usual average. Cotton plantations are all throughout in first-rate condition as well as other crops. . . . Broach at present has but very few features of interest. Everything is dull and calm as a resting wheel. One sees nothing but muddy streets and rows of houses—a sight that is not calculated to make one feel cheerful. The cotton season has run its busy career, and so the life, bustle, and din incidental to it is wanting to enliven the town. The various gins and presses with their deafening noise, their roaring fires, and their sooty chimneys smoking away fast and furious, are all hushed and silent. They look dreary and deserted, and there is nothing to break the solemn monotony. To compensate as it were for so much dulness, the municipality is active. Under an able and painstaking president like Mr. White, the municipality bids fair to shake off its usual dulness and to rouse for some praiseworthy activity. The newly-nominated secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Pallanjee, looks well after sanitary reforms. He is seen daily in his cart or on foot going through every street and trying to keep the town as clean as possible. Notwithstanding all this there are not wanting some discontented souls who will tell you that the Municipal Secretary has not done all that he ought to, and that he should push on the reforms more vigourously, as if the Augean dirt of a decade and a half could be swept out in the short period of a year or thereabouts. But finding fault is a very favourite amusement with your half-educated natives. I can boldly say that the present Municipal Secretary is a very zealous young man, and if he sticks to his principle of carrying on his work, and is allowed fair play, I am sure he will in a short time show the people of Broach the great utility of Municipal establishments, as a very large number of people here are not quite agreed upon that point. upon that point. The most enterprising member of the European community here, Mr. Cotton, a partner of the well-known firm of

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., of Bombay, has just declared that handsome dividends will be paid by the several cotton-ginning and spinning mills of which his firm are secretaries and treasurers. The lately erected spinning mill here works very well. Hundreds of bales of cotton are spun into yarn and hundreds of men earn their livelihood thereby. Mr. Cotton always strives to give a good dividend to his shareholders. It is under contemplation to have a weaving mill attached to the spinning, and I am sure the scheme will be carried out by the energy and exertions of Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton is not only efficient in his mercantile capacity, but as a Chairman of the Municipal Managing Committee he is second to none. During the time he was Chairman he worked right honestly with zeal and energy for the good of the public. He has made many improvements and was very particular in consulting the feelings of the natives regarding municipal reforms.

AHMADABAD, July 31.—We still continue to have plenty of rain, and the weather is pleasantly cool. However, the season is not healthy, there being a good deal of sickness about, and I hear of many bad cases of cholera in the city. I suppose at the commencement of the monsoon that epidemic generally appears with more or less violence in the unwholesome overcrowded gullies of a native city, and it takes a thoroughly good drenching to wash it away. By the way, I noticed that a correspondent from here had remarked that the English ploughs which were introduced into this neighbourhood, some time ago were not now in use among the cultivators. He has made a mistake, because, in the small Christian village of Shawaddi, which is within a mile or two of Ahmedabad, there are nineteen English ploughs in constant use, and so much are they appreciated for their superiority over the native ploughs that the cultivators in adjacent villages are anxious to obtain them. The introduction of these implements into Shawaddi is due to the exertions of the missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

JUBBULPOR, July 30.—Though we have had some heavy showers of rain, cholera is still prevailing virulently, and there appears to be no signs of its decrease. The plague first made its appearance in the city, and immediately European soldiers and policemen were posted along the railway embankment which separates the city from the Sudder Bazaar and military cantonments. The Sudder Bazaar was at first free from the disease, but subsequently cholera made its appearance there also. In the Church Mission compound, which is situated on the very confines of the station, some deaths occurred among the poor native Christians. Up till now there has been no lessening of the evil, from twenty to thirty deaths occurring daily in the city and its suburbs. The energetic Deputy-Commissioner and the indefatigable Civil Surgeon, Dr. Rice, have done all that could possibly be done to prevent the breaking out of the epidemic, and when it did make its appearance the best arrangements for checking its spread were effected. The weekly market, known as the "Gorinda Bazaar," was closed—all large gatherings of people prohibited—the clothes, &c., of cholera-stricken persons have been forthwith burnt, and every corrective measure has been, and is still being, taken, but with little avail up till now. It is a dispensation of Providence, and we must bear it as best we may. Very heavy showers have again fallen during the last two days, and it is hoped that this wil lcheck the plague materially. All credit is due to our Civil wil Icheck the plague materially. All credit is due to our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Rice, as also to the Assistant Surgeon, Baboo Rhadeknath, to the native doctor, Thakoor Pershad, and to their subordinates, for their active exertions (which are still unabated) during this trying occasion, and I believe it is the general public hope that their services will receive the due acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner. Cholera from the cantonments has entirely disappeared, but is still ravaging with undiminished virulence the population of the native town and suburbs. The Municipality are doing their utmost to check the plague. Yesterday the Hindoo festival of Nagur Punchmi, at which season wrestling matches are held everywhere at the various wrestling rings, or, as the natives call them, Akadas. There was an official order that no matches were to be held in public, on account of the large gathering of spectators that such exhibitions draw together; so the athletes assembled in private enclosures, and the games were carried on with the usual vigour and earnestness, which was by no means abated by the cholera panic which just now prevails everywhere. It was astonishing to see to what herculean proportions the native is capable of being developed. Amongst a number of the *Pehlwans* there was all the muscular beauty of a Heenan or a Sayers, but whether they possess the relative stamina is another thing. As it was they flung each other about with a strength that was surprising; a wrestler thinking nothing of seizing his antagonist, fully fifteen stone in weight, and throwing him bodily to a distance of several yards. is to be hoped the authorities will encourage these games of strength, as it tends to make the native improve his physical constitution, which is sadly needed among the lanky, hollow-thighed inhabitants of India. There was a sharp thunderstorm last week at Sleemanabad, where a thunder-bolt fell, killing a little child three years old.

—Times of India Correspondent.

An appeal is to be made to Bishop Gell, as Metropolitan in Iudia, against the proceedings of the Bishop of Colombo with regard to the missionaries.

## Hiscellaneous.

CHOLERA AT TANNA.—We are glad to learn that cholera has almost entirely subsided at Tanna. There were several cases on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the proportion of deaths to attacks being very high, but the epidemic apparently has left Tanna as suddenly as it appeared.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

LEGAL.—The Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, Acting Judge of the High Court, has been nominated Government Pleader, Appellate Side, in room of the late Mr. Dhirujlal Mathuradas, and the Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick, one of the additional members of the flocal Legislative Council, has been appointed Acting Government Pleader. Both of these gentlemen have accepted the offers made to them by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL JOHNSTONE.—Our readers will have read with deep sorrow the accounts given in the English papers of the death of Major-General Robert Maxwell Johnstone, who only a short time ago retired from the command of H.M.'s 1st Grenadiers' N.I. We are indeed grieved to learn that his widow and children (a girl and two boys) have been left in reduced circumstances. proposed to help Mrs. Johnstone at this crisis by giving her daughter, Miss Mary Johnstone, a presentation to the School at Bath for the Daughters of Officers of the Army. Generals Younghusband and Piece at Clifton are doing all that they can at home to raise funds for this purpose, and we hear that Colonel Sandwith, Commanding H.M.'s 8th N.I., is doing all that he can at this station to interest the friends of General Johnstone in the same object. Mr. Johnstone, the Agent of the Branch Bank of Bombay at this station, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions in aid of this project. It would indeed be gratifying to Mrs. Johnstone to learn that her late husband's friends in the Poona Camp and Bazaar had aided in this matter. There are many still here who remember the kind warm hearted General with affection, and who would grieve to think of his family being left without a liberal education; there are many, moreover, who have received a variety of kindnesses from Major General and Mrs. Johnstone; these, we trust, will show their regard for his family, now that he is gone beyond the reach of their friendship. We trust that there will be no difficulty in making up the sum required, and that the friends of General Johnstone will make the task which Colonel Sandwith and Mr. Johnstone have so generously undertaken as light as they possibly can, by coming forward spontareously with their aid in this good work.—Decean Herald.

THE JEDDAH PILGRIM TRADE.—The following letter from the Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded to Earl Derby. lates to the Jeddah pilgrim trade, and is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Hajee Abdoolraman Allaruka, too long for insertion here:—To the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—May it please your Lordship,—We have the honour, by direction of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to forward, for the information of your Lordship, a printed letter, dated the 6th ult., addressed to this Chamber by Hajee Abdoolraman Allaruka, together with printed copies of the documents therein referred to. The alleations made in these documents seem to be well substantiated, and to disclose an abuse of authority on the part of the Consul and Vice-Consul at Jeddah, which ought to be put a stop to. It appears to the Chamber that the case is one eminently requiring investigation, and we are, therefore, desired respectfully to express the hope that your Lordship will be pleased to order an inquiry to be instituted into the charges. Should these prove to be true, the Chamber can only express its regret that the British name should have been disgraced in the eyes of the native merchants and people of Jeddah by the conduct of the British representative. The Chamber also desires to avail itself of this opportunity of respectfully urging upon your Lordship's consideration whether it is not desirable that the Consul and Vice Consul at Jeddah should be prohibited from engaging in any kind of trade or mercantile dealings. Heretofore, the Consuls at Jeddah had always been non-trading Consuls, restricted exclusively to the duties of their Consular office; and, by their straightforward conduct, they stood high in the estimation of the races among whom they were placed. The trade of Jeddah, which is frequented yearly by numerous Hindoo and other merchauts, and by immense numbers of pilgrims, who are British subjects, is large and important, and ought to be sufficient, without his engaging in mercantile pursuits, to fully occupy the time and attention of the Consul; and the Chamber would on this account—to say nothing of the inexpediency of allowing the Consul to trade at a place so distant from head-quarters—respectfully suggest that the permission apparently accorded to him to engage in mercan-tile transactions be withdrawn.—We have the honour to be, your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servants, George F. HENRY, Chairman; J. Gordon, Secretary.

The Bishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Colombo.—On Sunday in some of the churches in Bombay a circular letter was read from the Bishop of Bombay in regard to the dispute at present pending between the Bishop of Colombo and the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon. At Sonapore the Rev. Charles Gilder said:—Under the authority contained in the letter from the bishop which I am about to read, I ask your attention to the subject referred to by his lordship, and ask you to unite your

prayers with those of the clergy for the attainment of the end put forth in the circular. Mr. Gilder then read the following letter:—
"Poona, August 1st, 1876, Rev. and dear Sir,—The unhappy difficulties which have arisen between my Brother of Colombo and the
missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon appear to me to be of sufficient importance to make it advisable that I should ask for the special prayers of the clergy that God may bring them to a happy issue. Any permanent breach between the Society and a single bishop of the Church would be so deplorable an event that we might well unite our prayers to avert such a calamity. But in the present instance the principle which is at stake in the controversy seems to me to be so vital that a formal wrong decision upon it might cause evils which would not be confined to a single diocese or province. Of the details of this unhappy division I say nothing. The principle that every Bishop must be referred to by all the clergy of his diocese, as having a right to some control over all church-workers, is one which must be firmly maintained. At the same time I cannot conceal from myself that the Church in times past his so delegated her missionary work into the hands of voluntary societies that she is bound to exercise great caution and to show most tender consideration in requiring through her bishops the concession of her unquestionable right. May I therefore beg of you to be diligent in praying to Almighty God that he will be pleased to avert any ultimate ill consequences which might flow from the present difficulty, and so to overrule the counsels both of the Bishops and of the Church Missionary Society that no demand may be put forward on either side which might lead to fresh complications and embroil other diocesses. If you think it desirable to plications and embroil other dioceses. If you think it desirable to read this letter in the face of your congregation and esk them to join in this prayer, I shall be very glad that you should do so.—I am, yours faithfully in Christ, Louis George, Bishop of Boml ay.'— Times of India, Aug. 11.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. -At a quarterly meeting of the general committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday last, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the progress of the Society's work during the four months ending 30th June last was pronounced "remarkably good." Ac-cording to the statement submitted by Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, one of the honorary secretaries, the Society has secured 153 magisterial convictions during the period, obtained by the agents, 92 cases in which cautions were administered; and 41 more cases in which the usual notices were served on the Municipality relating to bullocks badly used by drivers and others in its employment. Comparing this result with that of the preceding quarter, the meeting was reminded that it wanted only 21 more cases to make up in these four months what was achieved by the Society for the whole of the year ending 31st March last, the total convictions for that year amounting to 174, whilst those for the past four months numbered 153. The amount of fines inflicted by the magistrates in these cases shows a proportionate increase, contrasting favourable with that of the last year, the result being Rs. 743 for the four months and Rs. 1,034 for the last whole year. The Government of India having sanctioned, at the recommendation of the local Government, the grant to the Society of half of the fines obtained by its prosecutions, the Society has obtained a prospective interest in each conviction which, while stimulating the exertion of its agents and secretaries, will provide a much needed addition to its income. Encouraged by the liberal assistance afforded by the Government grant the meeting resolved to deposit a portion of the Society's fund at interest, by placing at one of the banks the sum of Rs. 1,500, in the name of the President and one of the secretaries. It was also resolved unanimously to thank Government for the liberal support which the share of the fines will afford. The honorary secretary showed the meeting a specimen of net-bag for the proper conveyance of fowls from the market. The cruel practice of conveying fowls slung by the legs, head downwards, has been one of the subjects to which the Society has devoted some attention. Mr. Kaikhosro placed before the meeting large placards in the English, Gujeratee and Marathee languages issued by the order of the executive committee, and which are stuck up on the walls of the different markets and other public places, cautioning servants, fowl dealers and others against the evil practice, and reminding them of the fines inflicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two poulterers who were prosecuted by the Society for the offence. These basket nets have been successfully introduced in Calcutta by the Animal Protection Society in that city, and it was resolved in the meeting on Wednesday to arrange with some basket makers for their manufacture and sale in Bombay. The general meeting having gone through its usual business passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Allan F. Turner, one of their honorary secretaries, for the zeal and ability with which he had conducted the duties of his post, which at the last quarterly meeting he had asked leave to resign because of pressure of professional work.

Mr. Vanderstraatan, the newly appointed Deputy Sheriff of Bombay,
having with the consent of the Chief Justice accepted the post, he
was appointed one of the honorary secretaries in the room of Mr.
Turner. It was also resolved to ask his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay to consent to become a patron to the Society, so that with their Excellencies, the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, the Society may reckon the support of the heads of the civil, the military and ecclesiastical administrations in this Presidency.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 4.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.—Str. Calcutta, Bussorah; Letecia, Zanzibar.—5. Str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool.—6. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachec.—7. Str. Nepaul, Calcutta; str. China, Melbourne.—8. Str. Renown, London.—9. Str. Geelong, Venice.

Velice.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From Southampion.—For Bombay.—

Mr. W. Leach, Mr. G. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Runicorn. From Brindsi.—Mr.

G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Kindersiey, Mr. W. Ryan, Mr. G. Jefferes, and Capt. Hay,

From Suez.—Mr. J. Robinson. From Adem.—Miss O'Grady.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.—Str. Malwa, Suez, &z.; Feronia, Rangoon; Condoa, Dunkirk.—5. Str. Akols, Kurrachee.—7. Str. Kashgar, China, &z.; Albania, Calcutta; str. Precurseur, Calcutta.—9. Str. Calcuttaa, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; John Allan, Tuticorin; str. Macedonia, Liverpool, via the Canal.—10. Str. Khandalla, Coasta and Calcutta; Jane Law, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From Bombar.—For Venice.—Mr. G. Averst and Lieut. col. Dunsterville. For Malty.—Sub lieut. Alexander.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepaul.—From Bombar.—For Southamprox.—Col. Heyman, R.A., Mrs. W. J. B. Bird, Rev. Ward Maule and Mrs. Maule, Master Maule, Major and Mrs. Cameron and infant. Mr. F. Cole, Mrs. C. R. Blair, Mr. J. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Melluish and child, Mrs. James and two infants. Mrs. Brennen, Capt. Alan Murray, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. B. R. Chambyrs. Miss. Mennie, Lieut. col Kelly, R.A., Dep. Surg. Gen. Gallway, British Service, Mrs. Karslake, Mr. W. Hind, Mr. G. Dennis, Mr. A. Snelgar, Mr. D. A. Gomes, Mr. J. C. Vaz, Mr. J. H. Fialho, Lieut. For Britishi.—Mr. W. Duthoit, Mr. S. Keith-Donglas, Col. Magniac, a gentleman, Mr. Reginal, Mr. R. Giles, Mr. Moririson, and Capt. Bowle.—For Venice.—Lady Hogg, Mr. J. B. Phear, Mr. W. F. McDonell, Mrs. Mennie and infant, and Mr. Alfred Gerdes.—For Adem.—Lieut. E. Cassan.

## Commercial.

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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 1842-49 Four-and a-Half per Cent. Five-a-and-Half per Cent. Gold Leaf ... ... ... Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, 23. 10s. Seeds, 22. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.
COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bombar, Sept. 1.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule
Twist, 93. Cotton quiet. Dhollerah, Rs. 163; Oomra, Rs. 165. Shipments of the
week, 1,000 bales, arrivals 3,000. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills,
1s. 7 13-16. Freights: Canal, 3 3 9.

THE RAJA OF TIRI has ordered the right hand of any native who is found shooting game in the close season to be cut off.





# Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 5.)

BARROW, Rev. K. E., chaplain of Lucknow cantonment, to be chaplain of Morar during the abs. of the Rev. J. B. Morewood.

CROUDACE—THOMSON.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, exec. engr., 4th grade, received, and Mr. Thomson, asst. engr., 1st grade, made over charge of the Delhi div., Rajputana State Railway, on July 25.

ELLIS—BARLOW.—Mr. J. Ellis, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return on June 21 from the leave granted him. Lieut. O. C. C. Barlow, R.E., engr., 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, reported his return to duty to Agra, on July 31, from six months' leave on private affairs. leave on private affairs.

FEDDEN, F., asst. in the 3rd grade, will act in the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Wynne. JATAB, S. B., B.A., depy. educational inspr., Berar, to be educational inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, v. Mr. F. H. A. Elliott, transfd.

to Baroda.

Johnstone—Croudace.—Messrs. E. Johnstone and C. H. Croudace, exec. engr., 4th grade, respectively received and made over charge of the Ajmere div., Rajpootana State Railway, on the 20th inst.

LUFFMAN, J., head-quarters inspector of police, Sittapore, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sittapore, during Capt. Tweedie's absence.

MALLET—HACKET.—Messrs. F. R. Mallett and C. A. Hacket, assts. in the

Geological Survey of India, acted in the 1st and 2nd grades, respectively, from the date on which Mr. W. Theobald, asst. of the 1st grade, availed himself of the furlough granted to him to the date on which Mr. A. B. Wynne, senior asst. in the 2nd grade, returned from furl.

O'Callaghan, I., traffic supt., Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return to duty on July 15.

Spring, F. J. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is tempy. transfd. from the Indus

div. to the Bakrala div.

WYNNE, A. B., 2nd grade asst. in the Geological Survey, is app. to act in the 1st grade from the date of his return from leave, v. Mr. Theobald, on furl.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS-PUBLIC WORKS.

The following postings and transfers are notified in the State Railway department :

Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., asst. eugr., 1st grade, is posted to Agra div., and placed in charge of No. 3 sub div.

Mr. D. A. Duns, tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from Agra to Chumbul div.

The following transfers has been made by the suptg. engr., Lower Sind dist. (Indus Valley Railway):—
Mr. W. Wiseman, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Schwan to the Mehar

Mr. D. Morris, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Kotri to the Schwan

Examinations in the Native Languages.

Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, and Lient. D. W. K. Barr, 1st asst. agent to the Gov. gen., Central India, passed an examination in the Persian language on July 10.

The undermentioned officers of the Holkar State Railway (Open Line)

passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on July 15:-

Mr. F. N. Gutersioh, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. T. Ker, asst. eugr., 2nd grade. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower

Standard in Hindostanee on July 3:—
Lieut. and Adjt. G. M. Seaton, 29th foot; Lance sergt. Drennan, 4th
hussars; Privates J. E. Harvey and T. H. Hadley, 4th hussars.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Reid, asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Saugor div., Military Works, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. Penny,

exec. engr. Mr. W. Eckstein, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Fyzabad div., Military works, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr.

the Fyzaload div., Military works, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. E. Le Lievre, exec. engr.

The officg. appt. of Mr. J. Bailey, assist. engr., 2nd grade, Agra div., Military works, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. D. Davies, asst. engr., is retransferred from the Jullundur div., Military Works, to the Ferosepore div., Military Works.

Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, asst. examiner, 1st grade, temp. rank, attached to the office of the Accountant Gen., P.W.D., is granted priv. leave of absence for one month from July 28.

for one month from July 28.

Mr. F. Moore, dep. examiner of accounts, tempy. attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for

three months from Aug. 1.

Mr. T. Lobb, asst. engr., 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is transfd.
to Hyderabad with the temp. rank of exec. engr. 4th grade.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 2.)

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is app. to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee div. of the Durbhunga dist.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, C.S., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is posted to Arrah.

Mr. T. D. Beighton is reapp. to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

Capt. C. H. Garbett is reapp. to act as dep. comr. of Manbhoom during the abs., on special duty, of Lieut. col. B. W. D. Morton.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, B.A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Hooghly during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. Pellew

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, mag. and coll. of Burdwan, is app. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., v. Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., app. to act as comr. of Orissa.

Mr. E. W. Westmacott, offic. mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, is app. to

act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. E. H. Whinfield.
Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. Rajshahye, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. H. J. Newbery. Mr. H. H. Risley, asst. mag. and coll., Midnapore, is app. to act in the

2nd grade of joint mags, and dep. colls. from the date of his being relieved of his acting appt. as asst. sec. to this Govt., v. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, on leave.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, asst. mag. and coll., Rungpore, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. Fasson.

Mr. W. F. McDonell, v.c., reverts to his app. as dist and sess. judge of Patna on being relieved of his duties as a judge of the High Court.

Mr. E. Grey, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Patna, will revert to his sub-

stantive appt. of dist. and sess. judge of Gya from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. W. F. McDouell.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Nattore div., Rajshabye, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, from the date of his passing completely by the Second Standard of Departmental Examination.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, C.S., is apptd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Tipperah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Fowle.

Mr. H. Beverley, inspr. gen. of registration, Lower Provs., is apptd. to act as inspr. gen. of jails, Lower Provs., during the absence, on leave, of Major G. M. Bowle.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, officg. asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, is apptd.

Mr. J. A. Bourdinon, omeg. asst. sec. to the Gov. of Bengal, is apptd. to act tempy, as inspr. gen. of registration, Lower Provs.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd. to have charge of the Diamond Harbour div. of the dist. of 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. L. Gupta. Mr. Ritchie is vested

with the powers of a mag. of the 2nd class, from the date of his passing completely by the Lower Standard of examination.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Atia sub. div., is apptd. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. B.

L. Gupta, on leave.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, asst. mag. and coll., Patua, is apptd. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls. during the absence, on leave, of

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell. Mr. A. W. Mackie, asst. mag. and coll., Purneah, is apptd. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

Lieut. col. W. Gordon is apptd. to act as dist. supt. of police, Mozuf-

ferpore.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, asst. supt. of police, Malamow, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave, of Major Daunt.

Mr. W. Warden, asst. coll. of Customs, Chittagong, is app. to be coll. of Customs at Chittagong, v. Mr. Marshall, deceased, from the date on which Mr. Marshall died.

Mr. J. Pearson, dep. supt. of the Account Dept. of the Custom-house t Chittagong, is app. to be asst. coll. of Customs, Chittagong, v. Mr.

Warden, prom.
Surg. S. C. Mackenzie, M.D., 2nd resident surg., Presidency General Hospital, is app. to act as 1st resident surg. of that hospital during the

absence, on leave, of Surg. D. O'Conell Raye.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following temp. permanent proms. in the Provincial Engr. Estab. in Bengal:-Permanent.

To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.—Mr. J. Patterson, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, Ackra div., from May 21.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.—Mr. H. J. Handly, temp. exec.

engr., 4th grade, Gya div., from the above date.

Temporary.

To be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.—Capt. G. F. E. S. Neill, Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd grade, officg. asst. secy. in this dept., from July 12.

To be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, exec. engr., 4th grade, Burdwan div., from May 21.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 29.)

H.E. the Lieut, gov. has been pleased to make the following appoint-

Mr. E. Colvin, mag. and coll., Moradabad, to offic. as comr. of Kumaun, during the abs. on leave of Major gen. the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.L., or until further orders.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, offic. mag. and coll., Bareilly, to offic. as mag. and coll., Agra, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. Kave, or until further orders. H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the following promotions

and reversion :-

From June 1, the date on which Mr. D. C. Halkett took sick leave Mr. T. F. Harkness, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st

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grade; and Mr. J. L. Denniston, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd

From June 3, the date from which Mr. J. Quinn took his priv. leave: Mr. H. P. Mulock, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. S. H. James, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From June 7, the date from which Mr. G. E. Knox received charge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, from Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite:—Mr. J. A.

the Small Cause Court, Amanabad, from Mr. R. J. Crossinwaite:——Mr. J. A. Marcel, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. B. Thomson, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From June 23, the date from which Mr. P. Whalley returned from priv. leave:—Mr. J. A. Marcel, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. B. Thomson, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive ann. as asst. mag. to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfer:-

Mr. W. R. Benson, dist. judge, from Benares to Banda.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, professor of mathematics, Muir College, who returned from the six months' special leave granted him in Notific. No. 313A, dated April 3, 1874, on Oct. 7, 1874, was on subsidiary leave till Oct. 10,

Surg. E. Mair, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., to offic. as civil surg. of Bijnor, with effect from date of taking charge.

Mr. D. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, to offic. as asst. insp. gen. of railway police on that portion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the N.W.P., with effect from July 17, the date on which Capt. J. S. Tait went on priv. leave.

Mr. R. J. Whitten, coll. of customs, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from July 1.

effect from July 1.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 27.)
The services of Capt. E. Molloy, adjt. 5th Goorkha regt., are placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept.

The following order is confirmed:

Sirhind div. order, dated March 16, app. Apothecary E. A. Thompson, of the Kasuli Convalescent Depot, to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital, Kasuli, v. Apothecary Finnamore, removed to another app., with effect from Feb. 21.

Mr. F. E. Rose, exec. engr., will offic. in charge of the 2nd div., Umballa and Lahore Road, during Mr. Knowles' abs. on leave.

Sergt. T. Fitzpatrick, R.E., supervisor, from the Derajat div., which he left on the forenoon of May 11, to the Gurdaspur div., which he joined on

the afternoon of the 16th idem.

Mr. W. H. Davis, asst. engr., from the Hill Roads div., which he left on the afternoon of May 1, to the 1st div., Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd idem.

Mr. A. Brandon, supervisor, from the office of the chief engr. and sec. to Govt., Punjab, which he left on the afternoon of May 16, to the 1st div., Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

Messrs. L. M. Jacob and E. H. Pargiter, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, attached

to the Bari Doab Canal Circle, passed the colloquial examination as laid down in P.W. Code, Chap. II., sect. IV., para. 21, on June 23.

Mr. T. McCable, clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, is transf. from the office of supt. engr., Lower Bari Doab Circle, to the offic. of supt. engr., Bari Doab Circle, with effect from July 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 29.)

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, officg. inspr. gen. of police and jails, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by notific. No. 1430, dated April 18 last, and resumed charge of the office of inspr. gen. of police and jails from Major M. P. Ricketts.

Capt. H. H. H. Hallet, asst. comr., reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Pachmarhi sub div. on July 14, from Mr. J. A. Jeffreys,

C.S., asst. comr.

Mr. T. Venning, C.S., asst. comr., app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Wardha, received charge of the dist. from Col. H. F. Waddington on the 22nd inst.

Mr. G. J. Noble, dist. supt. of police, transfd. to Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Balaghat police, from Mr. Inspr.

G. Walker, on the 20th inst.

Major T. Wakefield, judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by notific. No. 1183, dated March 29 last, and resumed charge of his office from Mr. J. W. Tanwey,

Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, dep. comr., Nimar, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him by notific. No. 1334, dated April 10 last, and received charge of the Nimar dist. from Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., on the 21st inst.

From the date of the return from leave of Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Major M. P. Ricketts, officg. inspr. gen. of police and prisons, will revert to his app. of officg. dep. comr., 2nd class.

From the same date Mr. H. Read, officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, and

Major C. H. Plowden, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, will revert to officg.

dep. comr., 3rd class and 4th class respectively.

From July 27, the date on which Col. Magniac availed himself of the leave granted to him:—Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., 3rd class, and officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, will offic. as dep. comr., 1st class.

Mr. H. Read, dep. comr., 3rd class, as dep. comr., 2nd class, v. Col.

Ashburner.

Major C. H. Plowden, dep. comr., 4th class, as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Mr. Read.

Capt. II. H. H. Hallett, having made over charge of the Chindwara dist. to Mr. J. H. Fisher, on the 10th inst., will revert to his former app. of officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, from the 11th idem.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, and Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, will revert to their

substantive appts. from the above date.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., asst. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class, from the 25th inst., v. Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., pro-

ceeding on leave.

Consequent on the return of Lieut. col. W. J. Morris, dist. supt. of police, from priv. leave, the following officers will revert from the 8th

inst.: Mr. J. J. Higgins, dist. supt., from 1st to 2nd class.
Capt. T. A. Scott, officg. dist. supt., from 2nd to 3rd class.
Mr. M. P. Hankin, dist. supt., from 3rd to 4th class.
Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, made over, and
Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, took over charge of
the Kanhan div., P.W.D., on the 25th inst.

Mr. M. Antony overson 1st. crade attached to the Buildings and

Mr. M. Antony, overseer 1st grade, attached to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P.W. Dept., Central Provinces, is transfd. from the

Kanhan to the Jubbulpore div.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., asst. conservator, received charge of the

Registrar's office, Saugor dist., from Mr. Safdar Ali, extra asst. conservator, on July 13.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. conservator, received charge of the Registrar's office, Chhindwara dist., from Mr. Biresar Dat, extra asst. conservator, on July 18.

(Control Provinces Gazette, Aug. 5.)

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 5.)
Messrs. J. H. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st grade, and J. G. H. Glass, exec. engr., 2nd grade, made over and received charge respectively of the Jub-bulpore dist., on July 27.

The following transfers of officers in the engr. branch of the P.W.D.,

Central Provinces, are ordered by the chief commr.:—
Mr. H. Irwin, tempy. exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Nagpur to the

Saugor road div.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Saugor

road div. to the Eastern div. Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Kanhan

to the Nagpur div.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 22.)
Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, is tempy. posted to North Lakhimpur, in the district of Lakhimpur, and is placed in charge of that sub div.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., 5th grade, is tempy. posted to the

headquarters station of the dist. of Lakhimpur.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., is app. to be sub registrar of Di-brugarh, with effect from July 8. Mr. H. F. Mathews, asst. comr., is app. to be sub registrar of Golaghat,

with effect from July 4.

Under orders of the Govt. of India, No. 412, dated June 21, Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson is app. supernumy. deputy comr., 3rd grade.

From June 10, the date on which Capt. La Touche went on privilege

Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st

grade of asst. comrs. Mr. McLeod, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Under the authority vested in him by the notification in the Home Dept. of the Govt. of India, No. 409, dated March 14, the chief cour. is pleased to invest Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr., Sibsagar, with powers under Act XIII. of 1859, an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.

Under the provisions of Sec. 27 of Act X. of 1872, Capt. W. F. Trotter, asst. comr., Cachar, is invested with the powers specified in Clauses 1 to

11 of the said section.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, asst. comr., Sibsagar, received charge of the Golaghat Subdivisional Treasury on the forenoon of the 4th inst., from Babu

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Sib Prasad Chacraverty.

Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr., Lakhimpur, received charge of the Sudder Sub-registry Office on the afternoon of the 7th inst., from Mr. G.

Godfrey.

Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. comr., received charge of the office of deputy comr., Darrang, on the forenoon of the 4th inst., from Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer, dep. comr., deputed to Manipur on special duty, under orders of

the chief comr., dated 24th ult.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, transfd. to Cachar, under orders of the chief comr., assumed charge of the Cachar Treasury, on the 3rd inst., from Mr. H. L. Johnson, officg. dep. comr.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, asst. comr., received charge of the Golaghat Sub-registry office, on the 4th inst., from Babu Sib Prasad Chacraverty. Mr. G. Godfrey, asst. comr., received charge of the Dibrugarh Sub-registry Office, on the 7th instant, from Mr. H. M. Hinde, extra asst.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell assumed charge of the Klasi Hills Treasury, on the 15th inst., from Col. Bivar, dep. comr., who is proc. into the interior of the dist.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 5.)

BircH, Capt. R. G., Bengal cav., to be brevet major, from March 20, v. Lieut. gen. C. Troup, c.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Carey, Capt. W. N., 21st foot, to be adjt., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, V. Capt. Haleman.

CAVENAGH, Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G., staff corps, ordinary I asion £365, annuity £324. 4s. HANNA, Capt. H. B., Bengal staff corps, dep. asjt. qrmr. gen., has re-

ported his return from England.

PALMER, Lieut. E., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 41st (the Gwalior) N.I., to be a sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., from July 12, to fill an existing vacancy.

—Capt. A. L. Playfair, Bengal S.C., date of arrival at Fort William, July 21.

-The undermntd. officer is admitted to the Bengal S.C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. Charles Pulley, 36th foot, offictg. 2nd wing subalt., 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaoon) regt., May 7.

Manconius.—The following appt. is made in the Hyderabad contingent:—
Major R. W. Sartorius, v.c., c.m.c., 1st squad. subalt., 6th Bengal cav.,
to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., v. Capt. W. A. Lawrence, and during the abs.
on furi. to Europe of Major C. V. Conway-Gordon.

STORY, Capt. P. C., 40th foot, garrison instr., to be chief garrison instr., v. Major A. S. Cameron, 2nd batt. 25th foot, resigned, from the date of embarkation of the latter, to rejoin his batt. in England.

TONNOCHY, Lieut. V. C., 1st bat. 6th foot, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be offictg. 2nd wing subalt., 4th Sikh inf., on probation, v. Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan, app. offictg. 1st wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT.

The following apps, are made in the Army Commissariat Dept.:—
Capt. H. V. Huut, sub asst. ccmy. gen., 3rd class, and officg. sub
asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from May 17, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. J. R. Yule,

sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwin and E. C. C. Sandys, sub asst. commissaries gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub asst. commissaries gen., 2nd class, in existing vacancies, from June 1 and 3 respectively

From June 30, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major J. B.

Capt. W. R. Bunbury, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to office as dep. 2nd class, to office as dep. asst. com. gen., 2nd class, to office as dep. asst. com. gen., 1st class.

asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. C. S. Hogge, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and officg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following appointment is made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—
2nd Punjab cav.—Lieut. E. C. Dowse, 45th foot, a candidate for the
Bengal staff corps, to be offictg. 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, during
the period Lieut. L. T. Bishop may offic. as adjt.

4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, 1st bat. 6th foot, a candidate for
the Bengal staff corps, to be offictg. 2nd wing subalt., on probation, v.
Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan, app. offictg. 1st wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS, &c.
In consequence of the death of Lieut. gen. C. Troup, c.B., Bengal inf.,

on March 19, the name of
Major gen. G. Ramsay, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieuts.

gen.; that of
Col. R. A. Doria, Madras inf., is placed on the list of major gens.; and that of

Major W. Tweedie, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieut. cols. on

the Indian gradation list.

Lieut. col. J. Keer, Bengal S.C., having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from July 26, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Major H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal S.C., having completed twenty-six years'

service, is prom. to the rank of lient. col. from July 28, subject to H.M.'s

approval. Lieut. C. Palley, 36th foot, officg. 2nd wing sub., 3rd Koorkha (the Kemaoon) regt., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from May 7, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Lient. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal S.C., sub. asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs, for eighteen months.

Capt. A. L. Playfair, Bengal S.C., has reported his return from England.

Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Madras S.C., asst. mil. acct., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs for two years.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

HERGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head Quarters, Simla, July 25 to July 29.)

Boileau—Holdsworth—Hunter.—Lieut. T. S. Boileau, 54th foot, a caudidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to 44th N.I., dated July 22. Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal inf., is transfd. for gen. duty, at his own request, from Sialkot to Benares, and will join at the latter station on the expiration of his leave. Major A. S. Hunter, R.A., is transfd. from Sialkot to Umballa as chief garrison instr., v. Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., 2-25th foot, perm. to resign his appointment. resign his appointment.

Collis-Caruthers-Swetenham.-Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on gen-leave of Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, officg. 2nd in com. 21st. N.I.:-Capt. F. W. Collis, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. Capt. J. C. T. Carruthers, adjt., to offic. as wing officer. Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. 21st N.., in addition to his other duties.

DENING.—Regtl. order confil., dated June 29, app. Lieut. L. Dening, 2nd wing subalt. and officg. qrmr. 26th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Lewis, proceeded on prep. leave to Bombay, to appear before a med. board.

FILLINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, apptg. Capt. C. A. Fillingham, 65th foot, on prom. to the rank of capt., to continue to perform the duties of instr. of musky., there being no other qualified officer available.

GRAVES—BRUCE.—Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, officg. 2nd wing sub., on prob., to be officg. 1st wing sub., on prob. Lieut. H. M. Bruce, 54th foot, a candidate for the S.C., to be officg. 2nd wing sub., on prob.; dated

HERBERT.—The following orders are confd.:—1-18th Foot—Regtl. order, dated July 8, apptg. Capt. W. H. Herbert to act as paymr., during the absence on leave of Major A. W. M'Kenzie, with effect from the

VIVIAN.—Baxa garrison order confd., dated June 30, apptg. Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 18th N.I., to be station staff efficer during the absence, on the court martial duty, of Lieut. C. A. R. Sage.

#### Examinations in the Native Languages.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on July 3 :-

Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E.

Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E.

The following officers, having passed Parts I. and H. Examination B, have completed their qualification for apps. on the regtl., gen., and personal staff of the army, laid down in G.O. 275 of 1873:—

Majors C. M. Ducat. Bombay staff corps; H. A. T. Nepean, Madras staff corps; and J. G. Watts, Bembay staff corps.

Capts. A. B. Clare, 16th Bengal N.I.; W. B. Colvin, 2-7th foot: H. M. Dale, gen. list, Madras inf.; C. Hayter, Madras staff corps; H. A. Hobson, gen. list, Bombay inf.; F. W. V. Leckie, 56th foot; A. C. Owen, gen. list, Bombay cav.; W. S. Seton, Bombay staff corps; H. J. Stock, Bombay staff corps; W. G. Thomas, 1-25th foot; and De L. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay staff corps. staff corps.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF SUB LIEUTENANTS.

The attention of officers commanding British regts. serving in Bengal, is

called to G.O. 122 of May 12, 1875 :—

No sub lieut., who has not qualified under the above order before Sept.

15 next, will be permitted to join the courses of instruction commencing Oct. 1, 1876.

Consular.- The following notification appears in the Gazette of India, dated Simla, July 20, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Carl Kapp as consul for the German Empire at Bombay. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. II. Scheppelmann as acting consul for Normal Scheme and Scheme Research.

way and Sweden at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Barckhausen.
MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major G. Ford, No. 3 batnations of 1805, unless otherwise specified:—Major G. Ford, No. 3 battery 21st brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major D. S. Pemberton, F battery 8th brigade R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere and the hills in its vicinity, on private affairs. Col. S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, 73rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. F. M. Baker, 73rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. etc. H. Z. Darrah, doing date of availing himself of it. Lieut. to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, doing duty at Cawnpore, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from the date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. sub. 15th Bengal cavalry, to Simla, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, for thirty days, to visit Calcutta, preparatory missary general, 3rd class, to thirty days, to the distribute, preparative to furlough. Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterburk, general list, infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. W. Graham, general list, infantry, quartermaster, 38th (the Agra) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major A. C. C. DeRenzy, medical department, sanitary commissioner, Punjab, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 3rd class, for eighteen months, on private offairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E., Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, subsidiary leave for one mouth, with effect from March 16, preparatory to furlough. Mr. C. B. month, with effect from March 16, preparatory to furlough. Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., late Resident at Hyderabad, is granted leave, on urgent private affairs, with retrospective effect from Dec. 6 to May 30 next, preparatory to proceeding to England, and from May 31 to July 4, 1876, on his return to duty. Mr. G. H. M. Batten, commissioner of Inland Customs, privilege leave for three months, from July 25. Mr. T. H. Turner, officiating curator, &c., Geological Museum, Calcutta, privilege leave for one month. Col. J. F. T. Tennant, officiating master of H.M.'s Mint at Calcutta, privilege leave for three months, from July 20. Lient. F. M. Rundall, officiating adiatant. Meywar Bheel Corps. privilege leave for Calcutta, privilege leave for three months, from July 20. Lient. F. M. Rundall, officiating adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, privilege leave for ninety days, from July 15. Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Kotri division, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days. Mr. J. C. Wyatt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for three months. The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Muttra, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 1. Mr. W. H. Hudson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Kassia sub division, privilege leave or three months, from July 29. Mr. W. C. Turner, magistrate and colector, Rulandshahr, privilege leave for five weeks, from Sept. 1. Mr. ector, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for five weeks, from Sept. 1. Mr. J. C. Ellis, civil surgeon, Etah, two months' privilege leave, from Aug. 15. Mr. G. E. Porter, officiating magistrate and collector, Sarun, availed himself of the three months' leave granted under orders of Jan. 22, from the afterneon of March 4. Mr. T. E. Dempster, assistant settlement



officer, North Belpatta, for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code. The Rev. Dr. F. F. Mazuchell reported his departure, per s.s. Hydaspes, on June 28. Mr. R. A. Molloy, assistant engineer, ture, per s.s. Hydaspes, on June 28. Mr. R. A. Molloy, assistant engineer, attached to 2nd division, Sirhind Canal, three months' special leave, to study the native languages. Capt. A. Murray, personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, privilege leave for two months and twentynine days, from Aug. 8. Lieut. col. E. G. Clark, settlement officer of Kheri, three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 15. Capt. M. Tweedie, district superintendent of police, Sitapur, three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 1. The Rev. G. W. Mauson, chaplain of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, stationed at Mooltan, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 1. Mr. B. G. Wallis, assistant engineer, Derajat division, Punjab, three months' privilege leave, from June 12. Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I., guardian to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, three months' privilege leave, from June 6. The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Muttra, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Aug. 1. Mr. T. W. Knowles, executive engineer, 2nd division, Umballa and Lahore Road, privilege leave for one month, with effect from July 11. Mr. B. G. Wallis, assistant engineer, Derajat division, three months' privilege leave, with effect from July 11. Mr. B. G. Wallis, assistant engineer, Derajat division, three months' privilege leave, with effect from June 12. Mr. E. James, assistant engineer, 1st grade, 1st division, Umballa and Lahore Road, fourteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the balla and Lahore Road, fourteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the leave notified in Order No. 2,898, dated June 9. Mr. Preston, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd division Sirhind Canal, availed himself of leave on Oct. 28, 1873, and returned to duty on Nov. 15, 1878, from the leave in Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification Nov. 14, 110-12, 11 tion No. 4,719E-I, dated Nov. 11, 1873. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Mr. R. A. Molloy, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the 3nd division, Sirhind Canal, three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. In supersession of Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 2,065E.1, dated May 9, Lieut. F. Mascall, executive engineer, special survey diaision, Bari Doab Canal Circle, privilege leave for three months, with effect from afternoon of June 27. Mr. J. K. R. Williams, assistant engineer, second grade (local), granted privilege leave for three months in Notification No. 27, dated May 22 last, availed himself of the same from the 5th inst. The privilege leave granted to Surg. B. Evers, civil surgeon of Sconi, by Notification No. 2,082, dated 1st ult., is cancelled at his request. Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., six months' special leave, under Sect. 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Col. F. L. Magniac, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Nagpur, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Notification No. 2,679, dated the 13th ult., on the 28th idem, making over charge of the Nagpur district to Col. H. F. Waddington, deputy c. mmissioner, on the afternoon of that day. Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., assistant commissioner, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 2,921, dated the 23th inst., on the 24th idem, after noon. The orders of granting privilege leave for two months and twenty days to Mr. H. B. Simson, acting additional judge of the districts in the Patna division, are cancelled. Mr. T. E. Dempster, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is allowed twenty-three days' privilege leave of absence in extension of the leave granted to him. Mr. W. F. McDonell, C.S., district and sessions judge of Patna, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. C. Fowle, district and sessions judge of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for three months. Mr. T. Smith, officiating district and sessions judge of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months from the 10th inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. B. L. Gupta, officiating join himself of the same. In supersession of Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 2,065E.I, dated May 9, Lieut. F. Mascall, execudistrict of 24-Perguunals, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Major J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., dist. superintendent of police, Lchardugza, two months' leave. Mr. J. P. Sneyd, asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave. Surg. D. O'Connell Raye, M.D., 1st resident surgeon, Presidency General Harrita, for the months, for the leaves and the surgeon of the surgeon o Hospital, for two months, from Aug. 12 next, or any subsequent date, within one month from that date, on which he may avail himself of it. Major G. S. Hills, executive engineer, 1st grade, Bhagulpore division, privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days. Mr. C. V. S. Cotton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade (temporary 1st grade), Lower Ganduck Embankment division, privilege leave for three months, from July 20. Mr. W. C. Turner, magistrate and collector, Bulundshahr, privilege leave for five weeks, from Sept. 1.

## Madras.

#### [GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 1.)
BROCKMAN, Surg. E. F., to be a lay trustee of St. Matthias's Church,
Vepery, v. Lieut. col. E. W. Childers.

Fox, J. A., sub engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. to the Tanjore dist. Horsley, Rev. F., B.A., acting chaplain of Coconada, to be chaplain of that station.

Holton, Surg. major F., M.D., to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Cannanore, v. Capt. T. S. Magan. KNOX, C. J., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, until

LAWFORD, A. C., A.I.C.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. to the Madura

Lyon, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. to the Nellore dist.

SMITH, Surg. H. H., acting Zillah surg., Salem, to be a lay trustee of
Christ's Church, Salem.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. D. Arbuthnott, acting 2nd member of the Board of Revenue, resumed his scat on July 19.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, director of revenue settlement, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on July 17. Mr. Puckle resumed charge of the office from Mr. C. Rundall, the acting director, on the

forencon of July 17.

Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, acting coll. and mag. of Caddapah, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. J. R. Daniel, the acting coll., on July 10.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 30.)

Addans.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 327, dated May 26, Sergt. major Charles Addams, of the 20th brigade R.A., is perm. to reside and draw his pay at Bangalore instead of at St. Thomas's Mount.

his pay at Bangalore instead of at St. Thomas's Mount.

DUN.—The undermntd. officer is permitted to retire from the service from
July 31:—Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. W. Dun, staff corps, ordinary
pension £365, extra amount £414 6s., to be paid in England.

PLARSON.—The undermntd. officer is permitted to retire from the service
from Aug. 1:—Lieut. col. G. F. Pearson, staff corps, ordinary pension
£365, extra amount £289 19s., to be paid in England.

POLLOCK—PRESTON.—Capt. J. G. Pollock, commut. No. 2 H.L.F.B., Hyderabad contingent, has reported (August 1) his return from Europe.

Major B. H. Preston, staff corps, offictg. wing officer, 40th Nah, has reported his return from Europe. ported his return from Europe.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 28, dated Jan. 7, 1876:—
Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. D. C. Wallace, staff corps, ordinary pension

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. D. C. Wallace, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £4,260, to be paid in England. The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from July 21, 1876, under the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 28, dated Jan. 7, 1876:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. G. R. Forlong, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £371 13s., to be paid in Eugland.

STAFF CORPS, &c. The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the

Major A. C. Forth, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from July 20.

Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt., from July 26.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be col., from Aug. 1, having completed twelve years' service as substantive lient. col. :

Lient. col. and brevet col. G. T. Radcliffe, cav.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. H. Watts, inf.
1st L.C. Major W. G. Morris, lieut. col.; Capt. (brevet major) G. Stanley Hooper, major, from Aug. 1, v. Radcliffe, prom.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Surg. major H. J. Beach has obtained preparatory leave for one month, from July 25, or date of departure.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. Davidson, district and sessions judge of Chingleput, privilege leave for two days and twenty months, from or after Aug. 1. Mr. S. R. Dawes, subordinate judge of Cuddapah, for three months, from the 8th inst. Mr. A. J. Stuart, acting collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month. Mr. R. K. Puckle, director of Revenue Settlement, subsidiary leave for one day, viz., July 18, 1875. Mr. J. W. Martin, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Godavery district, for two years, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from or after Aug. 10. Rev. J. F. Browne, chaplain of North Black Town, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. J. H. Garstin, collector and magistrate of South Arcot, privilege leave for month, from or after Sept. 1. Mr. R. K. Gahan, master attendant, Binlipatam, has obtained privilege leave for three months. Col. J. G. Cookson, cavalry, for two years on private affairs. Capt. A. R. Kenny-Herbert, general list, cavalry, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Nagore Force, for eighteen months on private affairs. Col. R. Caddell, c.B., R.A., officiating inspector general of ordnance and magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from August 16, Col. N. G. Campbell, officiating deputy inspector general for ordnance and magazines, performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former officer. The commissionery general has granted privilege leave to Col. R. A. More, officiating deputy commissary general, for sixty days, from Aug. 1. Privilege The commissiary general has granted privilege leave to Col. R. A. More, officiating deputy commissary general, for sixty days, from Aug 1. Privilege leave has been granted to Capt. D. Heming, deputy commissioner of police, Madras Town, for ferty-nine days, from August 22.

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 3.)

Hamilton, T. S., is invested as acting 2nd asst. coll. and 1st class magin the Ahmednagar dist.

HART-DAVIES, T., has been app. supernum. asst. coll. in Sind, with effect from the date of his receiving charge of the office of educational inspector in Sind. spector in Sind.

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Leacock, Capt., is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class within the whole Settlement of Aden. Capt. Leacock is invested with civil jurisdiction in the Aden Settlement.

Manson, Major W., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ahmednagar, from Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., on June 16.

OZANNE.—On the departure of Mr. J. Davidson on leave, Mr. E. C. Ozanne

to act as supernum. asst. coll. at Sholapur.

RICHARDSON, C. W., is invested a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of

SUMMERS, G. A., to act as deputy registrar and sealer during the absence of Mr. Khanderao Chimanrao, or until further orders.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 10.) AGARKAR, W. K., depy. educational inspec., Sholapur, resumed charge of his duties on July 24.

HART-DAVIES, T., acting educational inspr. in Scinde, to act as judge and

sess. judge at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties.

Lobb, T., asst. engr., 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is transfd. to

Hyderabad with the tempy. rank of exec. engr., 4th grade.

Loch.—On being relieved by Mr. A. K. Nairne of the office of 1st asst.

coll. of Tanna, Mr. W. W. Loch will act as 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Tanna.

ORMISTON.-H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. T. Ormiston as chief engr. to the Bombay Port Trust from June 2

WEBB, W., barrister-at-law, is app. to act as Prothonoary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, during the abs. of Mr. Orr.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 10.)
GREEN.—Lieut. col. E. A. Green, staff corps, offictg. asst. adjt. gen. of the army, to be asst. adjt. gen. of div., Col. Warden, whose term of service

expired on July 30 last.

HICKS, Lieut. col. W., staff corps, is app. to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of div. during the time Lieut. col. Green is offictg. as asst. adjt. of the army.

SMART.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 12, app. Major C. J. Smart, No. 3 baty. 6th brigade R.A., to com. the R.A. at Aden, during the time Reserve col. J.W. time Brevet col. L. W. Penn, c.B., commands the Aden brigade.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 29 to Aug 2.)
BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., returned to

duty on July 23.

GATAGRE—KELLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, directing Capt. Gatacre, 1st wing subalt. 23rd N.L.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Kellio. Lieut. Kellie, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., performed the duties of wing officer, in addition to his own, from June 23 to June 30.

HARPUR, Lieut. col. J., staff corps, to offic. as 2ud in comd. 19th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. col. Creagh, on furl.

SIRUTT—COULSO.—Regt. order confd., dated July 21, directing Major Strutt, wing officer 3rd regt. N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Coulso, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from July 18, in succession to Col. Bowen, retired.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regula-tions of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Fulton, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Nasik, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Fulton, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Nasik, from July 27, for one month. Paymaster (honorary major) C. F. Healty, 6sth foot, from May 31. Surg. J. Prendergast, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency. Major H. C. B. Tanner, staff corps, deputy superintendent, revenue survey, 11th or 2nd Deccan Topographical Survey, for six months.

## Mar Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 29.

The undermentioned sub lieuts., from the unattached list, to be sub lieuts, in the following regiments, the antedates not to carry back pay:—

1st Foot.—T. B. Clarke-Thornhill, in succession to Lieut. H. W. Goldsworthy, ret.; M. G. C. Tenison, in succession to Lieut. F. Coningham,

prom.; Sept. 10, 1875.

2nd Foot.—A. E. W. Colville, in succession to Lieut. H. Barter, prom.; Sept. 10, 1875. H. D. Banks, v. N. A. Bray, transf. to 27th foot; Oct.

6, 1875.

3rd Foot.—P. Green, in succession to Lieut. G. E. Harley, prom.; Sept. 10, 1875. F. J. P. Butler, in succession to Lieut. H. E. M. D. C. Upton, transf. to 60th foot; Oct. 6, 1875. 6th Foot.—L. W. G. Butler, in succession to Lieut. A. R. A. Collis;

Sept. 10, 1875.

8th Foot.-A. C. G. Banning, in succession to Lieut. F. B. J. Jerrard, prom. into 91st foot; J. H. Plunkett, in succession to Lieut. M. C. M. Dixon, prom.; Sept. 10, 1875. J. H. Balfour, v. R. G. Jones, transf. to 67th foot; Oct. 6, 1875.

10th Foot.—C. Russell, in succession to Lieut. J. C. Little, prom.;

Sept. 10, 1875.

11th Foot.—F. C. Briggs, in succession to Lieut. D. G. Barry, ret.; Oct. 6, 1875. E. T. Stanley, in succession to Lieut. T. A. Kemble, prom.; Oct. 6, 1875.

15th Foot.—F. H. Reynard, in succession to Lieut. D. Chesney, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 10, 1875

16th Foot.-H. F. S. Ramsden, in succession to Lieut. H. A. Austen, prom.; Sept. 10, 1875.

17th Foot.—G. H. Maddison, in succession to Lieut. C. E. G. Burr,

prom.; Oct. 6, 1875.

18th Foot.—C. W. Daly, in succession to Lieut. J. Pearson, prom.; Sept. 10, 1875.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be transf. as follows:

14th Hussars.—C. E. Skyring-Hemery, from 47th foot, in succession

to T. H. H. Garrett, prom.; Aug. 30.
15th Hussars.—Hon. A. Manners, from 103th foot, in succession to Lieut. G. D. F. Sullivan, prom.; Aug. 30.

60th Foot.—A. Davidson, from 4th foot, in succession to Lieut. J. A. Williams, ret.; Aug. 30.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAKER-At Byculla, Aug. 5, wife of E. Baker, station-master, G.I.P.R., daughter.

Bond—At Jaloun, July 31, wife of S. Paterson Bond, civil surgeon, son. Collingwood—At Morar, Aug. 4, wife of Major Collingwood, R.A., daughter.

DRYSDALE-At Subathu, July 28, wife of W. McG. Drysdale, Punjab police, son.

FIELD—At Chupra, July 31, wife of George Field, son, still-born. FOSTER—At Mussoorie, Aug. 1, wife of E. W. P. Foster, Sone Irrigation Works, son.

GIRAUD—At Belgaum, July, wife of Surg. major Byng T. Giraud, Army Med. Dept., daughter.

GOFF—At Phillour, July 28, wife of J. B. Goff, station-master S. P. and

D. R., son.

GOLDINGHAM-At Nellore, July 31, wife of J. D. Goldingham, C.S. daughter.

GWYNNE-HOWELL-At Bangalore, Aug. 4, wife of Surg. major T. Gwynne-

Howell, daughter.

Lender, At Lucknow, July 31, wife of J. Leader, surg., A.M.D., son.

Lemarchand—At Lahore, July 31, wife of Walter J. Lemarchand, officg. dist. supt. of police, Gujranwala, daughter.

Morrell—At Secunderabad, July 31, wife of Lieut. E. Morrell, 44th

regt, son.

Noble—At Bombay, Aug. 7, wife of G. E. Noble, son.

NORTON—At Midnapore, Aug. 3, wife of D. Norton, C.S., son.

PALMER—At Calcutta, July 31, wife of T. Palmer, Garden Reach Cotton

Mill Association, daughter.

PICACHY--At Purneah, July 31, wife of Dr. D. Picachy, daughter. Rowe.—At Debrooghur, July 21, wife of R. Rowe, Debrooghur, daughter. SANDEMAN—At Darjeeling, July 31, wife of Capt. J. E. Sandeman, Bengal

STEVENS- At Kishnagur, Aug. 2, wife of C. C. Stevens, C.S., son. TAYLOR—At Ootacamund, Aug. 1, wife of Capt. B. Taylor, S.C., daughter. Walton—At Calcutta, July 31, wife of C. B. Walton, daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE-SHAW.—At Bangalore, Aug. 4, Capt. J. B. Lawrence, Bombay S.C., to Martha, eldest daughter of E. F. Shaw, of Bangalore.

Webe-Arrell.—At Secunderabad, July 31, E. J. Webb, engine-driver G.I.P. Railway, to Beaten S., widow of the late W. Arnell, late of the Indian Navy.

#### DEATHS.

BAMPTON—At Calcutta, July 26, W. R. Bampton, aged 54.
BOOTH—At Sealkote, Aug. 1, Mrs. C. H. Booth, widow of the late Bazaar

Sergt. J. Booth, aged 44.
UTTS—At Longueville, N.W.P., July 16, Mildred C., the infant daughter

of Capt. Butts, 18th Royal Irish.

CLARKE—At Lucknow, Aug. 3, Percy O., infant son of Surg. major J. J.

Clarke, M.D., 3rd regt., Bengal cav.

CURRIE—At Naini Tal, July 29, Annie, wife of Robert G. Currie, mag. and coll. of Shahjahanpur, aged 31.

DEBNAM—At Cawnpore, July 30, George Debnam, of Bilsee, Budaon.

HADOW—At Aligarh, July 31, G. B. Hadow, surg. major H.M.'s Bengal Madical Savrice, aged 44.

Medical Service, aged 44. HUNTER—At Agra, Aug. 4, Charlotte, wife of John Hunter, Rajpootana State Railway, aged 53.

Mather—At Richmond, Tasmania, July 1, Margaret A., wife of J. Francis Mather, Hobart Town, and second daughter of Thomas Lidbetter, of Bombay, aged 23.

MEYERS—At Allahabad, Aug. 5, George, son of the late W. F. W. Meyers,

dep. mag. and coll, Purneah, and formerly Lieut. 38th regt., M.N.I., aged 20.

MINTY-Aug. 3, Maria E., wife of Sub conductor J. Minty, Commissariat Dept., aged 32.

O'KEEFE—At Calcutta, Aug. 3, Mary K., wife of J. W. O'Keefe. OSBORN—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 4, John B., son of Major G. Osborn, 11th

osborn—At Judoulpore, Aug. 4, John B., son of Major G. Osborn, 1251
regt., aged one year.
Packard—At Vythery, in S. Wynard, Madras, Aug. 23, Walter, son of E.
Packard, of Birkfield, Ipswich, aged 24.
Prescort—At Nasick, Aug. 2, Alex. W. O. deB., son of H. Prescott, aged one year and twenty-five days.

SHOUBRIDGE-At Murree, July 25, Francis, infant son of Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, staff corps.

SKINNER—At Dinapore, Bengal, Aug. 7, Robina A., wife of Capt. G. J. Skinner, Bengal staff corps.

STACEY-At Malabar Hill, Aug. 6, Philip S., infant son of G. B. Stacey. THOMAS—Off Port Adelaide, S. Australia, April 29, John P. F., son of the late Rev. Henry Thomas, chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

# Pome.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN STUDENT .- An inquest was held on Aug. 26, at Powis-square, Kensington, concerning the death of James Stainas Harke, aged seventeen, an Indian student at Mr. Wren's Stains Harke, aged seventeen, an Indian student at Mr. Wren's College, Powis-square. Deceased had been studying for the Indian Civil Service, and on Aug. 24 he was in No. 9 room, at the top of the house, amusing himself by stepping out of the window on to the ledge outside, which was only a foot wide. While there he threw his slipper at a companion, who threw it back and then left the room. He had hardly got downstairs when he heard that deceased had fallen into the garden—a distance of fifty feet—and was dead. The young man had been in the habit of going from one room to another by means of the ledge, although repeatedly warned of the risk he ran. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders have been received at the Bank of England for India Council drafts to the amount of £350,000 (35 lacs of land for India Council drafts to the amount of £350,000 (35 lacs of rupees). There appeared to be some doubt whether the result would be made known on Wednesday or Thursday, owing to the wording of last week's advertisement, but at the usual time the allotment was announced. The amounts disposed of were—to Calcutta, £101,200; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £4.000; in all £205,200, leaving £144,800 to be added to the amount offered next week. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. per rupee receive in full, and thus the abatement of \frac{1}{4}d. in the minimum since ceive in full, and thus the abatement of 1d. in the minimum since last week has not been sufficient.—The Silver Market was affected by the allotment of the India Bills, and bars which had been sold on Wednesday morning at 52d. per ounce only realised 515d. in the afternoon. The Secretary of State for India notifies that tenders for the Council drafts will be received on Wednesday next for £350,000 (35 lacs of rupees), no mention being made of the amount unallotted on Wednesday last, which was £144,800.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The troops for India in the approaching relief season will embark at Portsmouth for conveyance to Bombay in her Majesty's Indian troopships, which will leave for their destination at the undermentioned dates:—The 1st Battalion 12th Regiment on September 17, the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment on October 1, the headquarters and A, B, and D Batteries of the B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery on October 15; the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles on October 29. The vessels with the above regiments will call at Queenstown five days later. The 12th Lancers and C and E Batteries of the B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery on December 29, the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment on February 9, 1877. Vessels will also leave Portsmouth with draughts on January 12 and 26 and February 23, 1877. The vessels with the regiments for England will leave Bombay on November 7 and 21, December 5 and 19, February 13 and 27, 1877, March 13 and 27, and April 10. The ships for each voyage will be duly communicated to the several authorities concerned. On one of the homeward voyages a regiment will be disembarked at Aden, and another embarked for Portsmouth. The dates of arrival of the ships at Portsmouth will depend on the time actually required for the voyage, but they will be about December 10 and 24, January 7 and 21, 1877, March 18, April 1, 15, and 29, and May 13.

## India Office.

Sept. 2, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. F. Bartlett, J. Low (Uncov.), C. Twidale (Uncov.), and J. Simson.

Madras Fetab.—Messrs. H. F. Bartlett, J. Low (Uncov.), C. Twidale (Uncov.), and J. Simson.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. Rice.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. E. Oliphant, and — Pryce (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Staff Corps; Surg. major D. Young, Med. Estab.; Major J. B. Smith, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. F. Waterman, Staff Corps; Major G. P. Falconnet, Engrs.; Surg. major J. P. Nash, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. E. W. Childers, Art.; Lieut. col. J. W. Osborne, c.B., Staff Corps.

Repulse Estab.—Cont. H. A. Hollson, Inf.

Bombay Estab.-Capt. H. A. Hobson, Inf.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Licut. col. A. H. Bamfield, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Licut. col. H. H. Lyster, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Major G. B. Simpson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major gen. R. Maclagan, Engrs., 6 weeks; Capt. M. O. Boyd, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Col. J. C. Millar, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

engal Estab.—Messrs. G. B. Maconochie (Uncov.), C. T. Castle (Uncov.), G. M. Goodricke (Uncov.), F. Kinsman (Uncov.), F. H. Pellew, T. Doggett (Pilot Service), R. T. Mallet (Uncov.), and A. Anderson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Fortey (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. G. Turner, and H. N. B. Erskine.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab .- Capt. F. C. Drummond, Staff Corps; Major C. T. Mayne, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Harene, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. C. Berkeley, Inf.; Capt. C. C. Hewetson, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. F. Lester, Staff Corps; Capt. D. C. Pedder, Staff

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this columnare charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

Anderson.—The wife of Lieut. col. H. S. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Earley, Reading, Aug. 22.

Bradford—The wife of Major Bradford, late 108th regt., of a son, at

11, Norfolk-square, Aug. 24.
CAMPBELL—The wife of Major gen. J. P. W. Campbell, of a son, at Edin-

burgh, Aug. 26.

CLARKE—The wife of J. B. Clarke, 26th Cameronians, of a son, at Ulver. ston, Aug. 28. HALKETT-The wife of Capt. Charles C. Halkett, R.E., of a son, at the

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Aug. 25.

HAWKINS—The wife of Capt. G. W. Hawkins, R.A., of a daughter, at

South Hampstead, Aug. 29.

JOHNSTONE—The wife of Capt. Johnstone, 52nd L.I., of a daughter, at

Torquay, Aug. 27.
Kino—The wife of C. Cooper King, Captain, Royal Military Academy, of a daughter, at York Town.

-The wife of M. Henry Scott, B.C.S., of twin daughters, at Glau-

dore Leap, county Cork, Aug. 22.
Terry—The wife of Major Terry, 25th Regt., of a daughter, at Sandgate,

Aug. 20. Unthank—The wife of Capt. Unthank, late 17th Lancers, of a daughter,

at Intwood Hall, Norfolk, Aug. 28.

WARD—The wife of Lieut. col. B. Ward, late 60th Royal Rifles, of a daughter, at South Hill, Aug. 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARLOW-STACE. - John W. N. Barlow, Indian Civil Service, to Mary C.,

daughter of Col. Henry Stace, late R.A., at Brighton, Aug. 29.

HAYDON—YATES.—William R. Haydon, M.D., of Tiverton, to Charlotte E., daughter of Major George H. S. Yates, Madras Presidency, at Morthoe, North Devon, Aug. 24.

METCALFE—DEMPSTER.—Sir Theophilus J. Metcalfe, Bart., c.B., to Katharine H. Dempster, at Dunnichen, Forfar, Aug. 26.

OWEN—OGLE.—William Charles Owen to Beatrice, daughter of John

Ogle, at Woodlands, Aug. 17.

Wasstaff - Mosley - Philip Wasstaff, of Calcutta, to Ada, daughter of the Bisheaf Mosley - Calcutta, to Ada, daughter of the Bisheaf Wasstaff - Mosley - Philip Wasstaff - Mosley - Mos

the late Richard Mosley, at Camden-road, Aug. 31.

WILLBY-McGAW.-William E. Willby to Janet F., daughter of the late William Boyd McGaw, of the P. and O. Service, at St. George's Hanover-square, Aug. 22.

#### DEATHS.

Bowie-George M. Bowie, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on board the steamer Mongolia, on his way from India, Aug. 18, aged 41.

BREMNER-Henry Bremner, Solicitor, Liverpool, suddenly, in the Magistrates' Court, Liverpool, Aug. 29, aged 62.

DANNIER-Francis H. con of Hours I. Demoir of the Bangal Civil Ser.

trates' Court, Liverpool, Aug. 29, aged 62.

Dampier—Francis H., son of Henry L. Dampier, of the Bengal Civil Service, on board the s.s. Duke of Argule, in the Suez Canal, Aug. 10, aged 24.

ELLIS—Nelson Ellis, Major, 101st Regt. (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), at Peterculter, Aberdeen, Aug. 22.

Harris—Major Joseph Harris, late 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, at St. John's Lodge, Isle of Wight, Aug. 26, aged 46.

Macdonald—Reginald J. B., son of the late Allan Macdonald, of the Indian Army, at Mayfair, Aug. 26.

Mainwaring—Arthur, son of the late Sir H. Mainwaring, late Captain the 68th Light Infantry and 66th Foot, at Worting House, Hants, Aug. 25, aged 61.

Aug. 25, aged 61.
EAD—Clement J. Mead, Lieut. col. R.A., Bengal Staff Corps, Engineer. in Chief, P.W.D., Agra, at Gothic House, Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 27.
PLACE—Emma, widow of the late Major Thomas L. Place, of the #th
Regt. Madras N.I., at Cheltenham, Aug. 24, aged 58.

Poole-Col. Skeffington Poole, late Bombay Army, at Chertsey, Aug. 29, aged 73.

REILLY—Capt. C. H. Reilly, R.H.A., son of the late Lieut. col. B. Reilly, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, at New Galloway, N.B., Aug. 25.

ROOKE—Lieut. col. Harry A. Rooke, Bengal Army, at Lymington, Aug. 29, accd 36. 29, aged 36.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. Victoria Cross, Bombay; Northbrook, Bombay; Governor Tilley, Bombay; Tabor, Akyab.—26. Andes, Bombay; Matida, Rangoon; M. M. Bird, Madras; Bacchus, Akyab; str. City of Venice, Calcutta; Mary A. Bird, Madras; River Clyde, Rangoon; str. Chancellor, Calcutta.—27. Str. Pekin, Bombay; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—28. Str. Trenthum Hall, Bombay.—29. Medusa, Madras.—30. Auguste, Akyab.—31. Seringapatam, Bombay. ARRIVALS.

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DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24. Malta, Calcutta.—25. Frince Louis, Bombay; Othello, Rangoon; Edmund Phinney, Bombay; Adriana, Bombay; Z. Ring, Bombay; Qvos, Singapore.—26. City of Madrid, Calcutta; Ophir, Algoa Bay; Maria P., Singapore; Falstaff, Calcutta; str. Chevy Chase, Bombay; Araby Maid, Calcutta; Zərlino, Bombay; Prince Regent, Bombay; Zelica, Bombay; Iron Cross, Calcutta.—27. Trinne, Algoa Bay.—29. Poonah, Calcutta.—29. Str. Bengal, Kurrachee; Coulnakyle, Yokohama; Countess of Rothes, Bombay; Fidia D., Rangoon.—30. Andine, Penang; City of Tanjore, Calcutta.—31. Johanna Carolina, Madras; str. Hydaspes, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; Indian Empire, Galle; str. City of Carthage; str. Amarapoora, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Sutherland, Aug. 25.—From London.—For Colombo.—Mrs. Prince and four Misses Prince, Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Gray and two children. For Madris.—Capt. and Mrs. James and child, and Major Bayley. For Calcutt.—Miss Hitchins, Mr. Savi, Mr. Jones.

Per Overland Route.

Per Str. Hydaspes, Aug. 31.—From Southampion.—For Bombay.—Lieut. Ryves, Mr. G. G. Hastings, Mr. G. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Thornhill, and Mrs. Roux. For Suzz.—Mr. Carey.

Per str. Travancore, Sept. 11.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. J. and Mrs. Prestage, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Mr. G. A. French, and Capt. R. H. Palmer.

Per str. Travancore, Sept. 8.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. G. H. Simmins, Mr. W. B. Jones, Major Brown, and Lieut. Robinson.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Almorah, Sept. 15.—For Colombo.—Miss Imray, Mrs. Dunston, Mr. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Gray. For Maddas.—Colonel and Mrs. Smart, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Duigeon, Miss Priestley, Col. Claridge, Mr. Smart, Mr. Lawder, Mrs. Corbett and two children. For Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Holdsworth, Miss Ritchie, Mr. Hope, Mr. Meares, Mr. F. M. Webb, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Cox and family. For Alexandra.—Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Vivian.

Miss E. G. Williams, and Rev. and Mrs. Williams and intant.

Per str. India, Sep', 9.—For Bombly.—Col. and Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Mather, Miss Lillie, Mrs. Cookson and child, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. W. Wetherell, Mr. Carnell, Mr. J. Tait, Col. Riach, Mr. Rose, and Mr. P. Heuderson. Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombly.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Person, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and children, Mr. and Mrs. King and party, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath and children, Major Vibart, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. R. Collett, Miss A. Collett, and Master G. Collett.

Per str. Tringeria Oct. 25.—For Royan — Mrs. A. Cumbellege, Miss Papeall, Misson.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 25.—For Bombay.—Mrs. A. Cumberlege, Miss Purcell, Misses Anderson, Mrs. General Brown, Miss Brown, Major Wake, Mrs. Wake and child, Misses Lane, Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Simeon, and Mrs. Evans and children.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Favorit, for Bombay, Aug. 17, 49 N., 11 W.
Aubepine, from Bimilipatam, July 5, 12 S., 9 W.
Empire of Peace, for Calcutta, July 23, 13 N., 25 W.
Romeo, for Raugoon, July 12, 13 N., 28 W.
Lyna, for Algoa Bay, Aug. 11, 47 N., 16 W.
Nola, for Singapore, Aug. 19, 50 N., 18 W.
Octavia, from Bombay, July 24, 9 N., 25 W.
Queen of Australia, from Calcutta, Aug. 16, 46 N., 20 W.
Warden Law, for Zanzibar, July 8, 4 N., 22 W.
Wakefield, from Akyab, July 10, off St. Helena.
Auguste, from Akyab, July 20, 2 S., 22 W.
Naturalist, for Calcutta, June 29, 2 N., 31 W.
Eden Holme, for Bushire, June 30, 38 S., 39 E.
Canute, for Bombay, 48 N., 10 W.
Taria Topan, Zanzibar to Boston, Aug. 2, 27 N., 63 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Giuseppe Maggio (Aust. barq.), from Rangoon, for Rotterdam, anchored off Dover, on August 25, with damage to bows, having been in collision off Dunge-

ness.

The Mary M. Bird, from Madras, reports that when off Folkstone, on August 24, she was struck by a barque, and had port bow stove above and below deck, head sails gear and forecastle deck carried away, windlass started, and other damage. The Edmund Phinney, from Liverpool to Bombay, has put into Milford, with loss of sails and topgallantyard.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

Settember 7.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. F. C. Fowle, and Lieut. Freeman.
Beindist to Bombay.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, Mr. W. Lane, Mr.
H. A. Harrison, Major Mead, and Miss Clay.
Venice to Bombay.—Mr. T. Weir, Dr. H. Thom, Mr. E. J. Moire, Mr. Macfarlane,
Mr. G. E. Gordon, and Mr. Erskine.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A.
Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blathwayt, Mr. Matheson, Miss Netheral, Miss
Kirkputrick, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, and Mr. G. Cook.
Venice to Calcutta.—Dr. Hughes, Mr. J. G. Wornack, and Mr. P. K. Ray.
Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Hon. O. Cuffe, Capt. and Mrs. Wooldridge, Hon. D.
Lawless, Lieut. H. R. Green, and Mr. G. C. Clark.
Southampton to Matha.—Mrs. King, Capt. McAlpine, Lieut. and Mrs. StephenBod, Mr. H. E. Lawn, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, Mrs.
S. Davies, and Mrs. M. Porter and infant.
Southampton to Madra.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Maclaverty and family, Mr. A.
Arthur, and Mr. H. C. Curry.
Southampton to Adda.—Mr. Aspinall.
Southampton to Adda.—Mr. Aspinall.
Southampton to Rangoon.—Sub lieut. Take, Mr. R. P. Hawkeshawe, and Mr.
J. B. Beasley.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. G. Maurice and child, and Mr. A. M. Brown.
September 14.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. G. Maurice and child, and Mr. A. M. Brown.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. G. Maurice and child, and Mr. A. M. Brown.

September 14.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carr, Mrs. Watt, Miss Hirsh, Mrs. Bigg Wither and two children, Mrs. McGreor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Rundall, Mr. J. McClintock, Mrs. Spitta, Capt. H. Erene, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. G. Turner, Capt. F. C. Drummond, Mr. Wood, and Mr. D. Mackenz'e.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

Beindest de Bowbay.—Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, Mr. H. Bateman and friend, Rev. W. H. Bray, Major Gompertz, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Hastings, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Nicols, and Dr. H. S. Smith.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mr. Aspinwall.

Southampton to Gibraltae.—Col. and Mrs. Nelson, Col. Laffan, Mr. A. Masley, and Mrs. Ward, infant, and friend.

Southampton to Adex.—Com. Boys.

September 21.

Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, Mr. J. Young, Mrs.

SUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, Mr. J. Young, Mrs. Wheatley, and Major W. Chisholm.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mr. Goodricke, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Fetheradge, Mr. J. Owen, Mr. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Cowdery, Mrs. Cowdery, Miss Hamilton, Miss Dan, Miss Leigh, Mrs. Seymour, and Miss Santer.

Cowdery, Mrs. Cowdery, Mrs. Santer.

Miss Santer.

BRITHDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. D. Blake, and Mr. E. Eddis.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Rev. C. Coghlan, and Miss Cogh-

lan.

SOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Venice to Hong Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to Bombax.—Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. E. T. Candy, Col. Boyd, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Wathen, Mr. Trierthick, and Capt. and Mrs. Dalrymple.

Venice to Bombax.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, two Misses Webster, Mr. J.

W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, and Major Maunderson.

Beindist to Bombax.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, Mrs. Weatherhoad, Mr. E. T. Candy, Capt. Conolly, Lieut.-col. Gordon, Mr. Keel, and Mr. Addis.

Addis.

VENICE to ALEXANDEIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and Dr. Grosjean.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Somerset, Mr. Thorold, Miss Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Maynard.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Capt. Willoughby.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Boldero, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mr. Mackilligan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. J. Harding-Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maclean, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Fluch and child, Miss Holman, Miss J. Randall, Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. Bowen, two Misses Bowen, Master Bowen, Surg. major Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Langborne, Mr. E. Pinchey, and Dr. J. T. Welsh.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, Lieut. J. Grant, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Caps. Sheppard, Capt. D. C. Pedder, and Mr. A. Brereton.

Bereton.

Baundist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. Le Mesurier, Capt. Samuels, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, and Mr. Ayerst.

Baundist to Alexandra.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibbalta.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibbalta.—Isi J. Cuchrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and a lady, Mr. Peacock, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden, and Lord Napier and son.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

SOUTHAMPION to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.
SOUTHAMPION to MAILA.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.
OCTOBER 5.
SOUTHAMPION to BOMBLY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcoimson, Mr. Rowland, Miss Bullar, and Mrs. Hessey.
BRINDISI to BOMBLY.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgeruld, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, and Mr. McDonnell.
Venice to Bombly.—Mr. Stobart, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidie, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Joues, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and Hrse Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. D. Macfie, Mr. and Miss Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, Dr. Keegan, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, P. Eardinann, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Miss A. Mackenzie, Capt. J. Grierson, Mr. Rawlins, and Dr. and Mrs. Higginson.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, Mr. A. N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, and Mr. H. Rodwell.
Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy.
Brindist to Calcutta.—Mrs. Gordon and child, and Mr. E. T. Drake.
Venice to Madbas.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Mr. E. T. Drake.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Col. and Mrs. Schneider, and child.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Col. and Mrs. Schneider, and child, Mr. H. D.
Southampton to Madbas.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and child, Mr. H. D.

SOUTHAMPION to MALTA.—Mr. Leonard,

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPION to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquiroun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D.
Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaughten, the
Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr.
Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Pror, Mr. Micklejohn,
Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Calcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H.
W. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee,
Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bugshawe,
Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moscardi,
Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan,
Mrs. Hoggins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messrs. A. and C. R. Williams,
Mrs. Hoggins and child, Mrs. Was and Mrs. S. White and two children, Mr. Cox,
Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Messrs. S. and C. R. Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. Rivary, Mr. Tosack, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child,
Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, and Miss Furkind,
Beitnoist to Bombay.—Mr. Studd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand,
Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, Mr. and Mrs.
Bernard, Mr. Morrison, M. P. Filliott, and Mr. Eisenlohe.

Venice to Bombay.—Miss Bidie, Mr. R. W. Brereton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. Payne,
Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Miss Greethill, and Mr. Spooner.

Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Col. Mostyn, Mr. Laffan and child, and Mrs. P.
Glyn.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, and Miss Breden.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, and Miss Breden. SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. Gambier.

SOUTHAMPTON to ABEN.—Mrs. Gambier.

October 19.
Southampton to Caloutta.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grumwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd.
Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.
Brindist to Calcutta.—Mrs. Fulford.
Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.
Brindist of Madras.—Mrs. Awdrey and infant.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, and Mrs. and Miss Cannon.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Moringh, and Mrs. Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, and Mr. and Mrs. Orr.
VENUE to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, and Mrs. S. S. Melville.
SUEZ to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Imrie.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. J. G. Fort.
Southampton to Sumaghal.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.
Venue to Alexandbia.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

OCTOBER 26.

BOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. G. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Pankska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, and Mrs. Bartholomey.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, and Mr. Macdonald.

BRINDISt to BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, and Mr. A. B. Chapman.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Willoughbared the Mrs. A. B.

hapman. Southampton to Port Said.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters. Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Lieut. Ibeggate.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—On July 1, 1867, the Indian army in the Bengal Presidency possessed 354 lieutenant-colonels, 203 majors, 499 captains, and 245 subalterns, making a total of 1,301 European officers. The different ranks are distributed as follows:-The army staff, or departments connected with army administration, find employment for 25 lieut.-colonels, 6 majors, 17 captains, and 2 subalterns. The native regiments account for 86 lieut.-colonels, 61 majors, 215 captains, and 182 subalterns. On civil or political employ are 43 lieut.-colonels, 28 majors, 71 captains, and 14 subalterns. The police force absorbs 15 lieut.-colonels, 10 majors, and 15 captains. To the Public Works Department belong 10 lieut. colonels, 6 majors, 19 captains, and 5 subalterns. To miscellaneous employ not included under the foreign heads may be assigned 34 lieut.-colonels, 25 majors, 57 captains, and 16 subalterns. At the above date there were absent on furlough 81 lieut.-colonels, 53 majors, 90 captains, and 26 subalterns. Under the head of field officers on general duty and captains and subalterns attached to regiments in excess of the regular compliment are classed 31 lieut.-colonels, 14 majors, and 15 captains, while 29 lieut.-colonels are permitted to reside in Europe under the terms of para. 2 of G.G.O. No. 797 of August 1, 1872. If it be not libellous to say so, it might be remarked that the field officers under the last two headings may be models of domestic virtue, but are quite unfit to set a battalion in the field. This return, it may be added, does not include general officers or officers drawing colonel's allowances-in other words, off-reckon-With reference to the proportion of field officers to captains and subalterns on duty with native regiments, it may be stated that the officering of those corps contemplates three field officers, that the officering of those corps contempored that is, the commandant and two wing officers, the remaining four that is, the commandant and two wing officers, the remaining four that is, the commandant and two wing officers, the remaining four being captains or subalterns, the former being preferred. The subadars and jemadars correspond to the subaltern officers in Eurosubdars and jemadars correspond to the subaltern officers in European regiments. The normal state of the officers of the Indian army exhibits very nearly the proportion of three-sevenths field officers to four-sevenths captains and subalterns. The field officers are respectively officers of over twenty-six and twenty years' service, which cannot be thought too little for the grades of lieutenant-colonel and major. Possibly it might be better if subalterns are world ten years' service, captains girlleton and major treats for only ten years' service, captains eighteen, and majors twenty-five, instead of twelve, twenty, and twenty-six, as at present; but, after all, that is a mere matter of opinion.—Times of India.

# Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch rill be:-

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 14. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 15.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{1}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) each additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{1}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{1}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{1}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{3}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) each additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{3}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., \( \frac{1}{2} \). \( \frac{1}{

### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d. | NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | ench additional 4 oz., 2d. | Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d. | BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c. | Fia Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional | Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 1d. | The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is a second or in the postage in the case of Newspapers.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 os. in weight, or be of greater dinensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

# Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Ledends pavable in London 25th Ap	1111, 41	ia sou	Divi-	} Sa. 1	R.	İ	96	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (S	icca)		••	••		Actual	99 ł	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-28			••		•••	Sales.	89 4	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33					•••		_ '	_
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36				•••	•••		83 1	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43					•••	In sterl-	83 1	
31 per Cent. 1853-54						ingtaking	<b>-</b> '	_
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55					•••	Co.'s Rs.	83 4	
5 per Cent. Public Works Los	ın, 18	54-55.			•••	1,000 as		
41 per Cent. of 1870					•••	equiva-	84	
4) per Cent. of 1872						lent to	831	83}
5 per Cent. of 1856-57					•••	£100.		
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	• •			•••	•••		861	96 <del>]</del>

# India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

Calcutta Madras Bombay Colombo Singapore	60 days' sight. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 3s. 7id.	•••	30 days' sight. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 1s. 7id. 2s. 7id.		Demand. 1s. 8d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 9d. 3s. 9d.
Hong Kong	3s. 71d.	•••	3s. 7ad.	•••	3s. 9d. 4s. 9d.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.	•••	4s. 8# 1.	•••	25. JU.

Bar Silver, per oz., std. Mexican Dollars, per oz. Five Franc Picces, per oz 5s. 21d. 4s. 2d. No price

# Stocks and Securities.

hares.		Paid.	Prices.
<u>e</u>	India Stock		106 to 107
	'India 5 per cent		106 to 107
	India 4 per cent		85
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent		""
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1972 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 51 per cent., 1879		88
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, 1963		i
			ļ
	1964 or 1966		102 to 102]
	India Debentures		45s. to 50s. pa
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent		
	RAILWAYS.		İ
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5)		115 42 110
	per cent.)	10)	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent	100 2.3.0	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem	100	114 to 116
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100	
Stock Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent East Indian	100	1171 to 1181 1161 to 1171
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116 to 117
20	Ditto (new)	12	24 to 34 p
20	Ditto	6	21 to 31 p
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	103 to 106
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100 100	108 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gua. 43 per cent.)		2 pm.
20	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	10 all	114 to 115
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a)	•	102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	to 11 I
Stock	Ditto, 4? per cent	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway		101 10 100
	BANKS.		83 to 91
10	Agra (Limited)	all	14 10 15
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all all	24 to 25
<b>25</b> 25		all	1
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	1
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
••			į .
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited)	all	6} to 6}
iŏ	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		1
•	graph Company	all	61 to 61
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 191
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	1 21 00
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	
	Red Sca Telegraph		17% to 17%
••		-11	50 to 55
<b>2</b> 0 10		all 10	00 10 0
iŏ	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	21 to 21
iŏ	Upper Assam	10	25 to 31
50	Assam Tea Company	20	55 to 58
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	4 to 5
10	Lebong	all	111 to 5
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	1 9 00
5 5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	61 to 71
20	Garden Compone (Timited)	all	1 to 1
20	Demissling (Limited)	all	12 to 14
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	1 41 40 42
1	Nerbudda Coal	83.	1-16 dis. to 1
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	35 to 5/
	Ditto New, 1867	20	11 to 10
80			
25	National of India Land	121	917
	National of India Land	all	212 5 to 7

# Advertisements.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, facing the Common, containing dining and drawing-rooms, seven bed-rooms, kitchens, &c. The back view overlooks an ornamental pleasure-ground. Convenient distance from the West-end by railway, omnibus, and tranway. Well drained, and worthy of the attention of any one seeking a comfortable house in the locality.

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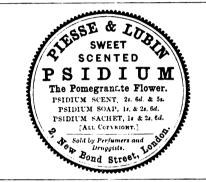
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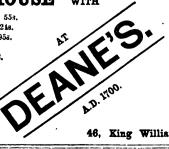
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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# OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,246.] LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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# Summary and Revielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, August 18; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, August 16; Calcutta, August 15.

It is understood in India that the Secretary of State is going to recommend the Viceroy to appoint a Special Commission on the Berar Question, consisting of three military or civil officers named by the Supreme Government, three legal members of the High Court of Calcutta, and three Europeans or natives for the Nizam. It is further stated that the Commission will assemble at Haidarabad next cold season, and will report direct to the Viceroy. This move, if properly carried out, should clear up matters which controversy has lately darkened. About two years ago the Government of Lord Northbrook, with good reason, refused even to discuss the question of the Nizam's claim to the Berars, and returned unread the letters of Sir Salar Jung upon the subject. But the recent agitation fed by Sir Salar Jung's visit to England may be held to justify a change of front which two years ago did not seem necessary. Further reticence might be taken to mean consciousness of wrongdoing on our part, and the true facts of the case are very little known now even to Anglo-Indians. A fair and full inquiry would at least remove all cause for injurious suspicions, and in all likelihood justify the course pursued by successive Governors General, notably Lord Dalhousie, towards the Nizam.

A SOMEWHAT perilous experiment has just been started in the Indian Civil Service. In affirming the substantial truth of certain newspaper announcements touching the intention of the Indian Government to employ natives in several of the situations hitherto held exclusively by European Covenanted Civil servants, the *Pioneer* goes on to explain that "the idea of thus employing natives emanated from the India House, not from the Supreme Government. It was caused by a formal complaint made by nearly all the natives who had been admitted into the Indian Civil Service, that they did not get their fair share either of promotion or of responsible appointments in India; and that they were invariably placed as subordinate to Europeans, and never, in any instance, put over them. The

order has gone forth from the Secretary of State to the different Indian presidencies, directing that for the future native Covenanted Civil servants are to have exactly the same appointments given them as if they were Europeans, and that if their position demands it, they are to have European assistants under them, just the same as if they were themselves Englishmen. In fact, no difference whatever is to be made between them and their European colleagues." Against the abstract justice of such a measure we have not a word to say, but we are curious to see how it will work in the interests of British rule. Possibly the English subordinate will keep his native superior straight; but how if the latter should wax insolent or prove otherwise unfit for his new power? If the *Pioneer* may be trusted, however, the new order will be carried out. We are told that "a large majority of the India Council was against its being issued, but the Marquis of Salisbury was determined to carry his point, and has issued a minute or letter to the Viceroy on the subject, in which it is stated in so many words, that any European civil servant who declines to serve under a native superior merely because the latter is a native, must at once be shelved, and reported to the Home Government as guilty of disobedience of orders.'

WE regret to note the continued prevalence of cholera in various places. A fatal case of cholera is reported from Sikandsrabad, where a soldier of the 2-16 Regiment was taken ill on the 9th August, and died the following day. Cholera has broken out among the Artillery at Allahabad. They have been moved from barracks and are encamped at Naini. Among the more prominent victims to the scourge was Captain Fisher, of the 4th Hussars, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rawal Pindi Division, who died at Marri on the 8th August. Up to the 11th of August, out of twenty-six cases of cholera among the European troops at Marri, twenty-four had ended in death. Since then, however, the disease had apparently left that station, only to re-appear amongst the European soldiers at Gharial camp, five miles from Marri, on the Kashmir-road. Two men died there on the 12th, out of six attacked.

An event which rumour foreshadowed some months ago has at length been announced as fact in the Indian papers, which tell us that Major-General Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., has been offered, and has accepted, the succession to Major-General Sir Henry Norman as Military Member of the Council in India. Sir Henry, we suppose, will take his brother-general's place in the Indian Council.

We hear that a good service pension has been conferred on Deputy Surgeon-General David Wyllie in the room of Lieutenant-General Younghusband, who has succeeded to Colonel's Allowance.

BISHOF GELLOF Madras, as Acting Metropolitan, has expressed his strong disapproval of the measures lately taken by Bishop Coplestone against the Church Missionaries of Ceylon, and has directed the return, for the present, of the suspended licenses. He himself was about to visit Ceylon to inquire into the matter at the invitation of influential members of the church and laity. Bishop Coplestone has returned only ten licenses, and insists upon suspending two missionaries.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram is very ill again, two doctors attending him, who advise the abandonment of his proposed trip to Benares.

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On the 10th August one of the piers of the Satlej Bridge at Phillor fell, carrying two spans of the bridge with it and stopping the traffic.

The Pioneer points out a curious phenomenon observable this year in connection with the opium crop. The harvest has been so abundant, the drug has been stored up in such quantities, that beyond the amount required for the sales of this year there will be a reserve stock of thirty-five thousand chests in hand. This, of course, is a gratifying circumstance, as showing that the Government is possessed of so much more property than it would have had otherwise. Government is always anxious to steady the opium revenue, by rendering its receipts under this head independent of short crops and bad years. For this end nothing could be better than a large reserve. "But there is a scaring side to the prettiest picture. The thirty-five thousand chests which are passed to the reserve fund have to be paid for to the cultivator. Hard up as the Government is, it finds itself under the necessity of spending a considerable sum, now of all periods in the world's history, to improve its position in the future at the expense of the present. The outturn of the opium revenue this year, therefore, will be about half-a-million sterling less than it would have been if the crop had not been so unusually abundant."

FROM the returns just issued for the year 1875 we learn that in the city of Bombay 81 vagrants were apprehended by the police and 15 voluntarily sought their protection. Out of this number 93 went to the workhouse—in other words, the House of Correction; two only being admitted into the more hospitable precincts of the Strangers' Home, while one went to the Sailors' Home. Besides these men 15 others were apprehended in the mofussil districts, but only 9 found their way to the workhouse, the remainder getting some employment. Of the grand total of 102 for the entire year, 76 were Europeans, 23 Eurasians, and 3 Americans. The Railway Companies contributed 25 to the number of vagrants; 23 were sailors and the remainder seem to have been waifs and strays of various pursuits, but the origin of whose fallen position has not been traced. The Bombay Government remark that the conduct of the vagrants was not so good as their health, for 29 of them were punished, chiefly for drunk ennness, a condition they became involved in when allowed to leave the workhouse in search of employment. During the year all the vagrants were disposed of either by obtaining employment, or going to their friends. Nine were sent to the European General Hospital; whilst 20 of them went away without leave, and 22 were left in the workhouse, a number which seems to be normal, for 24 were in the work-house at the beginning of the year. From these returns we gather that there are always about 24 men in the workhouse, and that the numbers above that total come and go during the year, only one man having remained as long as 394 days in the workhouse. The cost of the workhouse last year was Rs. 5,421, an excess of Rs. 304 over the year before. The total cost to Goverdment on account of vagrants throughout the Presidency was Rs. 8,214-5-9; not a very heavy charge on the funds of the Presidency.

A FRIEND, whose sources of information are thoroughly trustworthy, has sent us the following story, the truth of which we have no reason to doubt:—

"I regret much to learn that great discredit has been thrown on the Government of a North-Western Province by the misconduct of a well-known secretary, who has invaded the sanctity of the private life of a married officer of the Royal Artillery. Endeavours are being made to keep the matter out of view, but the outraged husband has declared his intentions of seeking redress in the Divorce Court. Lord Melbourne's position as First Minister of the Crown once depended on an issue of the same character. It is to be hoped the head of the Government in question may have sufficient decision to dispense with the services of a man whom the world will call a 'gay Lothario.' If not he will simply be holding out a premium to others to go and do likewise."

We are glad to learn from the Pioneer that the financial resolution lately issued by the Indian Government concerning

economy in public works does not apply to the expenditure of the current year. Former resolutions, it says, recognising the necessity of leaving this expenditure intact, remain in force. It would have been well if the resolution of July 31 had been more explicit in this particular. Economy is a good thing at all times, especially when the financial horizon is overcast; but there are cases in which the seeming economy may involve a good deal of ultimate waste. The raison d'être of a Public Works Department would be taken away if it had no public works to carry on; and it is cheaper in the long run to continue works already begun than to stop them for the sake of a small present saving before they are finished. In such cases a temporary stoppage may add largely to the ultimate expense, besides delaying the moment when such works would begin to pay; and meanwhile the State may be paying heavily for the services of officers who have no work to do.

A "Poor Sepoy" of the 28th Madras N.I., now at Mercara, in a letter to the Bangalor Spectator, complains bitterly of the inconvenience to which the men of his corps are put by being located in a station where the heavy rains are so seriously felt. It appears that sepoys are too poor to supply themselves and their families with what is needful to protect themselves against severe weather. The regiment seems to have suffered great inconvenience of late years. When at Vellore, in 1872, the floods destroyed their lines, and when the sepoys had rebuilt them, after a great deal of delay, the regiment was ordered to the Camp of Exercise, en route to Mercara. At this station rain falls in copious showers during six months of the year, and the sepoy has not the wherewithal to supply himself with provisions which other people store ap for the monsoons. Then, again, the men are subject to great loss by being frequently transferred from one station to another. They ask to be sent to some station like Madras, Haidarabad, or Trichinopoly, for some time at least, where they may live in comfort. It cannot be said that their demands are unreasonable.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from Kashmir, gives an alluring account of prices in the Happy Valley:—

A midshipman's pay is said to be nothing a day and find himself, but no one can venture to assert that Middy, with his income thus limited, could subsist in Kashmir; but this I would say, that I know of no place in India, or out of it, where the married captain or subaltern suffering from the effects of climate and the res angusta domi, could more effectually restore health and purse than in this so-called Valley of Roses, that is, if satisfied to live on the good plain food the country affords. I will quote the nerrick of some things for the benefit of those of your readers who may not have been here. Mutton was at one time much cheaper than it is now, the days of 8 anna sheep have gone by. At Srinagar good meat, that is, meat as good as grain-fed mutton in the plains, is six seers for the rupee, but when travelling in the district a sheep can be always bought for one, two, three or four rupees, according to size. Bread, and it is very good bread, costs one anna the pound loaf; rice, best quality, 16 seers the rupee, but I should have promised that the Kashmir seer is only libs against the Hindustani seer of 2lbs. Roasting fowls 3 and 4 annas each, but chickens, fit for currie and mulligatawny, are to be had for 1½ to 2½ annas. Ducks 6 and 8 annas a pair, and I have seen a fat green goose purchased for 8 annas, but the usual price is 12 annas. Eggs 1 anna per dozen. The bazaar butter is better than any butter I have got from the bazaar in the plains, and if your kkansdama is worth his salt, he can keep you supplied with this article as good as if made in England. Fruit is to be had for the plucking. The land is overflowing with milk and honey. I am told, however, that living is not so cheap in Kashmir as it used to be, and I can believe it, for John Bull has been poking his nose into it for nearly thirty years, and wherever he goes he raises the price of everything. I think it is a pity there should be any restriction to the number of visitors allowed to come here, and I cannot quite understand to whose advant

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IF Mr. E. Schrottky has good authority for the startling statements put forward by him in his "Principles of Rational Agriculture Applied to India and its Staple Products," the material progress of our Indian Empire should be a subject rather of grave forebodings than of reasonable hopes. "The same Indian soil"—he tells us—"which afforded its children from time immemorial abundance of what was known to be the essentials of life, denies them the blessing at the present hour." The country in fact is growing less and less capable of feeding its vast and growing population. The Indian rayat ploughs, sows, and reaps in the same manner now as his forefathers did before him; but "with this difference, that the soil has become exhausted, and the products raised therefrom, so far from showing, such improvements as we not

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tice in other countries, have become reduced in quantity and deteriorated in quality, and consequently both man and beast have degenerated." What this means he shows by comparing the produce of land in the time of Akbar with the produce of the present day. According to Akbar's tables, which are said to have been carefully prepared, the average produce of an acre of rice in the middle of the seventeenth century was 1,338 lbs., of wheat 1,155 lbs., of cotton unpicked 670 lbs., equal to 223 lbs. of picked cotton. The statistics of the present decade, on the other hand, give as the average yield per acre, of rice 800 lbs. to 900 lbs., of wheat 660 lbs., of picked cotton 52 lbs. It appears that, as compared with these last figures, in Lombardy the yield of rice averages 2,500 lbs. per acre, that wheat in Europe gives 1,500 lbs., and that clean cotton yields 300 lbs. per acre in America, and 400 lbs. in Egypt. If all this be true, have we not reason—in Mr. Schrottky's words—"to stand aghast at the fact thus revealed, that the soil of India is rapidly approaching exhaustion? For thousands of years the soil of India has nourished millions of souls: but during all that time it has, with every recurring year, been deprived of a large portion of its food-giving ele-What with the growing barrenness of the soil and the rapid growth of the population Indian statesmen have rather a knotty problem to solve, if they can, at no distant

A Bombay telegram of September 6 states that the Bombay and Baroda Railway Bridge over the Narbada has been carried away by the highest flood known on that river for many years past.

THE Army List for the Madras Presidency shows us that on the first day of this year there were in the Staff Corps 230 lieutenant colonels, 239 majors, 168 captains, and only 41 subalterns. As there are four regiments of cavalry and forty of infantry in the Madras Army, while only 30 subalterns are regimentally employed, one third of whom are on furlough or sick leave, we get just 20 lieutenants for 44 regiments; that is, not half a subaltern for each. At the same time Madras can spare lieutenants for civil employ in Burmah, for the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Nizam's contingent. scarcity of subalterns relieved by fresh recruits. In 1875 there was not a single admission to the Madras Staff Corps, and only three youngsters became probationers for the same. In the same year 23 majors became lieutenant colonels, 35 captains became majors, and 5 lieutenants became captains. Comment on this would be quite superfluous. It is curious also to find the average length of service of commandants in the Madras Army is just 35 years, so that each commanding officer must be fully fifty-three years old, while some of them are probably much older. The length of service of the seconds-in-command, too, is rather surprising. It appears that 27 regiments out of 44 have full colonels as seconds-in-command, which means that these 27 gentlemen have done over thirty-one years' service without succeeding to a command. Again, out of the 44 regiments, 38 wing and squadron officers are lieutenant-colonels, one is a full colonel, and only five are majors, although the inventors of that wonderful Staff Corps intended captains for wing officers, and majors for seconds-in-command. By the end of this year, moreover, 22 majors will have become lieutenantcolonels, and nearly 40 captains, majors. To relieve this rush of blood to the head a few officers will take their colonel's allowances, and about 30 more may retire under the new scheme.

A REFORM, long needed and for some time seriously mooted in the Indian Council, has at length, we understand, been definitely adopted by the home authorities. The difficulty and impolicy of officering the Native regiments under the present system of transfers from the British Army to the Indian Staff Corps have compelled the War-office to accept the scheme put forth by the India-office, for replenishing the subaltern ranks of the Indian Army by means of direct appointments from this This virtual return to the system of former days has not of course been carried without a hard struggle between the two departments specially concerned. Had any other mode of repairing the utter collapse of the present system been open to the War-office, it would certainly have been tried in preference to the plan now decreed. But the attempt to officer native regiments through the Line has proved so conspicuous a

failure that nothing remained but a recurrence to the system of which Addiscombe was long the brilliant example. forth cadets for Indian service will join the several Staff Corps that are still to feed the native regiments, without having to pass through the Line. Instead of the present roundabout process, they will only be required to pass certain tests of fitness. at Sandhurst, and after arrival in India eighteen months will be allowed them in order to undergo a final examination in the native languages. Out of twenty-five cadets who lately volunteered at Sandhurst for the Indian Staff Corps, two only have failed in the preliminary examination. The remainder, we believe, are to start for India as soon as the requisite details have been agreed upon by the War and India Offices.

THE Army and Navy Gazette notices that no officer becomes entitled to his Colonel's allowances until December next, when Major-Generals A. Fytch, Bengal S.C., and Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.S.I., Madras S.C., and Colonels G. C. Hatch, Bengal S.C., and W. Crewe, Madras S.C., take their off-reckonings.

THE death is announced of Lieut. col. Harry Alfred Rooke. late 12th Regiment Bengal Infantry. The deceased officerobtained his commission as ensign in 1858, and served with. the 94th L.I. during the Mutiny in Oudh in 1858-59, and in the subsequent operations in the Terai.

Major-General W. Elwyn, on the Retired Full-Pay List, and late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died on the 20th ult., served with the 58th Bengal N.I. in the Gwalior campaign and was present at the battle of Punniar on Dec. 29, 1843. His first commission dated from 1842; he became a major in 1862, a colonel in 1873, and major-general in 1875.

Another old Indian officer, Major-General H. W. Trevelyars, C.B., colonel commandant of the Royal (Bombay) Artillery, died on Thursday, August 31. After completing his studies at Addiscombe, he joined the Bombay Artillery in December. 1820, and was promoted to lieutenant in the same month and year. He served under Outram in the Persian campaign of 1856-57 in command of the artillery, and was present at the assault and capture of Reshir and surrender of Bushir, at Burazjun, and the battle of Khushab, and afterwards commanded the rear guard on the march back to Bushir. His name was honourably mentioned three times in the despatches, and in 1858 his services were rewarded by a Companionship of the Bath. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1838, major in 1851, lieut. colonel in 1857, colonel in 1861, and became major-general in 1867; and in July, 1874, he was appointed colonel-commandant of the Royal (Bombay) Artillery.

# Odds and Ends.

A HANDSOMELY-EXECUTED stone pulpit, by Mr. Martin, sculptor, of Lucknow, has been put up in the Simla Church in memory of the late Bishop Milman.

SIR MADHAVA RAO has opened, in the name of the Gaikwar, a school for European and Eurasian boys and girls at Baroda, under

charge of a European master and mistress.

THE Madras Times says that it had just been finally settled to open the South Indian Railway as far as Chinglepat on the let of September.
There has been a serious outbreak of cholera amongst the artille-

rymen at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras.

Mr. Lepel Griffin went to Patiala on the 12th of August to inaugurate the new form of administration.

THE report of the Committee on the Civilians' Grievances has just been received.

Major Sartorius, v.c., has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Haidarabad Contingent.

COLONEL GORDON CAVENAGH retires under the commutations scheme, standing thirty-fourth on the Bengal list for this year.

A STATEMENT has been going round the Indian newspapers that the Viceroy is privileged to remit money home at 2s. 3d. the rupee. It is absolutely and absurdly false; without foundation, in fact, of

any sort.

The Calcutta Photographic Society is to be closed.

Mr. C. Currie, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, has been ordered to Simla, to assist in the passing of the Oudh Revenue and Laws.

Bills, and Mr. C. Capper will officiate for him.

Mr. Beverley acts as Inspector-General of Jails during the alsence of Major Bowie, and Mr. J. A. Bourdillon as Inspector-General of Registration for Mr. Beverley.

Cholera has appeared in Nagpur. Two cases occurred in the Mayo Hospital, of which one proved fatal.

The estates of Bakar Ali, in the Ludiana District, forfeited in

1857, have been restored to him.

UPWARDS of three hundred houses in Gujrat, in the Punjab, were destroyed by the late heavy rains, but only three lives were lost.

The Indus has burst its embankments near Dera Gazi Khan, and

several villages have been submrged.

AGRICULTURAL operations have been stopped in some parts of the North-Western Provinces by too much rain.

The number of native Christians in India is now 266,391 as against 224,258 four years ago.

MR. A. M. MARKHAM officiates as Magistrate of Allahabad for Mr. Robertson, Mr. C. W. Miller as Magistrate of Shahjahanpur for Mr. Currie, and Mr. C. F. Hall as Magistrate of Manipuri for Mr.

CAPTAIN V. W. TREGEAR is at present officiating as Commandant, Second in Command, and Wing Officer of the 41st Native Infantry. THE want of rain is becoming a serious matter in the Patna

Division, as the time for sowing the rice crop has nearly expired.

It is reported at Madras that the establishments of the High Court are shortly to be thoroughly reorganised. It is said that the establishments of the two departments, the Original and the Appellate Sides of the Court, will be amalgamated, and placed under one

THE Fourth Division of the Bombay High Court is to be maintained for another six months.

THE population of Travankor, according to a late census, was 2,311,379, and the revenue Rs. 55,31,639.

The Holkar State Railway, from Mhau to Ujain, a distance of fifty miles, was opened on the 3rd of August.

The Agra paper states that the High Court Judges at Allahabad have sent in a dignified reply to Lord Lytton's letter.

LIEUTENANT DUNNAGE has been released from arrest at Mhow,

and transferred from the E to the D Troop Royal Horse Artillery at Kirki for duty.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Inconvenience having arisen, from Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons at their inspection of horses not having been accompanied by regimental officers, the Commander-in-Chief directs the special attention of commanding officers of cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery to paragraph 902, Bengal Army Regulations, which requires difficers commanding squadrons, troops or batteries to be present at the inspection made by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on Friday, May 26, 1876, Private T. Buckley, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—Having, at Fort William, Calcutta, on April 29, been drunk. Insubordination, actanon 12th regiment, was arranged on the following charges:—naving, at Fort William, Calcutta, on April 29, been drunk. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort William, Calcutta, on April 29, when a prisoner in the guard room, for the offence mentioned in the first charge, struck with his clenched fist Colour Sergeant H. F. Loader, the first charge, struck with his elenched fist Colour Sergeant H. F. Loader, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, the said Colour Sergeant Henry Frederick Loader being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: Guilty of both the charges. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; and to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. Approved and Confirmed. FRED. P. HAINES, General, C. in C. in India. Three years of the penal servitude swarded are to be passed in India.—FRED. P. HAINES, General, C. in C. in India.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Jullundur on May 26, Private C. Spurling, 81st regt, of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violundur on May 26, Private C. Spurling, 81st regt, of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Jullundur, on or about April 19, used violence against Corporal D. McSwiney, of the same regiment, by striking him on the head with a tin pot, and in the face with his clenched fist; the said Corporal D. McSwiney being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—J. Pennycuick, Colonel, Jullundur, May 26.—Approved and confirmed.—Fred. P. Haines, General, C. in C., Simla, June 9.

QASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.
H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Fisher, 4th Hussars, Assistant Quartermaster General, Rawal Pindi Division, at Marri, Aug. 8. Quartermaster W. Morison, 7th Hussars, at Edinburgh, Aug. 29. Liout. W. B. Johnson, H.M.'s 55th Regiment, at Simla, Aug. 6. Capt. P. B. Williams, late 9th Lancers, at Barnbymoor,
Sept. 2, aged 72.

BENGAL.—Capt. Edward L. Stehelin, H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, Bengal Infantry, at
Dalbi Luk 90. Set Vets. Super Thesebra Late Principal Regiment Agent to the

Bept. 2, aged 72.

BENGAL.—Capt. Edward L. Stehelin, H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, Bengal Infantry, at
Delhi, July 30. Staff Vety. Surg. Thacker, late Principal Remount Agent to the
Indian Government, at Melbourne, in June last.

Madras, -Apothecary J. O. Keefe, of the General Hospital, Madras, at Madras,

Aug. 7.

Home.—P. D. Hadow, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the P. and O. S. N. Co., in London, Sept. 6. J. S. Harke, Esq., a student for the Indian Civil Service, at Wren's College, Powis-square, Aug. 24.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPEUTED AT SUUTHAMPTUN.

Per str. Peshawur, Sept. 18.—For Southampton.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Banner,
Mr. J. M. Robertson, Surg. major Shipton. From Calcutta.—Mr. Strettell, Mrs.
Barrie and two children. From Sharghai.—Lieut. E. H. Adair, R.N., Lieut. F. Finnis, R.N. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Bisset and child. From Howe Korg.—
Mr. J. Rice, R.N., Sub Lieut. Richmond. From Parame.—Lieut. Hamilton. From
Galle.—Mr. Steele.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Cevion. Sept. 8.—From Roward.—Lieut. col. J. F. McAndrew. Mr. Onlity.

Per str. Ceylon, Sept. 6.—From Bonsar.—Lieut. col. J. F. McAndrew, Mr. Quilty, Lieut. Partridge, Mr. R. Muir, Mr. G. H. Howe. From Adam.—Mr. Martin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.
Per str.——, Sept. 9.—From Bonsay.—Mr. J. Smith.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, September 9, 1876.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE FULLER CASE

In our remarks on Lord Lytton's treatment of the now famous Fuller case, we overlooked one point which might seem to tell in favour of his lordship's view of Mr. Fuller's legal criminality. According to the "explanation" appended to Section 299 of the Penal Code, "A person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death." This certainly seems to agree with the familiar ruling of our English law, that any one who commits an act in itself illegal is held responsible for the consequences of that act, however unintentional and unexpected they may be. It might, therefore, seem that Mr. Fuller should have been tried for homicide under the section above named. But that section merely ordains that, "Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide." How is the "explanation" first quoted to be made to fit in with this clear definition of "culpable homicide?" It appears from the evidence that Mr. Fuller neither intended to cause death, nor to do such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, nor was he aware that a slap in the face with his open hand was likely to bring on rupture of the spleen. Section 299, in fact, says one thing, and the "explanation" another. Which was Mr. Leeds to follow? But it was not even clearly shown that the blow dealt by Mr. Fuller directly caused or hastened his syce's death. In his letter to the Delhi Gazette, that gentleman declares that his slapping of the man's face only made him more insolent, "when, with a view to abate the nuisance, I clutched at the blanket on his head, but found I had seized his hair. I gave this a slight twitch, and the man either fell or sat on the ground. Immediately he fell, he got up, and bolted away at a sharp pace into the compound opposite my house. I jumped into my trap and drove to church. While passing the compound of the house into which the man had run, my family saw him seated behind an out-house, yelling out lustily that he had been struck, and would go to the Magistrate's Court." At the inquiry made on the spot by the police it came out that the syce, after escaping from his master's compound, had met with a fall in the next. From this it would certainly seem as if death had been brought about by the second fall rather than the first. If so, the magistrate was justified in giving Mr. Fuller the benefit of the doubt, and this view of the matter was apparently upheld by the High Court Judges, who found the sentence passed upon Mr. Fuller "not particularly open to objection." It appears, too, that the provocation offered went far to excuse the blow dealt. Be that as it may, however, we think that a Viceroy young in office, and utterly ignorant of Indian ways and habits, should have held his hand before dealing a heavy blow at the administration of public justice in India by his own countrymen. If the impulse was generous, the act, at any rate, was unwise, as tending to encourage those very feelings which a statesmanlike ruler would do his best to allay. How the native press has taken up the matter may be seen from the following passage in Native Opinion:—

We are extremely pained to observe that there is no break in the long series of outrages committed by strong Europeans against weak and help-less natives. The most recent case is that of Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, and not a common soldier like Magrath. This man, a limb of the law, and expected to know something about assaults, so buffieted and struck his syee, for a slight dereliction of duty in joining him, that the syce died almost immediately. Our readers will not at all have been surprised to see that the culprit was let off with a slight fine, as it is usually the case to ascribe murders of this kind to a rupture of the spleen, and when that will not do, to absolve the assassin on the simple plea of non compos mentis, as happened in the case of the surveyor who deliberately aimed at and shot several sowars, was lodged for form's sake in the Colaba Asylum, and then shipped to England at the cost of the Government, where he is now enjoying a pension for which he would otherwise have been obliged to work during a number of years.

Another native journal, the *Hindu Patriot*, vents its malice in the following strain:—

It is remarkable that whenever the death of a poor native has ensued from the blows of a European, the excuse has generally been that it is Providence and not the assailant who is responsible for the accident. It is diseased spleen and nothing else. But how rarely such a contretemps takes place when one native beats another or when a native has been let off on such a plea. It is strange that the deceased spleen should be discovered only when the native dies from the effects of blows from a European. This is a physiological fact which our obtuse understanding cannot comprehend. Perhaps Nature lays down one law when a native is the victim of an outrage from a brother native, and another law when he is the victim of an outrage from his European and Christian brother, just as some of our magistrates lay down one law for the trial of the native and another law for that of the European offender.

This paper, be it remembered, is edited by a native member of the Bengal Legislative Council, a man who may be said to owe everything to the Government he serves. The reference in the other journal to poor Mr. Hall, Revenue Superintendent in Gujarat, who, in a sudden fit of madness, shot three natives, is a curious, if characteristic, sample of ingenious malignity, in keeping with the description of Mr. Fuller as an "assassin." The Hindu Prakash of Bombay has also avenged itself on Englishmen in general by its unstinted abuse of Mr. Fuller. Another paper, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, openly exults over the charges which Lord Lytton has brought against his countrymen; and the Indian Mirror, which appears to be the mouthpiece of Babu Keshab Chandar Sen, tells how Mr. Fuller struck his syce "so violently as to cause his death." Several papers freely hint that the medical evidence in cases like Mr. Fuller's is generally perjured. There is nothing very new perhaps in these displays of race-hatred on the part of native journalists; but it is greatly to be regretted that a Governor-General should have done aught to fan the flame which the most beneficent efforts of foreign rulers can never entirely quench.

# Correspondence.

# PRECEDENCE OF INDIAN CHIEFS AMONG THEMSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—You published, some time since, a very interesting list of the Princes and Chiefs of India, showing, approximately, the position each is supposed to hold in reference to his neighbours; but I cannot help thinking that the list is susceptible of considerable amendment, and I would point out

at least one instance, in which the Maharaja of Kashmir is placed seventh on the list, whereas I have every reason to believe that he holds, in the opinion of the Indian authorities themselves, the second place, more with reference to the important position of his principality on our north-western frontier, than to any claim for such he might otherwise have on the consideration of the British Government in India; and yet that is by no means inconsiderable, even on the showing of your own table, and I trust that his Highness will not hesitate to avail himself of the opportunity that will soon be afforded of Lord Lytton's visit to Jamu and to Kashmir to advance his claim to a more prominent position, let who will come after him. He was specially distinguished by the visit of the Prince of Wales, who made Jamu the ultima thule of his journeyings in India, to do honour to his Highness, and he has not presumed, as some of them now above him in your list have ventured to do on the strength of a similar honour done them. One instance is reported to have been so specially offensive that, although given on excellent authority, I can hardly credit it.

Be that as it may, it is certainly most desirable, especially in view of the forthcoming pageant at Dehli, that an authoritative end should, once for all, be put to the uncertainty that now prevails on this, to a native, whatever be his rank, all-important question. Writing of Dehli and its pageant-to-be, can you reconcile what we are told of its forthcoming uneclipsed splendour and costliness, with the trenchant orders for economy in every department of the State recently issued by the Governor-General? Is consistency only to be observed when it suits certain views and wishes? I hope a careful account of the cost will be kept, and placed before Parliament in due course, so that the people of England may know why their fellow-subjects in India, now suffering, not from a famine, but from a plethora of the current metal of the land, are to be burdened with the cost of the gilding of a crown that would have befitted the Queen a great deal better on its ancient and honoured footing than on its new-fangled pedestal.—Yours truly,

London, Sept. 8, 1876.

[The object of the Delhi pageant is one of those high "Asian Mysteries" which no ordinary Englishman can understand.—ED. A. I. M.]

# THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,-There have been loud complaints during the last few months from members of the Public Works Department of India, about their prospects of promotion. These complaints have found vent in letters to the various Indian papers, and to one or two of the English professional journals. Before analysing the grounds of these we will give a short sketch of the rise of this Department. The old Indian Public Works Department was established for the purpose of building barracks and other buildings necessary for the military occupation of the country and its civil administration, making roads, &c., &c., as well as keeping them in repair. Its members were recruited from the Indian engineers, artillery, and Staff officers, who, by interest, could obtain appointments, and by English engineers who went out on the chance of obtaining a berth. Later on a college for training engineers, was established at Roorkee, by the then Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Thomason; this institution exists to this day under the name of the Thomason Civil Engineering College and appealing provides a number of fairly trained engineering College and appealing provides a number of fairly trained engineering. ing College, and annually provides a number of fairly trained engineers who, if they be civilians, enter the Department as apprentices on Rs. 100 per mensem, or, if they be military men, as assistant engineers, second grade, on Rs. 350; but of this more anon. About the year 1858 it was found that the supply of men from the above sources was not equal to the demand. A competitive examination was therefore instituted at the India-office in England; candidates were obliged to conform to certain conditions, and to present a certificate of having studied under an engineer for at least two years. They underwent an examination lasting about six days, and were then sent to India. Those who first went out had to attend at Roorkee, where they were taught the ver-nacular and also Indian methods of work, accounts, &c. Only a few batches were sent to this college, and then the practice was dis-This system has obtained, until the year 1872, when continued. Cooper's Hill College was opened, the engineers sent out being under somewhat different regulations as regards pay to those of the Stanley Engineers, as those are called who came out under the competitive

The complaints made by the Stanley Engineers are, that—1. Though the advantages held out are the possibilities of rising to a salary of £3,000, these are for a very large percentage simply im-

possible. 2. That though they were told that they would obtain the grade of Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, in usually aix years, by far the larger number do not obtain it until nearer eight years than seven. 3. That, owing to the introduction of so-called five years' Covenanted Engineers in 1868-69, their prospects of promotion have been lessened as these men were brought in in the higher grade of Executive Engineer, after only being appointed Assistant Engineers, First Grade. 4. That by reason of the non-promulgation of certain bonus schemes which have been under consideration for some years, a large number of Royal Engineers who would retire, were they granted, still continue to stop the flow of promotion; and 5th, that by the illiberality of the Uncovenanted Pension Rules, men who would go after twenty to twenty-five years' service still remain, as they find it impossible to do so until thirty or thirty-five years'

Now, with regard to the first of these, namely—the impossibility to obtain the maximum held out of £3,000 a year. A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, signing himself "A Stanley Engineer," gives a list of the present grades of Stanley Engineers, prepared from the official classified list corrected up to April, 1876, which is here transcribed. A list of the engineers who came out under a five years' covenant is also given for comparison:—

			•			Stanle	y Eng	rine	778.				
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						und <i>er</i>		e Y	ears' C	over	ant		
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Of a	bo					er, 3rd						. 2nd	Grade
		5 .	Exec	. Engi	neer	8, 4th	Grade	, ar	e Tem	por	ary	. Srd	"

From this it will be seen that out of all those in the Department numbering now some 144, only one is a chief engineer, on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, or £2,160 per annum, taking the rupee at its fictitious value of two shillings. One chief engineer on Rs. 2,000 per mensem retired during the past six months, and it is believed that these are the only two who have ever obtained the grade of chief engineer. It will also be seen from the next list, that out of about sixty-eight appointments (excluding Madras and Bombay) forty still remain of the so-called five years' covenant men. On their first introduction it was pointed out to Government that their appointment in the higher grades would rain the prospects of those who began at the lower rung of the ladder, and had to work their way up. Government admitted the justice, and promised that their introduction should not affect their juniors in grade, and that they should be supernumerary; they have, however, all been absorbed, and consequently do affect the promotion. The Government stands charged, therefore, with a direct violation of promise.

There are altogether Chief Engineers, first grade, on Rs. 2,500 per mensem, six, out of which number one is temporary rank only. These are all Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. It is of course to the Bengal presidency alone these remarks apply; but the same can be said of both the other Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Of Chief Enboth the other Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Of Chief Engineers, second grade, on Rs. 2,000, there are four (including the above temporary one) and three temporary; these, too, are all Royal Engineers. Amongst the six permanent and four temporary Chief Engineers, third grade, there are two civilians, only one being a Stanley Engineer above referred to, and the other a five years' Engineer, his rank, however, being temporary only; it is therefore a mere fiction of the Government to say that promotion goes as high as £3,000 a year, because practically it does not, or any thing like it.

The next grievance is that—"though they were told that they would obtain the grade of Executive Engineer, fourth grade, in six years, they have to serve nearly eight. When Engineers first began to put forward their grievances the *Pioneer* endeavoured to show that things were not so bad as stated; however, it has been distinctly shown that the average service is seven and a-half years, taking the

shown that the average service is seven and a-half years, taking the three Provinces together, and that this average is slowly increasing. Two letters of different dates in the Pioneer, one signed "M.C.," the other by "C.E.," show, the one that out of his batch of ten Engineers who arrived in March, 1868, seven are now, after eight and a-half years' service, still assistants, and the other that the average of the Punjab Provincial Branch was for first grade assistants seven years seven months on 1st January last, and would be now nearly eight years, and that most of these had not the remotest chance of promotion for some time to come. Out of seven assistants five are

over eight years' service on 1st April, 1876. Of course this does not look hopeful, and it is no wonder that there should be a good deal of grumbling, as this is not a result of a failure in the officers them-

Number three grievance is—that owing to the introduction of five Number three grievance is—that owing to the introduction of five years' covenant men, their prospects of promotion have been lessened. Now, it is pretty generally understood that a promise was made that these men should not interfere in the promotion, as before stated; that they should be supernumerary. This has not been done. In the Punjab Irrigation Branch, seven engineers were appointed, who remain still under their five years' covenant. Now it cannot be maintained that the irrigation was a branch in which specially appointed men were necessary. It is a branch very little cultivated amongst engineers in England, as there is really no necessity for them to do so, there being few large irrigation works in this country.

For the railways, on the other hand, special knowledge is required.

For the railways, on the other hand, special knowledge is required, which engineers who came out as youths cannot have maintained, so as to keep pace with those of Europe; hence, it is agreed that these men should have been drafted into the Railway Branch, as certainly nine-tenths of them had had experience in very little else, and when there, they could have been kept on a separate roster which would have in no way interfered with those who were unfortunately in

lower grades at the time they came out.

The fourth grievance is, that by the non-promulgation of certain Bonus Schemes, Royal Engineers on the Indian list are debarred from leaving the service. . . For some years past a scheme has been under discussion for relieving stagnation, by giving a Bonus varying with length of service to the older engineers at present; there are certain appointments called Colonels Commandant, which give the holders a yearly pay of about £1,000 per annum. As these are only obtainable by the death of one of the present holders, it follows that officers hold on as long as they can to obtain them were they available, as in the Staff Corps, after a term of years (thirty-eight), there would be a fair flow; but as this is not the case the scheme provided that a sum down should be given in lieu of these deferred chances, and it is this which prevents so many from going. Nothing having been settled one way or the other, those who are highest on the list of general officers hold on, and those below won't take the pension due to them, because a few months may possibly see it largely increased. It is believed that were these Bonus rules sanctioned, at least twenty officers of the Indian Engineers would go at once.

The fifth grievance, and possibly the one which, if rectified, would

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give greater satisfaction than any of the others is.—That by the illiberality men cannot go until they are cartificated as "unfit for further sarvice." The Bianchi is a sarvice of the control of the co beranty men cannot go until they are cartificated as which the further service." The *Pioneer*, in an article devoted to the Uncovenanted Service Pension Code, characterises it as a disgrace, and states that what it with one hand gives it takes away with the other, in fact, this is just what it does do. The minimum service recognized that the state of the control nised by Government, as service for pension, is fifteen years; but with their usual circumlocution it is stated that one month's salary will be given in the shape of a bonus for every year's service, but in no case can it exceed one year's pay. A, therefore, who retires at the end of fifteen years' continuous service, gets only the same as B, who also retires then, but who has had three years' furlough during the time. A better idea of the state of the Pension Code cannot be given then have recognized by the same as a service. than by copying the *Pioneer's* article on the subject under date of June, 1876; it is as follows:—

Officers in the various branches of the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of India who fail to understand their rights in reference to pensions have this excuse, that the Civil Pension Code is one of the most intricate and obscurely-worded set of rules we have ever tried to unravel.

Looking it up in order to ascertain exactly what the engineers of the

Public Works Department can claim at present, we have found ourselves Public Works Department can claim at present, we have found ourselves involved in the study of something like a new branch of law. That the pensions now offered by Government are not worth taking, and that the conditions hedging them round are calculated to render mean concessors as disagreeable to the recipients as possible, was the general impression with which we started; but the conclusions we arrive at after a close exmination of the subject is, that the whole code is even less worthy than we imagined of a great Government. The actual pensions attainable are just such as may enable the Government to deny that it leaves its wornout officers to the mercy of the workhouse. Like Sally Brass administering food to the Marchioness, the Government seems to say to its officers—"Don't dare to say that we have leftyou to starve." Passing for the moment over eleven chapters of complicated regulations, defining qualifying service, Don't dare to say that we have left you to starve." Passing for the moment over eleven chapters of complicated regulations, defining qualifying service, conditions under which service is or is not counted, and so forth, we come to the twelfth, which deals with the "amount of pension or gratuity." This sets out with a provise which is worse than mean—absolutely unfair. It runs thus:—"A pension or a gratuity (except a pension granted under section 62) is fixed in rupees and not in sterling, even though it is to be paid in England." This rule, under the present conditions of exchange, has the effect of diminishing the pensions which the code pretends to give by nearly a quarter. We should add that section 62 relates merely to barrister-judges and the legislative sccretary. Let us see now what is the by nearly a quarter. We should add that section 62 relates merely to barrister-judges and the legislative sccretary. Let us see now what is the scale on which the pensions, thus curtailed, are calculated. The minimum service which the Government recognises at all appears to be one of fiteen years, broken periods of a year not being taken intracount, so that a service of fourteen years and three-quarters would not carry any claim at all. The gratuity payable to an officer completing fifteen years' service is an amount equal to one month's amount for the completed year. an amount equal to one month's emoluments for each completed year, though it is not under any circumstances to exceed twelve months' emoluments in all. This last proviso, it will be observed, nullifies the previous

sentence. As an officer cannot claim at all unless he has completed fifteen years, he cannot under any circumstances get even the pitiful gift of one month's emoluments for each year. The pretended gift of certain advantages with one hand and their withdrawal by the other is, however, a feature of the Civil Pension Code which runs through most of its sec-If the invalid officer's service amounts to twenty-five years, he may get a pension amounting to one-third of his salary. So much at any rate the Government offers with its right hand, and then it takes away a portion of the gift with its left. The pension so granted is not to exceed Rs. 3,000 a year; if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, the limit is Rs. 2,000. In other words, if the officer, after twenty-five years' service, is drawing a thousand a month, he is not to receive a third of his pay as pension, as the code untruly alleges, but only a sixth. For service longer than twenty-five years, in the case still of invalid officers, the mendacious half of the next section says they are to get half their average emoluments, and the qualifying clause again cuts down the amount; which is never to be more than Rs. 5,000 a year, nor in down the amount; which is never to be more than Rs. 5,000 a year, nor in case of the emoluments finally received not exceeding Rs. 12,000, more than Rs. 4,000 a year. Instead of a half in such cases, that is, the amount given is a third. In reference to superannuation pensions granted in cases where the qualifying service begins after the officer has attained the age of twenty-five, the pretence is that the amounts given are the same as invalid pensions, but a further proviso curtails them again. The amount is to be "multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, no (exceeding thirty, and the denominator of which is thirty. The imit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000 is to be applied before and not after this multiplication." We leave readers fond of figures to gauge the malevolent humour of this passage. The fond of figures to gauge the malevolent humour of this passage. notion of multiplying the pension by a fraction is thoroughly in keeping with the whole spirit of the code. We come now to Retiring Pensions. These are given after thirty years' service, "the same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service." We have shown above that this pension is described as being a third of the emoluments of which the retiring officer is in receipt, and is really curtailed in such a way that it may be as little as a sixth, and cannot be what it pretends, unway that it may be as little as a sixth, and cannot be what it pretends, unless the officer happens to be in receipt of just Rs. 15,000 a year in salary. Nor must it be supposed that under the liberal wording of the code an officer has a right to any pension at any time. Section 60 says:—"The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved." Probably this section is rarely taken advantage of by Government, but it is morthy of the code, and the code of it. We do not hesitate to describe the whole series of regulations, thus partially analysed, as profoundly discreditable to the Government of India. Not merely in their application to the D. P. W. service, which it has demorphised and empiritual plut in to the D.P.W. service, which it has demoralised and embittered, but in application to any branch of the uncovenanted service the code seems to as one which no one having the high character of the Indian Government at heart can read without a feeling of shame. It has actually come to pass that the treatment of its own officers by the Government of India is a blemish on its good name. How this deplorable code first grew up we need not stop to inquire. But the worst of the whole situation is that these rules are manifestly drawn up by authors trained in the habit of the financial department—by people who have grown cunning in resisting claims without taking cognisance of their alsolute merits; and although their motives may be entirely pure, they thus impress the action of Government with the stamp of a Jew money-lender's tactics. In doling out pensions to its servants, the Government is made to assume the attitude of the usurer, who has undertaken to give £160 for a bill for £250 at three months, and then forces his victim to accept bad sherry and worse pictures to the value of half the promised amount. In point of fact, the mean trick by which a third of the salary is promised and a lesser amount given under some rule about maxima held in reserve, is the usurer's trick jaire and simple, though the language of the shameless pension code seems of the surface to give it an air of legal propriety. It is the duty of Government, of all officers sufficiently near the Viceroy, to give their individual convictions weight, to make a study of this code, and to work resolutely for its reconstruction. The condition of the D.P.W.

the employé serves a capitalist or a country.

When the most influential paper in the Bengal Presidency calls the code a "shamelers" one, those who serve under it cannot well be said to have a small grievance.

aviour towards employés is dishonourable even if it pays, and whether

service alone is a sufficient justification for immediate action; but quite apart from any direct evils which the existence of the code has brought upon public interests, its reform should be undertaken because mean be-

Of course a reply could be made to the effect that these things are all printed, and can be ascertained before entering the service. Quite true; but most men do not know of all these codes and regulations, and confine their inquiries to the "general prospect." This Government takes very good care shall be the best side shown and when binding men to serve five or ten years, and to do this, that, or the other, takes very good care to bind themselves to nothing. Take the pamphlet given to the Stanley Engineers as an instance of holding out inducements which Government well know they can never perform. It knows as well as possible that it will not allow a civilian to be promoted to the highest grade of Chief Engineer, First Grade.

Again, what guarantee is there that Government will act up to its printed rules? Until about two years ago fusions have him who took furlough. But on the 10th of September, 1874, a resolution was gazetted in which the old régime was done away with, a scale was fixed, and, if the numbers were over this scale, as they almost invariably were, every three actual vacancies by retirement or death gave only two vacancies, the third lapsing, and furlough gave only a tem-

This was a violation of the rules under which the revious to that date entered the department. It is well known, too, that Government want to abrogate the Travelling Allowance Rules this they have hitherto not felt themselves strong enough to do but in one little matter they have done so. The old rules gave an allowance of three annas per mile by railway. A resolution of the Financial Department, however, ruled that when travelling by State Railway an officer could only draw double first-class fare, or, in other words, reduced the allowance from three annas a mile to a fraction over one and half annas. Were a private company to break contract in such a flagrant way a court of law would very soon uphold the original rules, but a Government official can say nothing, must simply grin and bear it as stated. What guarantee has an officer that an order may not come out stating that owing to the smallness of the work to be done in a certain year Engineer pay was to be cut fifty per cent., or that each man was to be reduced to the grade below his present one? To show how different men are treated I will merely point to the way in which those who pass the prescribed tests at Roorkee are posted. Not unseldom a civilian passes out first on the list. His parents during the time he is there bear the expenses of his maintenance and tuition, yet he is by the rules posted as an Engineer apprentice, and draws Rs. 100 per mensem. This in itself is not very unfair, as the cost to the State of his education is more than he pays, and as compared with other Civil Engineers the amount he does pay is merely a fractional part; yet still Rs. 100, where a man has to buy horses and a conveyance to do his work, and to live like a gentleman, is a very poor allowance. The military man, on the other hand, is posted at once, even though be may have passed last of those entitled to appointment to the grade of second grade assistant on Rs. 350 a month.

During the time he is at Roorkee he is drawing his Rs. 250 a month as a lieutenant, and if he fails goes back to his regiment; whereas if the civilian fails he has nothing to fall back on, and loses his two years' expenditure in cash, though, perhaps, not in experience. The old argument, viz., that the military man has had his commission by purchase, uniform, &c., to keep up, is fully compensated for by the fact that at any time of his career if the Department of Public Works does not pay so well as the military line he can fall back on that; in other words, the military man has two professions, either of which he can take up at the time when one or the other pays the best, whereas the civilian has only one, and must stand or fall by that. Major Lang, R.E., the energetic Principal of Roorkee, has repeatedly pointed out the injustice done to some of the best of the pupils and endeavoured to obtain their appointments as third grade assistants, but hitherto without success.

As regards the Cooper's Hill College men, they obtain the start of the old Stanley Engineers by commencing on Rs. 350 a month instead of being third grade; but they will find that their prospects are not one whit better by so doing, their covenants are so much waste paper, except as regards the penalties attaching to them. Government binds itself to nothing, and even if it does, it ignores its responsibility at the first opportunity. Their only plan is to protest against the present Pension Rules, and not to come out until, so far as they are concerned, they are modified. The Government of India is like an old apple-woman holding out three fine apples and crying "six a penny fine apples," but when the would-be purchaser, after paying his penny, demands the other three, he is presented with three rotten ones.

The method of promotion by merit is no doubt a good one, but it is often used as an argument by which great injustice is done. Vacancies are sometimes ready, but which are not filled up, and when thosenior applies for reasons he is told that Government superiors are not to be argued with, and that the rule of merit answers every argument. So it might if the officer applying had not been recommended, but it does not do so when the contrary is the case, or when no one is promoted, as it would be idle to say no one is deserving enough (videnderneer letter attached, and taken from Pioneer, June 13, 1876).

COOPER'S HILL.

SIR,—In your issue of a few days since it appeared that, as a general prospect, it might be foretold that Cooper's Hill men would probably attains the rank of superintending engineer with a salary of Rs. 1,100 a month in twenty years from the commencement of their service, and in an issue of a day or two previous it was also clearly and distinctly shown that for the past fifteen years there has been a regular retardation in the rate of promotion, which there is every reason to fear is likely to become worse and worse. You further show that of the Stanley Engineers who came out in the year 1850, or seventeen years since, not one had as yet attained the permanent rank of superintending engineer, and that only seven had become first grade executives. In the face of these facts it will be difficult to induce the most sanguine of the Cooper's Hill men to believe in their realising their visions of becoming superintending engineers in twenty years, or if they do, it is feared that they will be bitterly disappointed. Just a word as regards their prospects of pension. Supposing they are fortunate enough to become executive engineers of the first grade, and that they are unfortunate enough to have to retire on medical certificate before they have rendered twenty-five years' actual service—no very unlikely contingency—these then, elderly and worn-out men, would be eartitled to a munificent pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum, which at the current rate of exchange represents about £165 a year. It might be argued by the sanguine ones that they might supplement this sum by something saved from their salaries. To these we would say, inquire of any of yous.

friends in the P. W. D. what their prospects are of having saved more than enough to carry them home? The result would not be very encouraging. We would add a word of advice to parents before they devoted £1,000 to put their sons through the Cooper's Hill College course; to look around them and seek for one of the many ways in which £1,000 might be more profitably invested for their sons' benefit than in speculating for a place in the P. W. Department, and adding to the number of men who feel, when too late, that they have made a FAUX PAS.

Thus far the Department of Public Works has done good work,

Thus far the Department of Public Works has done good work, and, though failures have occurred, it is probable not more have hap pened than would be likely to have occurred under any other cheese-paring Government. However, the members hope that better times are coming, and that they are not far off.

X.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### LORD LYTTON AND THE JUDGES.

The Madras Times holds that Lord Lytton is likely to find that he has brought a hornet's nest about his ears by his impulsive conduct in re the Fuller case, if it be true that the High Courts have resolved to take the matter up seriously. In every constitutional country it is deemed a most mischievous thing for the Executive Government to interfere with the judicial discretion of the Judges, and a Prime Minister of England who permitted himself to put such pressure upon judicial officers as Lord Lytton has attempted to place upon Mr. Leeds, and the High Court Judges would very soon find himself in troubled waters. To punish a subordinate judge for exercising his judicial discretion within the limits of the law, and under the supervision of the superior court, is a very high-handed proceeding; but for a newly-arrived Viceroy to tell the experienced judges of a High Court that they do not know their duty, and must be taught by him, is ludicrous as well as serious. It is ludicrous on account of the conceit it exhibits, and serious on account of the want of respect it shows for constitutional usages.

#### THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The Pioneer thinks that the evils that flow from the annual influx of frivolous tourists into India had something to do with Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill. Thrown suddenly into the midst of a very complicated state of things, and without any adequate materials for the conclusions which, with the impatience natural to mankind, they are anxious to draw, these gentlemen are very apt to see more than exists, and to reason from false premises. We in India know what the companions of the Prince of Wales must have had in the way of opportunity of knowing any part of this vast country; about as much, perhaps, as they could have had in Portugal or Spain. The estrangement between the European settlers or officials and the people of the country, which they described to Lord Salisbury on their return, either does not exist, or, so far as it does, is on the whole beneficial. The handing over the administration to Asiatics would not diminish it, and would be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive of serious described to be productive described to be productive of serious described to be productive described to be prod ductive of serious danger to the people at large. But Pardolph, Poins, and Peto, though serious-minded and omniscient gentlemen, know better, and the Secretary of State accepts their verdict. Lord Salisbury, however, ought to have some sort of acquaintance with Indian history. He ought, one would think, to know what has been done in the way of administrative reform since the days, let us say, of Lord W. Bentinck. He will hardly find in that record any evidence either that the Indian Civil Service has been deteriorating, or that it is likely to be improved by an infusion of Bengali Babus. On the contrary, he will find that the deep disorder so long visible in India was no other than what is still to be seen in Turkey in Persia and in other Eastern countries. still to be seen in Turkey, in Persia, and in other Eastern countries, the general incapacity of Orientals for firm, and yet humane public In the history of the past he would find corroboration of what might be expected from observation of the present. Look at Talboys Wheeler's bitter extract from the testimony of travellers to the condition of the Mogul Empire in its palmy days. The quotastions from Roe, De Catrou, and other Europeans of the time, show ostentatious luxury, reckless extravagance, subservience to the strong; towards the weak a chain of cruelty extending from the Emperor on the throne to the village beadle. Pursue the tale into Emperor on the throne to the village beadle. Pursue the tale into the age that followed the fall of that evil system, and study the ensuing anarchy as shown by Mr. Keene. Observe the state of Hindustan under Persian, Mahratta, or Frenchman; the native agency is sometimes Hindu, sometimes Mussulman, always impotent, save for evil. Envy, jealousy, war, among the chiefs; the people despoiled, neglected, wasted by famine. Every now and then a great man appears, an adventurer from some foreign land, but he has no successors. Reared in a purple stye, the sons of such but he has no successors. Reared in a purple stye, the sons of such a man inherit but to abuse his power. Actus parentum pejor avis tulit progeniem vitiosiorem. It may be from physical causes too subtle and remote for analysis, but these are the facts; all cultivated products degenerate in this country, and revert towards their cruder type; even the most familiar objects and things that thrive almost everywhere—wheat, potatoes, carrots, sheep, horses—why not men? In the first foundation of British supremacy this

was not perceived. The services of Europeans were needed to fur nish "the investments" out of which the dividends of the Company were to be provided; the administration was left to the Ram Narains, the Reya Khans of the day. It broke down, and chaos supervened. Then came Cornwallis, Wellesley, and an organised service. It was a step forward, though complete purity and efficiency did not follow at once. The officials, separated by a long seavoyage from the Europe of their day, lost a good deal of their culture, mixed with a native gentry, and "learned their waya." The results are shown in Shore's Letters. If the purified administration, the careful settlements of land revenue, the protection of the people against the extravagance of London, and the tyranny of their own chiefs against partial justice and unusual imposts, are in any degree creditable, it is to the new Civil Service that the credit is due. Beginning, not with the beginning of competitive examination so much, as with the emancipation of the middle classes, and all that followed the political revival of Europe in 1830, the improvement has been steadily proceeding. It has now resulted in a system which the people trust, though tyrants may not love it, and which will succeed so long as it is allowed to preserve a standard of energy, honesty, and independence in a society of luxurious barbarism, and under a Home Government tainted with party politics, and greed of gain.

#### PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The Pioneer points out that a mass of misconceptions springs from the entanglement of accounts relating to extraordinary public works with those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country. The unfortunate adjective "extraordinary" applied to the works in itself gives the impression that they are of a superfluous or publicly luxurious nature; and although no one in this country is unaware of their true character, the mere phrase has unquestionably set opinion in England on a wrong track about Indian finance; and in these days misconceptions about Indian affairs in England should not be treated with indifference. If the works in question were called "remunerative undertakings," some advantages might be gained beyond the mere improvement of official language. People would be less likely than now to argue at a time of financial embarrassment that the stoppage of remunerative public undertakings would benefit the revenue. Not, indeed, that a mere change of names would affect such considerations as those which have nearly brought about the stoppage in question, but it might pave the way for the disentanglement of extraordinary Public Works accounts from those of ordinary State outlay. At present, as we have seen, certain sums are actually diverted from ordinary. dinary revenue every year to be invested in remunerative public undinary revenue every year to be invested in remunerative publiculdertakings. This year the amount was less than usual, but latterly, as a rule, it has been equal to about four millions sterling per annum. Indeed, restoration of the Soane and Ganges Canal estimates to the original level will have brought up the total again to the usual amount. Now, even although the objects to which this money is devoted may be manifestly promising, though the advantages of the investment may not be questioned on their merits, it is clear that Government has a very plausible case when it save at a period of financial embarasment plausible case when it says, at a period of financial embarassment

"This year we cannot afford to make any fresh investment."

But, examined more closely, this case will be seen to be merely plausible, and the true character of extraordinary Public Works expenditure would become clear if the disentanglement of accounts of which we have spoken already could be carried out. Properly, there ought not to be a word said in the April budget about extraordinary public works. The theory of these is that they are of a nature sufficiently remunerative to make it worth the while of capitalists to energia in them. For all purposes of our present experiment. we may assume that this is the case. Whether particular extraordinary public works are profitable or not, is a question of detail. They are all supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in a supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in a supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and in the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when they are undertaken; and the supposed to be so when some mistakes have been made in the past, that is all the more reason why the Government in the Public Works Department is likely to be careful, and not make similar mistakes in future. Well, then, it would pay capitalists to construct the works which Government undertakes under the extraordinary class. If there were more private capital in India, and more private energy, such works would perhaps be constructed by private enterprise; but as things are, Government has, besides its other functions, to be a great company for the development of Indian resources. It has to find the capital for this runnear which India has not and which the capital for this purpose which India has not got, and which European capitalists know too little about this country to bring forward at their own risk. And where should it obtain that capitall from its country to bring forward at their own risk. From its own surplus revenue, as at present? Certainly not. From the capitalists of the world at large; from the men who would spontaneously come forward to develop Indian resources if they knew enough about the country to see how this could be done, and whose deficiency of local information the Government of India is in a position to supply. The whole transaction is as round in its political economy as if Bastiat had chosen it for an illustration. The capitalist lends his money to Government, and is content with a smaller return than if he had himself been the constructor of the canal or railway required, because he escapes all commercial risks. Government earns a profit for itself over and above the interest it

pays on its borrowed capital, which surplus profit is the reward of its local knowledge and sagacity. And what great and important conclusion follows from this? That the theory of limiting expenditure on extraordinary public works by reference to the sums Government may have to spare any year from its regular revenue is an absolutely false theory. The limit should simply be that which is imposed by the caution of Government in not taking up new undertakings, till it is reasonably certain of their ultimate success. But to limit such undertakings when their profitable nature is demonstrable, and the capital of the world available for the Government of India to take up to any extent it may require, is to neglect opportunities, not to economise public money.

# Rengal, Apper India, &c.

#### THE FULLER CASE.

In a letter to the Delhi Gazette, dated 2nd Aug., Mr. Fuller gives the following account of the circumstances of his case:—"A few days prior to the happening of the event which has formed the subject of his Lordship's minute, I may say that, preparatory to my family taking their usual evening drive, the conveyance, a waggonette, was led up to the door by my coachman alone, who was holding the horse's head, whilst my family were trying to enter the seats behind the driving box. My wife, who was then in a very delicate state of health, had got in, and was about seating herself, when the coachman, suddenly letting go the horse's head, came round to put the steps up; the animal started off, causing my wife to lose her equilibrium, and she was falling bodily out head foremost, but was fortunately saved by a young gentleman standing below waiting to get in. As she was tumbling out, he stopped her career by thrusting her back on to the seat, and thus prevented what otherwise might have been a lamentable accident. Seeing how narrowly my wife had escaped from either death or severe bodily injury, I there and then gave strict injunctions to the coachman never to bring the trap to the door without being accompanied by a syce who was on all occasions to assist my family in, close the door, and put up the steps. This order, however, I regret to say, was systematically disobeyed, and on the Sunday morning on which the sad results occurred, the syce was again not at his post.—I grew angry with the coachman, and insisted upon the man's immediate attendance; after repeated calling he was aroused from his sleep, and appeared half naked with a "dhotie" about his loins and a blanket about his head. When questioned as to his absence, instead of expressing regret he grew insolent, and began excusing himself on various pretexts, one of which was that he was saddling a horse at the time, although his drowsy appearance showed unmistakably that the man had just awoke from his sleep. This naturally irritated me, and with my gloved and unclosed hand I struck him a couple of slaps over the face and head; he thereupon became more insolent, when with a view to abate the nuisance I clutched at the blanket on his head, but found I had seized his hair. I gave this a slight twitch, and the man either fell or sat on the ground. Immediately he fell he got up and bolted away at a sharp pace into the compound opposite my house. I jumped into my trap and drove to church. Whilst passing the compound of the house into which the man had run, my family saw him seated behind an out-house yelling out lustily that he had been struck and would go to the Magistrate's Court. Nothing more transpired, and I gave the circumstance no further thought: when suddenly during service a friend stepped in and touching me on the shoulder, whispered in my ears that I had better look out, as the man whom I had struck was being conveyed to the Thanna by his friends, who said he was dying. I pooh-poohed the whole affair, remarking to my friend that the fellow must be scheming, telling him, however, that so soon as service was over I should see to the matter. Immediately the service concluded I drove to the police-station, and found to my surprise that my friend's suspicions were not groundless, for to my horror and astonishment I found the man said to be dead in the Thanna stretched out on a charpoy; feeling assured, however, that there could possibly have been nothing in my conduct which could have brought about such an event, and suspecting foul play, I set the ladies of my family down and proceeded at once to get medical the ladies of my family down and proceeded at once to get medical attendance, driving to Dr. Tayler's, the Superintendent of the gaol, the nearest medical man, but finding him engaged, drove to the Civil Surgeon's, Dr. Christison; he too was away from home; I then proceeded to the magistrate, Mr. Simson, who referred me to Mr. Leeds, the then officiating magistrate. I drove on to this gentleman's house, and reported to him the whole circumstance, mentioning in detail everything that had occurred, disguising or reserving nothing. Mr. Leeds took down my statement, and within two hours after this the police were at my house, and made the usual local inquiry, when matters were to what they knew. At this inquiry a most significant fact came out that the syce, after escaping from my compound, had met with a fall in the next. The above I may say is a correct account of the whole of the circumstances preceding the death of the syce, from a perusal of which it will be seen that within at least half-an-hour after the man's demise I had myself reported every circumstance connected with the assault to the district magistrate, that within an hour and a half after this the police had taken up the case, made the local inquiry, and taken the evidence of nearly every one they thought likely to throw any light upon the subject, proving most conclusively that there could not and had not been any attempt on my part either to suppress or disguise any of the facts, but that these facts were elicited as they really and truly occurred.

"The foregoing will show that, so far as the force or violence used towards this servant went, it was very slight indeed; that, in fact, it was of such a nature as no one would for a moment hesitate to use; that it was inflicted simply by way of chastisement without the slightest knowledge or intention of causing either hurt or death, which was neither foreseen, expected, nor intended. It is evident that the moment the man fell he sprang to his legs, and escaped with all haste into another compound, from whence he was heard threatening me with the pains and penalties of the law. The medical evidence conclusively proved that, though the man died from rupture of the spleen, that organ was in so diseased a condition and so abnormally enlarged that the slightest blow or fall would have caused death. That the man after quitting my compound had a fall in the next, and that had he received any serious injury at my hands he would not have been capable of any exertion afterwards."

#### STATION TALK.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 4.—It was a curious coincidence that the remarksin my last letter about the cowardly practice of thrashing natives should have been penned just before now the famous letter of the Government of India on the Fuller case burst on our Indian world. Of course, the matter has been a great deal talked over up here, and the general opinion may be said to be unfavourable to the letter, which is considered as injudicious and unconstitutional. Englishmen, that is, thinking Englishmen, are prone to look upon any exercise of power by the executive over the judicial branch in matters purely judicial as a breach of the fundamental conditions which rendered a separation of these branches necessary. We have been accustomed to look to our High Court as the proper authority to decide whether or not a magistrate or judge has duly performed his duties, and to fancy that in this respect the High Court could be controlled and censured by Parliament alone. We had an idea, too, that we had left: far behind us those barbaric ages in which the decisions of the bench were swayed by the vox populi, or the vox gubernatoris, but apparently weare not out of them yet. Of course, we are curious to know what the High Court will do about the matter. One thing seems to me certain, that is, that if they act temperately and firmly they must get the best of it; as they have law, logic, and precedent on their side. There should be at all events a very pretty little row, which will enliven us in this dull weather. As to the merits of the case, taken apart from all other questions, we at Mussoorie fancy that. Mr. Fuller was found guilty of the proper offence, but punished rather lightly. Still there was nothing especially striking to ordinary minds in the crime, and one cannot help wondering if there was not some little motive in the back ground which produced the back ground which ground which ground which ground which ground which ground which ground ground which ground gr brutum fulmen. Had Mr. Fuller been fined Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 30, we firmly believe that everybody, including the Governor General himself, would have been happy. I am glad, though, that so fearless a protest was made against the ill-treatment of natives. Though thrashings are not so common as in the old days, still they are by no means as few and far between as they should be. In all clubs and public institutions, such as libraries and assembly rooms, I believe the servants are specially protected by the rules, and I have known two or three instances of members of clubs being fined pretty heavily by the committee for even slight acts of violence towards the servants. Of course, it is not in human nature never to strike a native, and I would have defied even Moses to keep his temper always with them, but it should be very rarely and sparingly done. I recollect years ago when down in the plains I had a bearer who was stupid and careless beyond all conception. I was out in camp, who was stupid and careless beyond all conception. I was out in camp, and for three days endured his blunders, but my temper was rising to-boiling point. On going to bed on the night of the third day I pointed out to him a pair of lace boots, a pair of gaiters, and a pair of short riding-breeches, and told him to call me at dawn, as I had a long ride before me. Next morning I arose at break of day, and found it intensely cold, with a cutting wind blowing. I donned the riding-breeches, and the bearer laced up my boots. "Geeturs do," cried I, and the bearer turned pale, and began a pretended search for them, knowing well they had gone on a-head. Here was a pleasant situation. Altwenty-mile ride through such a wind bare-legged. sant situation, atwenty-mile ride through such a wind bare-legged. Can anybody blame me for kicking him on the spot? For three days I had borne with him, not even calling him a worse name than pagul, but the contretemps on the morning of the fourth day proved too much, and the vials of my wrath were poured out on his head Of course it was very wrong and very illegal, but I believe I should have blown up if I had not found an outlet for the pent-up wrath within me. Parlons d'autre chose; it annoys me, does this case of Fuller.—Pioneer Correspondent.

THE Bengal Times says that the quality of this year's jute crop is very fair, but that, at present, it is coming very slowly to market.



### Miscellaneous.

ALLAHABAD BANK.—The Allahabad Bank, on the 8th Aug. declared a dividend and bonus of twelve per cent. per annum, and Rs. 2,500 were carried to the Reserve Fund.

MEETING OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—A special general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund is to be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 1st of November. The letter of the Government of India of last October is to be considered.—Pioneer, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. PHEAR.—There was a pretty good gathering on Tuesday night, of European and native gentlemen, on the platform of the railway station at Howrah, to bid Mr. Phear good-bye. They were chiefly his personal friends, and they wished him a hearty God-speed as the train left.—Englishman.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—We hear that Major Gurdon, Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, and two other European travellers, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Guggur while crossing that river between Umballa and Kalka a few days ago.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DR. BOURKE.—The Punjab Courier reports that Dr. Bourke has had a narrow escape at Simla. It appears that his horse shied and went over a khud. Before Dr. Bourke could disentangle himself the horse twice rolled over him. Dr. Bourke was much bruised, but no serious injury has, we believe, been sustained

The Young Maharajah of Puttiala.—On the occasion of the Saloona festival, on the 5th, the infant son of the late Maharajah of Puttiala was brought out from the harem, accompanied by his still younger brother, and placed in Durbar, where, however, he did not take his seat on the throne, but was presented with the usual congratulatory nuzzurs by the leading chiefs and courtiers.—
Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 12.

JUSTICE GLOVER'S FUNERAL.—The following telegram, relating to the funeral of Mr. Justice Glover, has been placed at our disposal, dated Galle, 11th August, 10.20 a.m.:—Glover buried at eight in the morning; funeral attended by military, civilians, local bar, and general community. The appreciation of the thoughtful kindliness of the Galle community will not be confined to the circle of Mr. Glover's friends.—Englishman, Aug. 12.

Native Civilians.—We noticed, some days since, a rumour that it was intended to appoint a native to the charge of one of the Bengral districts. We now hear that there is every probability of two districts in the Lower Provinces, one of which is said to be Hughli, being at no distant date officered entirely by natives, not members of the Covenanted Civil service. The report seems hardly credible, but it is believed in circles likely to be well-informed. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter.—Englishman.

ARCHEOLOGICAL.—Some remarkable archeological discoveries, says Indian Public Opinion, have been made in carrying on excavations on the banks of the Kishenganga stream near Muzaffarabad, on the road from Abbottabad to Kashmir. One of the largest slabs of stone recovered is said to be so heavy as to require the combined strength of eleven men to carry it, and it appears to be sculptured with either delineations of Hindu mythology, or, perhaps, still more ancient figures and symbols of Budhism.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS AT KABUL.—The Kabul news-writer of Indian Public Opinion says that "two Russian officers, accompanied by a Tartar Russian servant, have arrived at Kabul, on a mission to the Ameer, the object of which is not yet known; but it is surmised that their instructions are to induce the Ameer to consent to the residence of a duly accredited Russian Political Agent at Kabul, and to pledge himself to non-interference in the affairs of Russian Turkistan"

FLOCOS IN THE JULLUNDUR DOAB.—A telegram from the Beas, despatched at 11.30 a.m. on the 11th, intimates that the country between the river Beas and Kurtarpore in the Jullundur Doab is covered with water, that this is the highest flood ever known, that the Grand Trunk-road is breached in three places, and that the Railway line is still safe. The Sutlej continues in high flood. Passengers who can postpone travelling should do so for a day or two at least; and we strongly advise the public to follow this advice.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 12.

THE JAM OF LAS BAYLA.—A special correspondent, who was at Mastang during the late Darbar, informs the Sindian that "the whole of the Sirdars of Jelawan and Serawan petitioned the Khan, soliciting his interceding with the British Government for the release of Jam Mir Khan of Las Bayla. This his Highness has done, and in a very cordial way, too. Arrangements for the protection of the trade routes have been completed, and, this year, caravans will pass to and fro without danger or injury. Everything promises well for the future."

THE S.S. "SCOTIA."—We have received the following copy of a telegram for the Marine Department, to the senior naval officer at Hangoon, dated the 1st August:—"Steamer Scotia missing. Sailed Calcutta for Penang, 18th June—supposed to be on shore on Preparis reefs, or adjacent coast. Please send man-of-war to search

for her, and, if you think it advisable, call at Port Blair, and tell Commissioner to send steamer Enterprize to search settlement." A telegram in reply from Rangoon, on the 5th August, says:—"Diamond leaves here on Saturday for Andamans."—Englishman, Aug. 10.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The Raneegunge correspondent of the Indian Daily News telegraphed on the 11th Aug.: "What might have been a fearful accident to the down mail train of the E. I. Railway has been averted. A rail was taken out of the line near the old Assensole station, with the intent to throw the down mail train of this date off the road. A down light engine, which preceded the mail train, ran off. By the driver's promptitude information was sent to Assensole, and the down mail was despatched safely on the up line to Raneegunge. Credit is due to the driver of the light engine."

PLEASANT FOR WINE-DRINKERS.—It is reported from Calcutta that recent rates of exchange have certainly had the effect of checking the import of wines and spirits into India. The impoverished Anglo-Indian has to restrain his thirst. Perhaps, few people are actually conscious of having denied themselves any particular peg or pint of claret, through remembering that the rupee was at one and seven pence, and yet on a large scale that must have been done. The way in which a whole community shows itself amenable to influences no one individual seems to recognise practically is one of the most interesting phenomena with which political economy is concerned.—Pioneer.

The "Soldiers' Kitchen."—At the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for Bengal, to be held at Umballa, a conspicuous object will be (says a contemporary) the "soldiers' kitchen"—a gas-cooking ing apparatus capable of cooking economically for five hundred men. It resembles an ordinary copper, the apparatus consisting of a number of stove-chambers, the iron shelves for the reception of the viands, dishes, &c., being heated by gas or hot-water pipes underneath. In the door of each compartment is a glass pane through which the culinary operations are watched and directed, and certain taps turned on to regulate the supply of gas. The invention was originally tried, under the superintendence of the inventor, Mr. T. H. Phillips, of London, at Chatham Garrison, where it cooked for a battalion, Royal Artillery; but in India it is intended to be used with or without gas, being adapted for ordinary fuel.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR.—A letter in the Times of India says:—Mr. White, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, had a sad accident some days back. One of the village Thakurs had trapped a panther, or, as the natives here call it, a dugla (meaning a cross between the tigress and leopard). Mr. White had it brought to Ajmir in a cage, and carried to Gungwana for sport. Unfortunately, the weapon selected to kill it with was a bhalla or lance. On being attacked on horseback, the brute made a spring, and severely bit Mr. White on his right leg below the knee. The season is unfavourable to the speedy drying of a wound, and Mr. White is consequently laid up in bed. The houses in the Dowlut Baugh are rather damp in the rains; it has therefore been thought advisable to remove him to Mr. Hogarth's, which is situated in a better locality in this respect. Captain Lapalle, the Assistant Commissioner of Beawur, has been called at head-quarters to remain in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's office till Mr. White's recovery.

The Recent Financial Resolution.—A correspondent pointedly observes, apropos to the recent financial resolution:—
"Cannot the Governor-General find something better to do than writing up 'I am starving' in the Gazette?" Economy applied to public affairs is sometimes so irritating that one is tempted to wish Government would adopt the policy of light-hearted lieutenants in difficulties, and make up its mind to "go a-mucker."—Piones, Aug. 14.—The late financial resolution of the Government of India partakes very much of the spirit of panic which is abroad on the ailver question, and, at the best, shows lamentable weakness, and a tendency to succumb to every adverse breeze, instead of grappling with it manfully. The rumour that Lord Lytton is about to retire at an early date gains in strength and circumstantiality, and is confirmed by his apparent unwillingness to buckle to his work with vigour. There is little in India to compensate a man of his temperament and proclivities for exile, combined with an amount of toil which, to any but the strongest man, must be painful drudgery. The choice of a successor, probably, lies between the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Bartle Frere; and I should be inclined to back the latter.—The Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal, Aug. 12.

BRUTAL MURDERS BY A PRISONER.—We regret to chronicle stragic event which occurred in the Central Jail on the 9th August:—Between twelve noon and one P.M. a prisoner under trial for murder, and who was confined in the solitary cells, managed to evade the jemadar placed on guard over him, armed himself with a thick stick, and, walking over to an opposite cell, knocked out the brains of a half-witted prisoner, thus killing him on the spot, and while he was asleep. The blood-thirsty ruffian then walked into another call where an inoffensive blind prisoner was lying asleep, and brained him also. He died in about five minutes. The murderer was supposed to be a lunatic, but had shown no previous symptoms of insanity, and in the morning when he was examined by the Superintendent

there appeared nothing in his manner to indicate violent mania. His cell yard was left open, such (we should say with this case in point) being the mistaken order in all cases where prisoners are under trial. He was placed in the next cell to a condemned prisoner, so that the jemadar over the condemned man could also keep watch over him. The blind man's cell yard door was open, as he was only kept in the cell as a precautionary measure to keep him out of harm's way. Intimation was immediately sent to the magistrate of the district, and the Judicial Assistant, Mr. Bullock, accompanied by the district police officer, arrived about three P.M. and were engaged in taking evidence until six P.M. The murderer seems quite unconcerned at his atrocities, and indeed pleads utter ignorance of everything. He was sent up from Umballa on the 23rd of last month, ander trial for murder; he was reported to be a lunatic who might possibly attempt suicide, and was therefore placed under a guard.—
Indian Public Opinion.

Indian Public Opinion.
SUIT AGAINST AN OFFICER.—Colonel H. R. C. Moyle, who was ately in charge of the Victoria Gardens, was sued in the High Court on Tuesday last by Colonel W. C. Lester and Mr. J. E. Bodger, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the trustees appointed on behalf of his wife under an indenture dated 24th March, 1873, tor ecover the arrears of monthly payments of Rs. 90 which he had covenanted to make for his wife's separate use, as well as the arrears of subscripion he had covenanted to pay monthly in order to entitle his wife to a pension, derivable from the military fund, in the event of Colonel Moyle predeceasing his wife. The defendant admitted the arrears of the allowance for his wife to be due from December 1874, and as to the subscription to the fund he said he had discontinued it from April 1875, because he was told by the Secretary that he was simply throwing away his money, and that his wife, having been separated from him, could not benefit by it in the event of his death. As to the latter point, the Judge, Sir Charles Sargent, held that the defendant was quite mistaken, for his wife had never been legally separated from him by a decree of a Court, and that she was simply living apart from him by mutual consent. Rule 5, section 4, page 32 of the book of regulations of the fund referred only to widows of subscribers "legally" divorced or separated from their husbands, and not to a separation by mutual consent. Defendant put forward a plea that his wife had misbehaved, that he had separated from her since 1859, and that she was by reason of her mis-behaviour entitled to no support from him. This imputation was repelled by the counsel for the plaintiffs as unfounded. It was stated that Rs. 630 were due for the arrears of monthly payments of Rs. 90, and Rs. 552 for those of the subscription to the Military Fund. The judge told defendant he would have to pay the Rs. 630. As to the Rs. 552, his Lordship was not quite certain whether the plaintiffs could recover it without having themselves paid it; but he would consider the point before giving judgment.—Bombay Guzette, Aug. 11.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. Str. Mahratta, Kyouk Phyoo; Sindia, Liverpool.—8. Str. Malda, Singapore; West Ridge, London; Queenstown, Mauritius.—10. Str. Madura, Bombay; Battle Abbey, Newport; Becherdas Ambaidas, Aden; Reue d'Anjou, Pondicherry.—12. Strs. City of Cambridge, Liverpool; Duke of Lancaster, London; Mira, Liverpool; and Meinam, Point de Galle; Cromwell, Mauritius; Marion Nell, London.—13. Prospero, Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7. Str. City of Manchester, Royal Edward and Candahar.—8. Strs. Sattara and Asis.—9. Strs. Mirzapore, Ooryis, and Reliance, Neva.—10. Str. Socotra, Gainsborough, Salazie.—11. Black Prince.—13. Strs. Mahratta and Mecca, Star of Albion.

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# Madras.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—BANGALOR, Aug. 10.—Colonel Moore, who was thrown out of his carriage on Tuesday, is injured more seriously than was expected.—Bombay Gazette, Aug. 11.

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—TBEVANDRAM, Aug. 10.—The Maharaja is rather seriously indisposed. The Resident has been urgently requested to return here immediately.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

CURRENCY NOTES.—A complaint reaches a contemporary from Burmah that the treasuries in British Burmah are short of currency notes, owing, it is said, to the head office in Rangoon having discontinued their issue to branch treasuries in the Bank of Bengal.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—The Mohammedans of Madras seem much affected by the reports of the present state of health of the Sultan of Turkey. Numbers of them have taken to serenading at night, with suitable music, and may be heard chanting an anthem calling upon "Allah" to restore to health the imbecile Sultan.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMAH.—During the two months, 1st April to 31st May, 1876, 115 steamers and 121 sailing vessels, of tonnage, respectively, 60,797 and 7,322 tons, entered the different ports of British Burmah. Of those that cleared out, the numbers were 91 steamers, and 111 sailing vessels, of tonnage, respectively, 5,259 and 21,668 tons.

Ship Lost.—A Calcutta paper is indebted to the Superintendent of the Marine Surveys for the following information:—" The Italian three-masted schooner Condore, owned by Signor Pescatti, of Genoa, stranded off Krisna shoal, in the Gulf of Martaban, on the 29th June last, in latitude 15-45 N., and longitude 95-45 E., on her way from Rangoon to Cork, with a cargo of 1,035 tons of rice. She was supplied with three compasses, requisite charts and lights, and buoys, &c., near the shoal were distinctly marked, but no measures were taken to avoid the stranding. She was commanded by Signor Stephano Spotorno, who was saved with the crew in the ship's boats. The weather at the time of the casualty was cloudy and rainy."

Suspicious Death of a Soldier.—A private soldier, named Adams, belonging to the 16th Lancers, and stationed at Wellington, has met with his death under somewhat mysterious circumstances. The deceased formed one of a party at the canteen in barracks. This party broke up at about twelve o'clock at night, and Adams then started for the Wellington Bazaar. Two of his comrades, Christie and Jackson, followed at a short interval. Near the stream that forms the bottom of the ravine just below the Wellington Bazaar the two men met a native, who told them that at a little distance a soldier was lying on the stones. On arriving at the spot they discovered Adams, who was insensible and vomiting. One of the men ran back to the barracks for a dooly, and the man was conveyed to the hospital. A very deep wound was discovered in his forehead, just above the right eye. The man died on Saturday, never having recovered consciousness. A post-mortem examination showed the skull to be badly fractured. An investigation is being carried on, to sift all the circumstances connected with this case. It is possible that the man may have injured himself fatally by falling on the rocks, which, at the crossing of the stream, are very dangerous. The way the man took is the short cut from the barracks to the bazaar, and it is always used by the soldiers. We have often wondered why a permanent and safe road is not made at this place. We are informed that another European, also a soldier, met his death on the ghaut a few days before the event above noticed. In attempting to get at some water, the man slipped over the rocks and fractured his skull.—Neilgherry Courier, Aug. 7.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S TOUR.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has not been many months in the Madras Presidency as its Governor, but he has been during this short time storing his retentive memory with wholesome facts, and has been quietly listening to the sentiments expressed by his councillors and secretaries, without himself giving any decided index as to what may be his future policy in carrying on the Government of Southern We have heard many thoughtless commentaries upon his doings during his brief tenure of office, but we are much mistaken in our observations if he does not ere long show himself in his true colours as a sensible, careful, and wise ruler. The Presidency town of Madras will, we fear, have still greater cause to grumble at his absence, since he intends, during the ensuing cool season, to make a tour of the most productive and important districts of the province. He will not, we feel sure, rest satisfied with a flying visit such as he made through a part of Ceylon during the two days he remained in that island en route to Madras in the Sultan. The Governor wishes to examine these districts thoroughly, and to traverse them in every convenient direction, visiting not only villages and the towns, but also, if possible, the more obscure corners as well as the most famous spots. He will thus see for himself, and also hear the opinious of those who reside in the districts, on all subjects connected with their prosperity and advancement. No one will then be able to say that he knows nothing of the country he has been sent to govern, outside of Madras and the Nilgiri plateaux. He intends in the first instance, we understand, to make a thorough and exhaustive tour through Wynaad and Malabar, and thence to

Mysore, visiting Seringapatam and Bangalore, Mysore, Malabar, and Wynaad are three very important districts. Malabar being one of the wealthiest in Southern India.—South of India Observer.

The Floods in Mangalore.—A correspondent at Mangalore gives further particulars of the floods lately experienced there. In a letter, dated 31st July, he says:—"Towards the evening of the 25th instant floods for the first time in the year commenced with remarkable rapidity, and the strong winds that prevailed towards nightfall swelled the already increasing floods, which extended all nightfall swelled the already increasing floods, which extended all along the streets from the Salt Kotars to the Sea Custom House, a distance of more than a mile. The whole of the 26th idem was a day of grief to the helpless fishermen and others who had no home where to shelter themselves from the beating rain. The water rose high during the night, and continued rising higher still, when the poor sufferers little thought of the danger impending, and they had no alternative but to hurry away in boats with their wives and children to places of safety. It is a matter for congratulation that no lives were lost owing to this false feeling of security into which the people were lulled by an estimate of the floods of former years. The cattle, however, fared badly, as several of them were carried away by the violent current towards the sea. The damage caused is very great indeed. Places hitherto thought beyond the reach of the greatest flood have been completely under water. An idea of the immensity of the inundation may be formed from the fact that large strong stone built houses have tumbled down. Several hundreds of huts and about 300 houses have been completely ruined within the short distance of a mile and a half. Some 36,000 Indian maunds of Government salt, in the salt depots, were also exposed to the influence of the water. The arrack renter of the Mangalore talook is said to have suffered loss owing to a portion of his godowns having come down, and a large quantity of the liquor damaged by the water. The floods were not confined to the town and its suburbs. For miles and miles together both banks of the two rivers were overflowed to a distance of one or two miles on each side. The whole amount of damage is estimated at not less than a lakh of rupe(s. The extent of the disaster in the other towns and villages bordering the rivers is not yet known; though I learn that three lives were lost by the tumbling down of the walls of houses, and that the salt depots at Panemangalore (situated fifteen miles from Mangalore) have been injured by the floods, in consequence of which, the Salt Deputy Collector has proceeded thither to inspect them.—Madras Standard, Aug. 9.

# Shipping.

ABRIVALS.

Aug. 9. Strs. Meinam, Galle; Chyebassa, London; Yausquiza, Covelong.—10.

Strs. Ethiopia, Calcutta; Sir John Lawrenco, Coconada; África, Bombay.—12.

Strs. Asia, Rangoon; Mirzapore, Calcutta.—13. Str. Zeal, London; Prince Arthur,

Algos Bay.—14. Str. Khedive, Suez and Aden.—15. Str. Scootra, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; Lois, Coast.—10.
Ysusquisa, Calcutta; str. Africa, Calcutta.—11. Strs. Sir John Lawrence, Calcutta; Chyebassa, Calcutta.—12. Martha Jackson, Masulipatam; str. Ethiopia, Bombay.—13. Str. Mirzapore, Aden and Sues.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTON'S DOG.—Our readers will be sorry to hear that the dog Mabel, "the African dog," which faithfully accompanied the body of Dr. Livingstone from the interior to the coast, and was brought to Bombay in November last by Lieutenant Murphy, died at Belgaum a fortnight ago from inflammation of the lungs. Poor Mabel never quite recovered from the effects of that long and dispiriting march through the interminable wilds by the body of her old master.

# Rombay.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS.—We understand that Professor Monier Williams is expected to visit India again this winter. He is said to be writing a work on the religious systems and sacred places of India, to complete which it will be necessary for him to make a tour in the Madras Presidency.—Times of India, Aug. 18.

CAPTAIN GRIFFITHS.—We learn that Captain Griffiths, who has

been at the head of the Garrison School of Instruction at Mhow for the past five years, vacates his appointment early next month. It may be a source of pleasure for him to know that he has made many friends in this Presidency by his obliging readiness at all times to assist those under instruction, and that those who have

been under his instruction at Mhow appreciate his courtesy and acts of kindness.—*Times of India*, Aug. 18.

Loss of the "Monarch."—Intelligence has been received from Calcutta of the capsizing of the ship *Monarch*, of London, 1,364 tons, Captain Banner, with the loss of thirty lives. The vessel was bound from Rangoon to Bombay, with a cargo of teak. It was suspected that she was lost, as she had been long overdue, and logs of teak were washing ashore about fifty miles south of Bombay. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Oriesu, arrived at Bombay, reports that she passed the Monarch, bottom up, 130 miles south of the latter port. There is, therefore, no doubt that she has capsized, the latter port.

and all on board have perished.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WATSON'S HOTEL.—On Sunday morning, at about half-past six o'clock, Mr. W. Hayhurst, book-keeper at Wat-son's Hotel, was found dead in his bed. An inquest was held in the afternoon at the Hotel, and was adjourned in order that Dr. Sidney Smith might be able to make a post-mortem examination of the deceased. Mr. Hayhurst had only been out from England about three months, and as he had been low-spirited for the last two or three days, fears were entertained that he has committed suicide. After hearing Dr. Smith's evidence at the adjourned inquest, the jury returned a verdict that deceased died of heart disease.—Times of India, Aug. 18.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "THUNDERER."—Captain James,

of the Abyssinia, has opened a subscription list for the sufferers by the explosion on board the Thunderer, and the many widows and orphans. Mr. W. A. Baker, of the National Bank, will kindly receive any subscriptions, and so will Captain James. The money continued to the sufference of the sufference of the sufference of the subscriptions. orphans. Mr. W. A. Baker, of the National Bank, will kindly receive any subscriptions, and so will Captain James. The money collected will be paid to the Naval Commander-in-Chief to be sent home; it will then go at par, so that loss by exchange will be avoided. We hope this appeal will be responded to. We shall be happy to forward to Captain James any subscriptions sent to our office. Subscriptions already received:—Orphan's Box on board turret-ship Abyssinia, Rs. 100; P. V. James, Commanding turret-ship, Rs. 15; Mrs. P. V. James, Rs. 15.

A New Association.—At a meeting of merchants and others interested in the cotton trade, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved that an association should be formed, entitled "The Bombay Cotton Trade Associa-A series of rules were adopted, with the view of placing the trade on a more satisfactory footing, and an influential committee was appointed. The want of such a society has long been urgently felt, and the merchants are to be congratulated on deciding to follow the constant of the contract of the low the example of other ports in protecting their own interests. No one who has perused the reports of the numerous cotton suits in the High Court some time back can have failed to notice the extraordinary diversity of opinion which has been shown with regard to the lex loci in such matters, and it is satisfactory to know that such disputes are now likely to be done away with, especially in a time like the present, when it is more than ever necessary that the export trade of the country should be as untramelled as possible.

Bombay Gazette, Aug. 11.
THE NEW BISHOP.—Our new Bishop, [Dr. Mylne, seems determined to keep up our interest in matters concerning clerical disci-pline, and to make us, if possible, take part in the dispute now going on in the diocese of Colombo between Dr. Coplestone, the youthful Bishop of that diocese, and the aged missionaries of the Church Bishop of that diocese, and the aged missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. Dr. Mylne prepared last week a letter to his clergy in his retreat on the heights of Poona,—where, we may mention parenthetically, his Lordship is "coaching" a boating team for the forthcoming regatta, and we might add, at these Poona boat races a young lady usually acts as "coxswain" in each of the boats and may possibly be present at some of the "coachings"—and after the cessation of his riverside recreations the Bishop asked the clery to exercise their discretion as to the reading of this episcopal missive from the pulpit on Sunday awaning last. The letter was read, but much from the pulpit on Sunday evening last. The letter was read, but much surprise was felt that Dr. Mylne should have thus prominently noticed the dispute between the Colombo Bishop and some of the missionaries for, though Colombo diocese is under the Metropolitan of India, there is no immediate prospect of a similar occurrence in the Bombay diocese, and we are left to suppose that the Bishop is so jealous of his authority that he takes this the first opportunity to remind the clergy that he intends to maintain his rights, and will use them as Dr. Coplestone has done. From this point of view this letter has been issued without the exercise of proper discretion, as the Bishop will, probably, soon find out, if he tries to push matters, which he

seems not indisposed to do.—Bombay Gazette.

THE PALITANA RIOTS.—The long trial at Songhur in the Palitana State, in this Presidency, has at last terminated. The peculiarity about this trial is that Captain Hunter, the Assistant Political Agent in charge, was the judge and the Government agent who issued the orders for the advance of the troops and managed the whole business which ended in a serious riot and this prolonged investigation. A still more remarkable peculiarity about this case is that Bombay counsel was engaged by the prisoners who were tried, and a full short-hand report of every day's proceedings was taken and published in our columns. The trial has consequently assumed an importance which otherwise it certainly would not have had and can hardly fail to establish a precedent, so that in future the occurrence of important events and trials in the tributary or minor states and territories of native princes and chiefs will probably be reported in full in the English newspapers. Captain Hunter sat as judge, partly in his own cause, but he conducted the trial with fairness and discretion. He did not, however in his "finding" make any allusion to the remarks of Mr. Branson, the prisoners' counsel, on the causes of the disturbance, which Mr. Branson attributed to the want of discretion shown in the issuing of the Government orders; but perhaps that is not extraordinary as the orders in question were perhaps that is not extraordinary, as the orders in question were issued by Captain Hunter himself. The whole of the proceedings will now, we believe, go before the High Court of Bombay and the Bombay Government. There were twenty-six prisoners, who were all charged with rioting and murder in January last at the village of Timba in the Palitana State; one of these was sentenced to death, eleven were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for ten years, and the rest were discharged .- Bombay Gazette.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—After the examination of the witnesses in the case before Mr. Douglas Crawford at Haidarabad, Sind, in which Mr. Pope, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph, was accused of causing the death of Ibrahim, a camel-man in his service, had concluded, Mr. Crawford committed the accused for trial before the Judge of the Sessions Court, Karachi. After going through the evidence, Mr. Crawford said:—"I must hold that in this case by accused's own showing the provocation was voluntarily provoked by him, though as I do not believe that it was provoked as an excuse for doing harm to Ibrahim (for I do not think that in any case the accused would have anticipated that the abuse and any case the accused would have anticipated that the abuse and threatening gesture alleged by him was likely to provoke Ibrahim to assault him) I presume it (the provocation) would not come under exception 1, Section 300 I. P. C., and which is applicable to sections 334 and 335 I. P. C. I therefore charge accused with causing both hurt and grievous hurt on sudden provocation, in order that it may not be necessary for the Sessions Court to amend the charges supposing the Judge to take that view of the case. My reason for not disposing of the case myself is that the accused being a European British subject and considering the position has helds in the pean British subject, and considering the position he holds in the service of Government, I think that he should be tried by a higher tribunal than mine on a charge which if proved would make the passing of a sentence of imprisonment necessary. It having been represented to me that accused is in a very weak state of health, suffering from great mental prostration, and that delay in the disposal of this case must aggravate his symptoms, and a certificate of his symptoms having been shown to me, the genuineness of which I have no reason for questioning, I would strongly urge that application be made to the Suddur Court for a special Sessions to be held at the earliest possible date for the trial of this case."

THE DARBAR AT MASTANG.—The correspondent of the Bombay

Gasette writes:—Tidings having reached me at Jacobadad that there was about to be a grand Darbar at Mastang, I resolved to be present as I knew no officer in the force there would be able to give the public an account of the tumasha, owing to the strict injunctions received by them from the authorities to keep everything secret. I reached Mastang on the 10th July, and I managed to amuse myself until the 13th (when the Darbar took place), by picking up scraps of political information. On the evening of the 13th, hearing tomtoms beating, and seeing a general movement in the direction of Major Sandeman's camp, I emerged from my temporary abode in a garden by the Jalawan camp, and managed by a little bribery (the correct political expression, I believe, is bundobust) to find myself inside the Darbar tent, wedged between a servant of Major Sandeman's and an orderly of one of the officers belonging to the Sind Horse. I was, of course, disguised, but nearly betrayed myself by a strong English exclamation, when some highly-flavoured sepoy planted the stock of his gun on my big toe. The Khan at length arrived, and Major Sandeman opened the proceedings by reading the programme of the present Darbar, the most remarkable feature in the address being the number of times his own name was mentioned. The object of the Darbar I gathered was to read out the treaty between the Khan and Sirdars, and to ask them individually if they would swear on the Koran not to depart from the terms therein mentioned; moreover, dresses of honour were to bestowed by the Khan and Major Sandeman on various worthy men, after which a salute was to be fired to signify that the treaty was signed and settled. The treaty was in due course read in very hithflown language by the Munshi, and all went smoothly until the time arrived for presenting the dresses of honour. Between Gour

Khan and the Chief of the Bengal Zais, sat Ibrahim Khan, the younger brother of the murdered Nowrodeen (Chief of the Minguis). When he was asked to put on the dress of honour, he obguis). When he was asked to put on the dress of honour, he obstinately refused, saying that he would keep it for Shukar Khan, the infant son of Nowrodeen, whose guardian he is. Ibrahim Khan was evidently ill at ease, and it was at once clear that he had not yet forgiven the Khan for the murder of his brother. I noticed the Chief of the Bungul Zais and Gour Khan smiling and exchanging glances at intervals, the mutlub of which seemed to be that they looked upon the whole affair as a farce that had been enacted very often before in Beloochistan; however, we must look to the result. If Major Sandeman, by sheer policy and without troops, can manage to keep Beloochistan quiet, as he said he could do, all praise is due to him, but should troops be found necessary to carry out his bundobust, then the public and the Government, I fancy, will begin to think less of his political powers as a politician. To prejudge, to think less of his political powers as a politician. To prejudge, however, the result of the mission is unfair, and I think that a great many of the letters that have appeared on both sides of the question were quite uncalled for, and in very bad taste; but the Punjabees are mostly to blame, as Major Sandeman's partisans commenced the paper warfare by a violent letter in the *Pioneer*, dated, I think, 23rd April. The injam being finished, the Khan will shortly return to Khelat, accompanied by Major Sandeman's powerful escort, and I hear that the troops return to their respective quarters about the end of September. To return now would be very hard lines on the sepoys, as the heat in Kutchee is terrible. There is also a rumour that the Khan will accompany the Sind troops to Jacobabad, in order to meet Lord Lytton in the cold weather. permanent occupation of the country by troops has, I hear, almost been determined on by Government.

# Shipping.

ABRIVALS.

Aug. 11. Strs. Commilla, Bussorah; Orissa, Hong Kong.—13. Strs. Canara, Calcutta; Akola, Kurrachee.—15. Strs. Arago, Newcastle; Deccan, Southampton; and Australia, Genoa. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—

Mr. J. Picken, Mr. Grandy, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. J. Moon, R.N., Capt. G. A. Alexander, Mr. Adams, and Dr. Shirreff. From Gibraltar.—Mr. A. M. DeMello. From Venice.—Mr. J. N. Reid, Mrs. Gray, and Capt. Killour. From Beindist.—Colonel Schneider, Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. McMillan, Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. W. Black, Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. R. Foley, Lieut. Orpen, and Col. W. C. Anderson. From Adem.—Mr. W. H. Goode.

DEPARTURES.

ADEM.—Mr. W. H. Goode.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11. Strs. 'Nepaul, Southampton; and Clive, Kurrachee; Hampden, Calcutta.—12. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; Trait D'Unon, Mauritius; str. Strathleven, Liverpool, via Canal.—14. Astracana, Calcutta.—15. Norwood, Elephant Point.—16. Str. Commilla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—17. Glenlyon, Rangoon; str. Ava, Canal Calcutta. PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepaul.—From Bombay.—For Brindisi.—Mr.

A. R. Birke and Mr. R. Branson. For Venice.—Mr. A. H. Unwin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr.

W. Wearing, Mr. T. Hayes, Mr. J. Ledingham, Mrs. Banner, and Dr. Shipton.

For Brindisi.—Mr. G. H. Howe, Col. J. F. MacAndrew, Mr. R. Muir, and Mr.

Quilty. For Venice.—Mr. W. F. McDonnell.

# Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 18, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

... House Rate 118 EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ...
6 ditto ditto ... ...
5 ditto ditto ... ... ... 1s. 8d. ... 1s. 8 3-16d. Credit Bilts. ... 1s. 7\d. Docta. BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

106 3500 1400 Rs. 675 xd, Rs. 1100 1330 3 pm, Rs. 1220 2525 per share 300 Rs. 3206 Rs. 1050 Rs. 700 per share 1100 per share old Rs. 1625 680 per share

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3, 10s. Seeds, £2, 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2, 10s. Seeds, £2.

# Ceylon.

ECCLESIASTICAL. — The Rev. Mr. Bacon, the Warden of St. Thomas's College, we regret to state, is much indisposed, and is obliged to proceed to England on short leave. He leaves by the M.M. steamer which takes the present mail, with the best wishes of his many friends for a safe return in renewed health and vigour. It is to his zeal and indefatigable labours the present flourishing condition of the above institution is mainly due.—Ceylon Times, Aug. 5.

COST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RECEPTION.—By a statement just made public it appears that the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales cost the Colonial Treasury Rs. 110,041. A large portion of this amount was for keep and cost of freight of horses and carriages, viz., Rs. 44,000. For the ball room Rs. 56,555 were expended, and Rs.13,554 for the Kraal. Illuminations cost Rs.8,453 and the ball

ILLNESS OF MR. STEELE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Steele is so seriously indisposed that his medical adviser considers it absolutely necessary he shall leave for Europe by the next P. and O. steamer. This unfortunate change of arrangements will leave a temporary vacancy in the Colombo Customs, for which we believe Mr. Paterson is a candidate, with a good prospect of success, as well up amongst the seniors, who will of course expect the promotion. The Assistant Agency of Hambantotta will, it is said, be filled by Mr. Atherton, removed from Ratnapura.

LOTTERIES IN CEYLON.—It is singular, writes the Delhi Gazette, that while such vigorous efforts are being made to put down Derby lotteries, another species of gambling, yelept "Wheels of Fortune," should proceed unchecked. The latest instance we read of comes from Ceylon, where "a Professor Sloman" succeeds in selling tights of the right to jaranter willows the processor of the professor of the ticket after ticket to ignorant villagers at a rupee each, giving in return such valuables as a tooth-brush, a three-penny comb, or a packet of fifteen envelopes. The correspondent of a Ceylon paper mentions, as a significant fact, that the police inspectors who attend the drawings invariably draw prizes worth Rs. 10 or more.

RETIREMENT OF Mr. SWAN.—It is, we understand, arranged that Mr. Swan, who has been for some time in rather indifferent health through over-work, shall retire on a pension, being succeeded by Mr. O'Brien as Assistant Colonial Secretary. We need scarcely say how much his familiar form and features will be missed at the Council table, and at the old seat in the Colonial Secretary's Office. By ourselves he will be long remembered as at all times ready to afford us all the information that could fairly be given. To the Government the loss of his services cannot fail to be severely felt, and although the gentleman who succeeds him is gifted with all those qualities which essentially fit him for the appointment, he is necessarily wanting in the stores of traditional lore which many years of experience alone can supply, and which the retiring official possessed in an eminent degree.—Ceylon Times.

RAILWAYS.—Our railway extension question is still under consideration by the Executive and Railway Commission, and, if we may believe what we hear, some time longer must elapse before the survey can be said to be sufficiently advanced to go forward to the Secretary of State. The Morotuwa Railway contractors are pushing on the work quietly and satisfactorily beyond Mount Lavinia, at a spot where the foundations of a rather large bridge are now well advanced. No land has been as yet taken over at the other and advanced. No land has been as yet taken over at the other end, and no steps will be taken in the matter until the new Ordinanco has come into operation, when the progress of the remainder of the work will be very rapid. The continuation of the line to Panadura will be undertaken by the railway engineer, as the work will consist of little more than ballasting and laying down of the sleepers and rails. From Panadura onwards to Caltura the work will be placed in the hands of contractors. In consequence of continual heavy rains up-country, mishaps have occurred on the Nawalapitiya branch of the railway, causing some inconvenience by the interrup-tion of traffic between Gampola and Nawalapitiya; they include the sinking of an embankment on this side of the fourteenth mile, on sidelong ground, and a smaller slip at the fifteenth mile. Until yesterday trains have not run since the accident occurred, as the passengers, had they been transferred, would have had to walk round a distance of three miles in mud and rain. The Mahavilleganga has not been so high as now since 1872.—Ceylon Times, Aug. 5.



### Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India, Aug. 12.)

BAILLY, R. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Agradiv., Military Works, during the abs. on priv. leave of Lieut. S.C.

Turner, R.E.

Bell, J. R., exec. engr., Bahawalpur div., Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. to the Sutlej Bridge div.

BENTINCK, Baron J., supernum. asst. comr., to be asst. comr. of the 4th

grade, v. Mr. Weidemann.

BIENEY, Major J., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is tempy. prom. to suptg. engr., 3rd grade, from July 10, v. Major Falconnet, R.E., on furl., and app. as a tempy. arrangement to the charge of the 7th circle of Military Works, in addition to his own duty.

DALEYMPLE, Capt. R. G. E., reverted to his substantive appt. of boundary

settlement officer, Bhopal, from July 3, on which date he was relieved of the charge of the office of polit. agent at Bhopal by Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B.

ELSTON, J., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Shujabad to the Bahawalpur div.

EKSTEIN, W. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, took over charge of the Fyzabad div., mil. works, from Mr. E. LeLievre, exec. engr., on the 31st ult. GIBBS—WHITE.—Capt. G. R. Gibbs, asst. to chief engr., Central India, apptd to offic. as exec. engr., Bundelound-road div., was relieved by Mr. H. F. White, exec. engr., 2nd grade, of the charge of that div. on July 15, and rejoined his substantive appt. on the 20th idem.

July 15, and rejoined his substantive appt. on the 20th idem.

Gray. —Under the provisions of Section 27 of Act X. of 1872, Lieut. M.

A. Gray, offic. asst. comr., Assam, is invested with the power to ty summarily all offences specified in Section 222 of the said Act.

Harris, Major H. W., Bombay S.C., to be asst. canton mag., Mhow, from the date of assuming charge, v. Major Strong, on furl.

Hyslor, Lieut. R. M., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, and tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, N.W. Provs. irrigation, is transfd. to the mil. works branch.

Inglis, Hon. J. F. D., c.s.i., received charge of the office of chief comr. of Oudh from Sir G. Couper, Bart., c.B., on the 26th ult.

Nelson, R. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr., Neemuch div., during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. C. E. Gael.

Salmond, J. M., tempy. asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is permanently appointed to the P.W.D., from July 21, 1875.

July 21, 1875.
Scott, Lieut. D. A., R. E., who has been app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Caloutta,

joined his appt. on Aug. 7.

Weidemann, G. E. L., O.S., asst. comr. of the 4th grade. in British Bgr. mah, to be asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, from Jan. 28 last, v. Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, C.S., app. to be junior secy. to the chief comr. of British

Burmah. YATE.—From the date on which Framjee Bhikajee resumes charge of his duties at Banswarra, Lieut. C. E. Yate reverts from officg. political asst., 2nd class, to officg. political asst., 3nd class.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 9.)
The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to app. Mr. W. D. Blyth, asst. mag. and coll., to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under his Honour's control.

Rev. A. C. Pearson is app. to act tempy. as senior chaplain of St. John's

Church from July 17.

The services of the Rev. A. C. Pearson are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., from Aug. 5.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., officg. Principal of the Hooghly College, is app. to be a member of the dist. school committee of Hooghly and Hossal.

Mr. J. Behrendt, asst. professor of the Dacca College, is app. to be a member of the Dacca Madrissa Committee.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Aug. 5.)
Mr. M. King, officg. exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, is app. to be a spe-

cial mag.

Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, dist. supt. of police, to offic. as mag. and coll,
Bulandshahr, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Turner.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, mag. and coll., Allahabad, to offic. as inspr. gen. of registration and comr. of excise and stamps, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. S. Halsey.

tation of Mr. W. S. Halsey.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, joint mag., 1st grade, Gorakhpur, to hold charge of
the Kassia sub div., during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Hudson.

Mr. A. M. Markham, settlement officer, 3rd grade, to office as mag. and
coll., Allahabad, during the deputation of Mr. J. C. Bobertson.

Mr. C. W. Mellor, office, joint mag., 1st grade, to office as mag. and coll.,
Skabjahanpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. G. Curria.

Mr. C. F. Hall, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic as mag. and coll., Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Young.

Rev. T. W. Robberds, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to be chaplain of Allahabad canton-

ments, from the date of taking charge.

The services of Surg. major A. Garden are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Home Dept.; Surg. major A. H. Hilson to be a civil surg., 2nd class, N.W.P., from the date of his ceasing to be civil surg. of Naini Tal.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. J. Shetz, civil surg., Fatehpur, Surg. G. C. Hall to be a civil surg., 2nd class, from June 22.

Mr. W. E. Neale, settlement officer, Hamirpur, is app. to be a special

mag.

The services of the Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, are placed tempy, at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, from Aug. 1, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, will tempy. offic. for Mr.

Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. eng., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Bulandshahr dist. to the Roorkee sub div., Saharanpur dist., Meerut Provincial div. Mr. F. C. Black and Mr. C. L. Bickers, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Hamirpur dist., Allahabad Provincial div., on June 26.

Provincial div., on June 20.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Aug. 12.)

Mr. E. S. Robertson, officg. mag. and coll., Basti, to offic as mag. and coll., Moradabad, during the deputation of Mr. E. Colvin.

Mr. P. B. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, has been app. to

offic. in the first grade from May 10.

The services of Mr. W. S. Halsey, inspr. gen. of registration and comr. of excise and stamps, N.W.P., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The services of Mr. E. S. Symes, asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, are

placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr., 1st grade, will offic. as dist. engr. of Saharanpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sprenger.

Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., 8rd grade, is posted to the Mirzapur district, Benares Provincial div., which he joined on the 7th ult. Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., and Mr. T. E. Heaford, exec. engrs., 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the office of engr.-in-chief, Light Provincial Railways, and ex officio asst. sec. to this Govt., in the railway branch, on the 26th ult.

The following changes are made in the staff of the Thomason Civil En-

gineering College, consequent on the departure on leave of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., June 28:—
Lieut. D. Gregson, R.E., 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. principal; Lieut. S. M.M. Maycock, R.E., 3rd asst., to offic. as 2nd asst. principal; and Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., to offic. as 3rd asst. principal, from June 25.

Mr. W. Willcocks, asst. engr. and personal asst. to suptg. engr., 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on April 6, 1874, and the Departmental Standard test on June 7

Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., asst. engr., Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal returned on July 25 from the special leave granted him.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 3.)

H.H. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to sanction the following proms. in the engr. estab. of the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the date specified:

Major R. Home, R.E., Sirhind Canal Circle, suptg. engr., 2nd grade,

prom. temp. to suptg. engr., 1st grade, with effect from forenoon of June 12, v. Col. Brownlow, suptg. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the N.W. Provs. Col. J. Fulton, R.A., Western Jumna Canal Circle, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, prom. tempt to suptg. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from the fore. noon of June 12, v. Col. Brownlow, suptg. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the N.W. Provs.

The Punjab Govt. have no further need of the services of Mr. R. Marshall, clerk, 4th class, 2nd grade, on probation, attached to the office of

suptg. engr., Bari Doab Canal Circle, after July 31.

Mr. E. C. Palmer, exec. engr., special survey div., is transfd. tempy. to the 2nd div., Bari Doab Canal, and is apptd to offic. as exec. engr. of that div. during the absence on privilege leave of Capt. R. H. Palmer. Mr. Palmer took over charge of the div. on the afternoon of July 3.

Mr. G. M. B. Field, asst. engr., 2nd grade, officd. as exec. engr. of the 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal, from June 29 to July 7, both days in-

clusive.

Lient. S. L. Jacob, exec. engr., special works div., Bari Doab Canal, took over charge of the 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal, from Mr. Field, on the afternoon of July 7, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. Daniell, asst. engr., is appted to offic. as exec. engr., Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, during the absence of Mr. Heath.

Mr. S. Preston, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd from the 3rd div., which he left on the afternoon of June 30, to the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal,

which he joined on the afternoon of the same date.

Mr. H. V. S. Baker, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 3rd div.
to the lat div., Sirhind Canal. He left the former div. on the afternoon of June 28, and joined the latter at the same time.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 12.)
MONEY, Lieut. G. E., 16th lancers, 1st wing subalt. 1st Royal Central India Horse, is admitted to the staff corps from March 12, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

Oswald.—The services of Surg. major H. B. Oswald, M.D., surg. of the Mysore Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George, in the Military Dept., from Aug. 15.

School of Gunnery, Shoesuryness.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the

School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz:—
Capt. O. F. LeMottee, B batty. 8th brig., R.A.; Lieuts. F. M. Robinson, C batty. C brig., R.H.A.; J. P. Freeth, G batty. 11th brig., R.A.;
A. J. Dunnage, E batty. C brig., R.H.A.; G. B. N. Martin, D batty. C brig., R.H.A.; D. M. D. Waterfield, B batty. 8th brig., R.A.; and G. R. Price, A batty. 8th brig., R.A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the depy. adjt. gen., Royal

Artillery, Horse Guards, before Jan. 1.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, July 29 to Aug. 7.)

BOILEAU, Ment. T. S., 54th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 44th N.I, on prob., dated July 22.

CAMERON, Major A. S., v.c., 25th foot, is perm. to resign his app. as chief garrison instr. at Umballa, and to proceed to England, reporting himself to the Horse Guards on arrival.

CLEMENTI, Capt. M., staff corps, app. a dep. judge advocate on the Estab., is posted to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle.

Daly.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 26, app. Lieut. H. L. Daly to be interp. 15th hussars, during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Sewell.
 Hadow, Lieut. R. C., 55th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

officg. 1st wing subalt. 2nd Goorkhas, on prob., dated July 26. Нодражовти, Lieut. col. G. W., Bengal inf., is transfd. for gen. duty, at

his own request, from Sialkot to Benares, and will join at the latter station on the expiration of his leave.
RICHARDSON.—Regtf. order coufd., dated July 12, app. Capt. W. S.

Richardson to offic. as interpreter to 1-25th foot, as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. C. C. W. Dandridge, app. offic. musketry instructor, no other qualified officer being available.

SEAGRIM, Major A., dep. judge advocate, is transf., at his own request, from the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle, to the Peshawar and

Rawal Pindi Circle. Wilson, Lieut. W. B., offic. 1st squad. subalt., 12th Bengal cav., to coutinue to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Ford, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major D. S. Pemberton, R.A., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere and the hills in its vicinity, on private affairs. Col. S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, 73rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. F. M. Baker to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, staff corps, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, to Simla, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. B. R. Wilson, 13th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for affairs. Lieut. B. R. Wilson, 13th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, and thence to England, pending the publication in India of his transfer to the 4th dragoon guards. Lieut. col. J. Kelly, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. D. A. W. Thuillier, 1-8th foot, to Calcutta, from Aug. 12 to Dec. 12, to study the native languages. Paymaster A. W. M'Kenzie, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. R. Chalmers, staff corps, to remain at Simla, from Aug. 3 to Oct. 15, in extension. Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, gen. list infantry, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Surg. J. Prendergast, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. F. Howard, R.H.A., to Murree, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. J. R. Povah, 2-1st foot, to Mussoorie, from July 15 to Nov. 30 next, on private affairs. Paymaster J. J. Bailey, 1-3rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. E. Burrell, 85th foot, to remain at Simla, from July 22 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. col. E. Dandridge, staff corps, to Dalhousie, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. E. S. Neave, staff corps, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to Europe, on urgent private affairs. Major R. W. Sartorius, v.c., c.m.g., late 72nd N.I., to Simla, from April 21 to June 26, and from June 29 to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

W. Sartorius, v.C., C.M.G., late 72nd N.I., to Simia, from April 21 to June 26, and from June 29 to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. H. Hudson, joint mag. and deputy collector, in charge of the Kassia sub division, privilege leave for three months, from July 29. Mr. R., G. Currie, magistrate and collector. She history are month and twenty daws. leave for three months, from July 29. Mr. R., G. Currie, magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from July 24. Mr. J. C. Ellis, civil surgeon, Etah, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 15. Mr. W. F. Heath, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Archæological division, privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. J. Hall, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Meerut district, Meerut Provincial division, privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. Moore, deputy examiner of accounts, temporarily attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 1. Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Madras staff corpe, asst. military accountant, for two years, on private affairs. Mr. H. J. R. effect from Aug. 1. Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Madras staff corps, asst. military accountant, for two years, on private affairs. Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, assistant examiner, let grade (temporary rank), attached to the office of the accountant general, P.W. Department, privilege leave for one month, from July 28. Rev. J. B. Morewood, chaplain of Morar, for two months, from the 1st inst. Capt. M. Tweedie, district superintendent of police, Sitapore, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. W. B. Carter, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, for two months, in extension. Mr. P. T. Large, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Ravi division, privilege leave for two months, from July 24. Mr. L. Heath, executive engineer, Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Aug. 1, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Doyle from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Doyle Smithe, executive engineer, 3rd division, Bari Doab Canal, privilege

leave for six months, with effect from June 29. Mr. K. N. Mukerjee, clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, attached to the Special Works division, Bari Doab Canal Circle, privilege leave for seventy-six days, with effect from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. Auley, district superintendent of police, Kamrup, privilege leave for three months, from the 17th inst. Mr. J. Slane, 1st class apothecary, civil medical officer of Goalpara, for four months, in extension. Capt. T. H. Lewin, B.S.C., deputy commissioner, Cooch Behar, for six months, in extension. Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, assistant superintendent of police, for six months, in extension. Mr. J. C. Shaw, asst. sub deputy opium agent, Mirzapore, for three mouths, from Aug. 1. Surg. major A. P. Tomkyns, superintendent Central and District Jails, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 1. Mr. R. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Allahabad, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from July 19. Mr. W. M. Tidy, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Saharanpur, privilege leave for two months, from July 24. The Rev. J. F. Scobell, chaplain of Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, from July 10. Mr. R. Quin, extra assistant commissioner of Kumaon, for six months. Mr. A. Sprenger, executive engineer, 4th grade, Saharanpur district, Meerut provincial division, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, from Aug. 15. Mr. H. F. White, executive engineer, 2nd grade, returned on July 15 from three months privilege leave granted to him. Mr. C. E. Guel, executive engineer, 4th grade, Neemuch division, Central India, has been granted three months' privilege leave from July 18. Mr. A. D. Goodfellow, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, returned on July 21 from three months' leave to study the language granted to him. Mr. G. H. Cooke, months' leave to study the language granted to him. Mr. G. H. Cooke, assistant superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, has been granted leave of absence for three months from Aug. 10, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Holker State Railway, on special duty at Calcutta, is granted furlough for two years from Aug. 17. The following order issued by the Resident at Haidarabad is confirmed:—No. 204, dated July 13, granting Surg. J. F. Sargent, Madras medical department, in medical charge, 5th infantry, Haidarabad contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W. dept., has reported his return from Eugland. Capt. A. C. Padday, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Lahor division, military works, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-six days from Aug. 14. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt. M. M. Bowie, officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, under orders for Chanda, from June

### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT:

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

1.

(Fart St. George Gazette, Aug. 15.)

BOILEAU, E. H., probaty. asst. in the Forests Dept., to be in charge of the Forests of the Bhudrachellam and Rakapully Taluqs in the Goda. very district.

DAVIDSON, R., dist. and sess. judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge

of the office to the Sheristadar of the Court on the 31st ult.

Hughes, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Tinnevelly dist., to act as dist. engr.,

Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Grant on priv. leave. LYON, H., asst. engr., 1st grade, having reported his return from furl. on the 6th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on

March 9 is cancelled. Rowe, Rev. A. P. R., chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as chaplain of Fort St. George during the abs. of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Sayers on priv. leave,

or until further orders.

SNAITH, J. F., to act as dist. and sess. judge of Tinnevelly during the abs. of Mr. F. C. Carr on priv. leave, or until further orders—to join

VIBERT—THOMPSON.—Major H. M. Vibert, dist. engr., Bangalore, and Major R. Thompson, dist. engr., Presy., are permitted to exchange duties for four months, from Oct. 15.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 8.)

GRADY.—The services of Capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from Aug. 1.

HEYSHAM, Lieut. col. B. F., is app. dep. asst. comy. gen., having returned from Bellary on Aug. 1, from the priv. leave granted to him.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER.IN.CHIEF. (Head Quarters, Octacamund, July 24.)

BARNES.—Order confd., dated March 25, by Major C. H. Bernes, R.H.A., comdg. detachment from Bombay to Madras, app. Lieut. H. Caddell, 89th (P.V.) regt., to act as adjt. to a draft proceeding from Bombay

to Madras.

CROKER.—Order confd., dated Jan. 1, by officer comdg. 1.21st fus., app. Lieut. J. Croker, asst. instr. of muskety to the regt., from Jan. 2, v. Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, resigned.

SMITH.—Order confd., dated June 14, by the officer comdg. 89th (P.V.) regt., app. Lieut. G. O. Smith, acting instr. of musketry to the regt., from June 14, v. Lieut. H. Caddell, prom.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Aug. 12.)

FINLAY.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Col. G. C. Finlay, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 17th regt. N.L; arrived at Madras Aug. 9.

MEADE, Lieut. M. J., 89th foot, will join and do duty with 2-16th foot.

at Secunderabad, at the expiration of his present leave.

ROBERTS, Major R. S., staff corps, is apptd. to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Nagpore force, during the absence on furl. of Capt. Kenny.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. - The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting oil lector and magistrate of Madura, furlough to Europe on private affairs for fifteen months, from or after Sept. 1. Mr. H. Stanbrough, coroner of Madura, privilege leave for one month, from or after Aug. 12. Capit. A. C. Smith, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Chingleput district, privilege leave for eight days, from Aug. 10. Mr. A. H. Garrett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tanjore district, for two months. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted to the Rev. J. B. Sayers, LLD., chaplain of Fort St. George, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 11, or from date of departure from his station.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. P. S. Marindin, Royal lations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. P. S. Marindin, Royal (Madras) engrs., executive engineer, N.W. Provinces, for one year and three months, on private affairs, and nine months, on medical certificate, embarking from Bombay. Major F. J. Rivers, staff corps, for one year, one month, and twenty-two days, on private affairs. Lient. col. J. W. W. Osborne, c.s., staff corps, political agent, Bhopal, for one year, on private affairs. Major G. M. Bowie, staff corps, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Patna, officiating inspector general of jails, Lower Provinces, for one year, on private affairs. Lient. col. A. T. Scarle, of the staff corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, privilege leave for sixty days. from Aug. 8. or date of departure. privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug. 8, or date of departure.

# Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 10.)
BARTHOLOMEW, major, dist. supt. of police, Sattara, is app. a member of the Sattara dist. local fund committee.

CRAWLET-BOEVET, A. W., asst. coll., Khandesh, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAMILTON, W. R., is app. a member of the municipality for the Town of Nasik, v. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, transfd.

HAYDON, Lieut. W. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the execusive engr., Surat and Broach, from Mr. W. S. Howard on July 24.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Ang. 17.)

Boswell, H. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s covenanted civil service on the Bombay estab. from Oct. 12.

Dalzell, A., resumed charge of his appointment of asst. supt., Guzerat Survey, on Aug. 7.

Survey, on Aug. 7.

Jacone, H. E., is app. to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar on the departure of Mr. Boswell.

Kennedy, H., delivered over, and Mr. H. F. Silcock received charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Kaladgi, on 31st ult.

Lye, the Ven. Archdeacon C. H., M.A., is app. to act as senior chaplain at the Presidency during the absence of the Rev. W. Maule.

POLLEN, A. D., to act as dist. judge of Ratnagiri during Mr. Wedderburs's absence.

Webb, W., assumed charge of the office of prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of H.M.'s Court of Judicature, Bombay, on

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned mags. of the 1st class, in the dist. of Kanara, to be mags. in charge of the divs. of that dist. mentioned against their names :

Mr. J. K. Spence.—Sirsi div., including the talukas of Coompta, Sirsi, Siddapur, and Yellapur.

Mr. J. Monteath-Karwar div., including the talukas of Karwar and

Supa.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the following apptamade by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judica.

Mr. A. K. Oliver to be an additional dep. registrar of the High Court from July 1, during the continuance of the Fourth Court.

Mr. Limji N. Banaji to act for Mr. L. A. Watkins as dep. registrar dur-

ing such period.

Mr. F. H. Brito to act for Mr. Limji N. Banaji as head asst. to the pro-

thonotary for the like period.

SIND COMMISSION.

The following apps. have been made in the Sind Commission, from the date of Mr. Tyndall's departure on three months' priv. leave:

Mr. H. E. Watson to act as 1st class dep. coll.

Mr. R. M. Lambert to act as 2nd class dep. coll.

Rao Bahadur Dewan Parumal to act as 3rd class dep. coll.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 16.) MCNEILL, Capt., is confd. in the appt. of brigade major, Sind Frontier Force, from April 22.

LLOYD—BURNETT.—Major R. M. Lloyd, staff corps, office, brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Major Ross, whose tenure of office expired on the 7th inst.; and Capt. and Brevet major C. J. Burnett, 15th foot, to offic. as brigade major.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 5 to 9.)

CHAPMAN, Lieut. col. J. F., wing officer 25th N.L.I., to office as 2nd in com. 10th N.L.I., v. Lieut. col. Pierce, on furl.

DOWNING—GREEN.—Lieut. D. F. Downing, 4th brig., has been attached to the depot brig. R.A., for duty, until the ensuing trooping season. Lieut. col. Green is posted to the Poona div.

JAMESON, Major C., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 25th N.L.I., v.

Lieut. col. Chapman.

MONTEITH.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appt.:—2nd Sind Horse—Lieut. J. Monteith, 72nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on prob., v. Lieut. Mackenzie, officg. as 3rd squad. officer.

NUTHALL -BLAKENEY-WATTS.—Col. T. Nuthall, 2nd in comd. 22nd N.I., to be comdt., and Lieut. col. W. Blakeney, wing officer, to be 2nd in comd., in succession to Col. Jacob, retired. Major J. G. Watts, staff

corps, to be wing officer, v. Blakeney.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Aug 16.)

HUGHES.—Regtl. order confil., dated July 31, app. Lieut. E. A. Hughes to act as interp. to the 1st batt. 2nd foot, from June 4, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. Chickester.

PECKHAM-ROGERS.-Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, app. Lieut. T. H. Peckham to act as paymr., 3rd hussars, during the absence on leave of Paymr. F. W. Lukin. Regtl. order, dated July 3, app. Lieut. G. E. Rogers, musketry instr. to the regt., v. Capt. Nettles, proceeded on leave.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. col. I. F., wing officer 25th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in

COM., v. Col. Fairbrother.

FAIRBROTHER, Col. J., 2nd in com. 25th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 22nd N.I., during the absence of Col. Nuttall, or until further orders.

Jones, Capt. W. H. D., to retain the app. of 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd regt.

L.C., on prom., dated July 26.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported (July 8) to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required exami-

nation in the following languages: Hindustani, Higher Standard.—Lieut. H. O. Selby, R.E.

Lower Standard.-Bombardier G. Nutty, 6th brig. R.A., and Private T. Stirmey, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Guzerathi.-Sub conductor G. Young, commissariat dept.

The undermentioned gentlemen are reported to have passed the required examination in Arabic :-

Surg. A. S. G. Jayakar, civil surg., Muscat, Indian med. dep. Surg. S. M. Salaman, M.D., passed on May 2 last, an examination in the Sindhi language, according to the test for medical officers in civil employ.

5TH REGIMENT NATIVE (LIGHT) INFANTRY.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Col. F. Roome, 2nd in com. (offic. comdt., grendrs.), to be comdt.;
Lieut. col. A. A. Des Vause, wing officer, to be 2nd in com.; and Lieut.
col. B. A. C. Hunt to be wing officer, in succession to Col. Taylor, who vacates on succeeding Col. Mowanee.

Lieut. col. Hunt to continue to offic, as 2nd in com., and Lieut. col. Chambers as wing officer, during the absence of Lieut. col. Des Vœux, or until further orders.

Capt. R. Hennell, gen. list, to be 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Hartigan; Capt. Hennell will continue to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 5th N.I., until relieved.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts.:

2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. A. Pringle, 56th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on prob., v. Lieut. Jones, on furl. 1st Regt. N.I.—Col. T. S. Warden, S.C., to offic. as comdt. during the

absence of Col. Walker on furl.

3rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Clements, officg. comdt. 22nd N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Col. Bowen, retired. Lieut. col. Clements to continue to

offic. as comdt. 22nd N.I. until relieved.

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, 66th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing snb., on prob.

26th Regt. N.I.—Major J. C. Moray, officg. wing efficer, to be wing

officer, v. Lieut. col. Green.

BEWARD FOR SERVICE.

H.E. the C. in C. has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay unattached list the medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity:—

Sergt. M. O'Dea, P.W. Dept.

#### COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

The following orders are confirmed:—
56th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated July 26, appg. the following officers a Committee of Paymastership:

Major F. C. Hill, President; Capt. A. Greenland, and Qrmr. C. V. Leech, members.

Ormr. Leech to perform the duties of paymr. on the responsibility

Regtl. order, dated July 26, app. Lieut. H. G. W. Ford to act as qrmr. during the time Qrmr. Lynch is officg. as paymr.
68th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated July 26, app. Capt. L. Boldon to per-

form the duties of paymr., on the responsibility of Paymr. Heatly, during the absence of the latter, from May 1.

EXCISE EXAMINATIONS.—The following Custom-house employes have passed the Departmental Examination which was held at the Bombay Custom-house on July 28 and 31:—J. B. Fernandes, Gopal Vishnoo,

H. D. Rodrigues, Mahadeo Bhikajee, and Marshal Leao.

OFFICIAL UNIFORMS.—The Bombay Official Gazette notifies that it has been decided by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that the Judge Advocate General and the Deputy Judge Advocate General should wear the uniform of Deputy Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, respectively, but without the shoulder belt and telescope case.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. W. Barry, C.B., 4th brig. R.A., from Aug. 8 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. D. A. Campbell, 108th foot, to remain at Bombay, from Sept. 10 to Nov. 20, in extension, to study the native language. Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes, Rifle Brigade 4th battalion, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. R. A. C. Huut, Bombay Infantry, wing officer,

of emarkation. Lieut. col. R. A. C. Hult, Bombay Infantry, wing omcer, 5th N.L.I., for two years from date of departure in Oct. next.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 14. Mr. R. C. Wroughton, district forest officer, Nasik and Peint, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 1 next. Khan Saheb M. Nanavati, subordinate judge of Shirpur, in the Khandesh district, privilege leave for two months, from July 12. Capt. T. M. Ward, assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, privilege leave for thirteen days, from July 3 to July 15. Rev. W. Maule, LL.B., chaplain of St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 11. Mr. C. E. Lawson, C.S., asst. coll. of Kaladgi, for eight months, from April 24; he has also been allowed subsidiary leave from the 19th idem. Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery, for two months and a half, from Sept. 2. Mr. H. B. Boswell, subsidiary leave for one month, previous to retirement. Mr. W. K. Thynne, conservator of the port, Aden, for two years, from Sept. 10. Mr. W. Wedderburn, district judge of Ratnagiri, privilege leave for one month. Surg. P. Smith has furlough, from date of availing himself of it, pending his resignation of the service being accepted.

# War Office.

# CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 5.

8th Foot.—Capt. T. G. Crawley, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. W. H. Thomas, retired on half-pay; May 31. Lieut. A. A. Ruck to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. F. J. Whalley, app. adjt.; Sept. 6. 10th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Southey to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. E. A. Tuck,

dec.; Aug. 14.

15th Foot.-Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Grierson retires upon halfpay; Sept. 6. 16th Foot.—

pay; Sept. 6.

16th Foot.—Capt. R. W. M. Wetherell to be major, v. C. Goodwin, dec.; Lieut. H. H. N. Martin to be capt., v. Wetherell; June 22.

17th Foot.—Capt. D. Beaumont, from half-pay, late 80th foot, to be capt., v. R. F. Bros, retired on half-pay; Sept. 6.

60th Foot.—Capt. F. H. A. Hamilton to be major, v. G. C. Kelly, retired upon half-pay; Lieut. A. F. Mitchell-Innes to be capt., v. Hamilton; Aug. 12. Sub lieut. L. W. G. Butler, from the 6th foot, to be sub lieut. in succession to Lieut. A. F. H. Mitchell-Innes, prom.; Sant. 6. Sept. 6.

62nd Foot.—Lient. H. Jones to be capt., v. J. M. Theobald, dec.

Feb. 7.

89th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Penton to be lieut. col., v. E. B. Thorp, retired on full pay; Capt and Brevet major B. S. Robinson to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Penton; Lieut. J. Cuthbert to be capt., v. Brevet major Robinson; Aug. 12.

The undermentioned lieuts. from the Militia to be lieuts. in the fol-

lowing regiments:

25th Foot.-L. Gordon, from the 1st Devon Militia, v. C. L. M. Dampier, retired; Sept. 6.
43rd Foot.—R. W. Porter, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, in suc-

cession to Sub lieut. H. A. Littledale, transfd. to the 45th foot; Sept. 6. 69th Foot.—J. C. Reynolds, from the Antrim Militia, in succession to Sub lieut. A. L. M. Napier, transfd. to the Grenadier Guards; Sept. 6. 92nd Foot.—R. A. Grant, from the Highland Light Infantry Militia, v.

E. B. J. Vaughan, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Sept. 6.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Surg. gen. J. McG. Grant, M.D., to be surg. gen., v. R. C. Elliot, c.B., retired upon half pny; Surg. major C. D. Madden to be dep. surg.

gen., v. J. M'G. Grant, M.D.; June 28.
Surg. J. Creed, from half-pay, to be surg; Sept. 6.
The first Christian name of Dep. Surg. gen. N. H. Stewart is Neil,

and not Niel, as stated in the Gazette of Aug. 11. BREVET.

Major T. P. Harrison, 107th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. on retiring upon a pension; Sept. 6.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. A. Ross, 17th foot, to have the hon. rank of major; July 17.

The undermentioned officers to have the hon. rank of col., on retiing upon pensions, Sept. 6:-

21 1

Lieut. col. R. Baring, half-pay, late 19th hussars; Lieut. col. W. C. S. Clarke, half-pay, late 21st hussars.

MEMORANDA.

Surg. major R. R. Scott, half-pay, has been perm. to commute his

retired allowance; Aug. 14.

The undermentioned officers to retire upon pensions, Sept. 6:—
Lieut. col. R. Baring, half-pay, late 19th hussars; Lieut. col. W. C. S. Clarke, half-pay, late 21st hussars.

# Births, Marriages, and Meaths.

Alston—At Mercara, Aug. 5, wife of A. R. Alston, daughter.
Angus—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 10, wife of Capt. Angus, Royal fus., A.D.C. to Major gen. Forbes, C.B., daughter. Bridges—At Murree, Aug. 2, wife of Capt. C. H. Bridges, 22nd P.N.I.,

Brown—At Trichinopoly, Aug. 11, wife of Rev. R. Brown, daughter. Burton—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 10, wife of J. Burton, Commissariat

Dept., daughter.
CLOETS—At Murree, Aug. 7, wife of H. N. C. Cloets, exec. engr., P.N.S. Railway, daughter

Colling-wood, R.A., daughter.

COOKE—At Madras, Ang. 9, wife of A. W. Cooke, son. D'Souza—At Cavel, Bombay, Ang. 13, wife of A. B. D'Souza, Medical Dept., daughter.

EADES—At Morar, Aug. 13, wife of Surg. Eades, 17th N.I., daughter. EASDON—At Nagpur, Aug. 16, wife of W. Easdon, station master, G.I.P.

Railway, son. FLETCHER-At Malabar Hill, Aug. 15, wife of L. Fletcher, son. GREATOREX-At Kamptee, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. Greatorex, Commis-

sariat Dept., daughter. HALL—At Kursecag, Aug. 11, wife of Forbes Hall, daughter. HEARN—At Bombay, Aug. 30, wife of Risley V. Hearn, son.

Hearn—At Bombay, Aug. 30, wife of Risley V. Hearn, son.

JOHNS—At Agra, Aug. 11, wife of Asst. Surg. S. P. Johns, son.

JONES—At Bombay, Aug. 11, wife of George E. Jones, station master,

G.I.P.R., Kassara, daughter.

Kerr—At Calcutta, Aug. 4, wife of G. L. Kerr, daughter.

MORAN—At Dibrugarh, Aug. 2, wife of F. C. Moran, son.

Neill—At Calcutta, Aug. 11, wife of Capt. Neill, son.

Phillips—At Borsillah, Aug. 6, wife of C. E. Phillips, son.

[son.

Rigg—At Mysore, Aug. 11, wife of H. Rigg, exec. engr., Mysore P.W.D.,

Robertson—At Chandernagore, Aug. 8, wife of J. A. Robertson, daughter.

ter. [corps, daughter. ROLLAND—At Quilon, Aug. 10, wife of Lieut. S. E. Rolland, Madras staff Sandeman.—At Darjeeling, July 31, wife of Capt. J. E. Sandeman, Ben.

gal staff corps, daughter.
SOARES—At Bombay, Aug. 12, wife of H. F. Soares, daughter.
SPENCER—At Octacamund, July 28, wife of Capt. G. Spencer, brigade

major, Bombay, daughter.
STEPHENS—At Kotree, Scinde, Aug. 5, wife of R. Stephens, engr., Indus Steam Flotilla, daughter.

STERNDALE—At Cawupore, Aug. 8, wife of H. B. Sterndale, daughter.
TINLING—At Surat, Aug. 12, wife of Capt. J. Tinling, 17th regt. N.I., son.
URQUHART—At Mercara, July 28, wife of M. B. P. Urquhart, daughter.
WATSON—At Barods, Aug. 12, wife of Major J. W. Watson, acting polit.

agent, Rewa Kanta, daughter.

WHEELER—At Calcutta, Aug. 5, wife of J. H. Wheeler, son.
WYLIE—At Chakrata, Aug. 5, wife of Capt. H. Wylie, 1st Punjab cav., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Brale—Johnson.—At Srinaggar, Aug. 2, Benson W. Beale, C.E., to Hannah H., second daughter of W. H. Johnson, joint comr. of Ladak. Blong—Donoghue.—At Darjeeling, Aug. 10, Michael J. Blong to Miss Catherine Donoghue, of Darjeeling.

Moore—Duncan.—At Trichinopoly, Aug. 11, Charles H. Moore to Margaret E., widow of the late Robert R. Duncan, of Nagpore.

#### DEATHS.

BEOMLEY-At Cumballa Hill, Aug. 12, Louisa, daughter of T. Bremley -At Lahore, Aug. 7, wife of J. J. Connolly, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

CUMBERLEGE—At Berar, Aug. 7, Aylmer P. P., infant son of N. R. Cum. berlege, aged 5 months.

FISHER—At Murree, Aug. 8, Capt. E. D. Fisher, 4th hussars, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Rawal Pindi div. GLOVER—At Galle, Aug. 10, Frederick A. B. Glover, judge of the High

Court, Calcutta. HAWORTH-At Simla, Aug. 8, Harry, son of the late J. H. Haworth, of

Calcutta, aged 11 mouths. JOHNSON-At Simla, Aug. 6, William B. Johnson, formerly lieut. 55th

MILLER-At Murree, Aug. 6, Alexander, infant son of Major A. G. Miller,

R.A., aged 1 year. O'Keeffe—At Madras, Aug. 7, Apothecary J. O'Keeffe, of the General Hospital, aged 48.

Osborn—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 4, John, son of Major G. Osborn, 11th regt., aged 1 year and 7 months.

STEHELIN-At Delhi, July 30, Edward L. Stehelin, capt. 33rd regt., Bengal inf.

Watson—At Bombay, Aug. 12, Isabella, wife of J. W. Watson, aged 25. WILKINSON—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 13, Arabella W. S., child of W. J. aud M. D. Wilkinson, aged 9 months and 23 days.

# Pome.

NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—It is officially announced that for the convenience of persons corresponding with India and Australia, via Brindisi, postage stamps of the value of 8d. are about to be issued.

DR. LYNN.—Dr. Lynn will leave London for Calcutta to-day He will give a series of performances in India from October until March.

DEATH OF MR. HADOW.—We regret to have to announce that Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, died on September 6.

Indian Troopships.—The Indian troopships appropriated for the first four voyages of the ensuing season are the *Crocodile*, Malibar, Jumna, and Serapis, which will leave Portsmouth in the order given. The ships to perform the remaining voyages will be appropriated hereafter.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY announce (Sept. 1) that the cable between Java and Australia (lately interrupted) is now restored. The cable between Madras and Penang continues interrupted. Telegrams for Australia and New Zealand are sent forward by wire to India, from India to Penang by steamer, and from Penang to destination by telegraph. The tariff in force before the 1st of July will be resumed to all places beyond India.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for India Council drafts to the amount of £350,000 on we enesday for india council drafts to the amount of £350,000 (35 lass of rupees), the whole of which were placed at a reduction of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per rupee, as compared with last week. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. received about 36 per cent. of applications, the amounts allotted being to Calcutta 1,947,000 rupees; to Bombay, 1,480,000 rupees; and to Madras, 73,000 rupees. It is apparent, therefore, that the 14\( \frac{1}{2} \) lass unallotted last week were not included in this week? in this week's amount offered. The effect upon the silver market has been to cause depression, although in the absence of supplies it is impossible to give a quotation.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of specie to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company are notified in De Quetteville's Indian Circular for August 31st :-Southampton, per Nizam, Aug. 24—Gold, to Alexandria, £25,000; to Aden, £500; Silver, to Bombay, £23,500; to Galle, £167,990; to Calcutta, £194,000. Per Hydaspes, Aug. 31—Gold, to Alexandria, £207,000. Subjoined are the exports by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales:—From Marseilles, per Alphée, Aug. 10—Gold, to Alexandria, £400. Per Amazone, Aug. 13—Gold, to Aden, £2,600; Silver, to Madras, £1,980. Per Mæris, Aug. 17—Gold, to Alexandria, £360. Per Erymanthe, Aug. 24—Gold, to Alexandria, £63,440. Per Tigre, Aug. 27—Silver, to Galle, £40,000.

THE LATE SIR JOHN KAYE.—He has certainly added another name to the scroll of illustrious clerks whom the Old Company cherished, and Kaye will not sound insignificant, though coming after Hoole, Peacock, Charles Lamb, and Stuart Mill. Sir John Kaye's works are so well known that we need scarcely recall the biographies of Metcalfe, Malcolm, and Tucker, the History of the Afghan war, a sketch of the Administration of the Old Company, another on the progress of Christianity in India, shorter biographies of Indian heroes, the novel we have mentioned, "Long Engagements," a very readable story, and even an incursion into general literature in the autobiograpy of Cornelia Knight, though here we believe he depended almost entirely on the aid of Mr. James Hutten. ton. There is too a small volume of essays on optimism; and really in this age of dreary philosophy—of the disagreeable stomach-ache we have borrowed from Germany and called agnosticism—we think the public is indebted in no small degree to a man who takes again a cheerful view of life. The work of his old age was, as all know, the "History of the Sepoy War." For a writer who had had an more than one of the sepoy war." who had had on more than one occasion to describe recent events, he had hitherto escaped controversy with singular good fortune. Several of the narratives of the last volume have, however, been challenged, and will have probably to be modified in a later edition by the hand which takes up the broken threads, if such a hand be found for the work. As a writer, Kaye was vigorous and picturesque; his books are permeated by nice feeling, and a ready appreciation of the chivalric and the knightly; and whilst his sympathies are always awake also to the gentler deeds of life the reader perceives that his blood flushes the prest cosily to the trumpet-call. perceives that his blood flushes the most easily to the trumpet-call. He always writes like a soldier, a gentleman, and a Christian. It would be invidious here to call attention to defects; such as they were they sprang from an enthusiastic potuse and a tendency to were, they sprang from an enthusiastic nature, and a tendency to enhance the importance of subjects in which he was himself interested. He was not an unprejudiced man, but he was a truthful one, and he would have been the last willingly to hurt any one's feelings. On the whole, India has decidedly to thank him for long labours in her cause, and if he had no other merit, he would certainly have to be credited with making subjects readable, which in other hands have not unfrequently failed to interest altogether.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

BAYLEY--The wife of Steuart C. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, Sept. 7.

CARLYON-The wife of Capt. Carlyon, 76th Regt., of a daughter, at 14,

Esplanade, Dover, Sept. 2. Elwes. The wife of Mr. G. R. Elwes, late Captain 14th Hussars, of a son, at Ingle Dene, Oxford, Aug. 29.

#### MARRIAGES.

COBBETT-SANDILANDS.-William V. H. Cobbett to Kate, daughter of the

late John Sandilands, at South Hampstead, Sept. 6.

RUNDALL—BICKERSTETH.—Frank Rundall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, son of Col. Rundall, c.s.i., to Emily R., daughter of the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, at Hampstead, Sept. 1.

#### DEATHS.

Bannatyne—Jane M., daughter of Capt. William Bannatyne, 8th (the King's) Regt., at Ayr, N.B., Aug. 29.

Bonn—Julia H., the wife of Major E. E. B. Bond, late Bengal Staff

Corps, Aug. 29.

Handyside, Charles J. B., son of Col. Handyside, Madras Staff Corps, at Cheltenham, Sept. 3, aged 11.

MORISON-William Morison, Quartermaster 7th Hussars, at Edinburgh, Aug. 28.

Aug. 20.

POLLOCK—Charles M. I., son of the late Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, at 35, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, Sept. 1.

TREVELYAN—Major general Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B., Colonel.

Commandant Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, at Sydney-place, Bath, Aug. 31.

WALKER-Camilla G., daughter of Lieut. col. Edmond Walker, R.E., at Bangor, North Wales, Aug. 30.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2. Str. Almora, Calcutta.—3. Str. Jas. C. Stevenson, Calcutta; str. Mongolia, China; Queem of Australia, Calcutta.—4. Str. Abyssinia, Calcutta.—6. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; Queen Victoria, Calcutta: Ettrickdale, Calcutta; Lima, Rangoon.—6. City of Seringapatam, Calcutta; Str. Agra, Kurrachee; Star of Russia, Calcutta; Wakefield, Akyab; Vikar, Maulmain; Gamen, Akyab.—7. Eliza Shaw, Manila; Colmetore, Calcutta; Marpesia, Rangoou; Mahanada, Calcutta; Cape Comorin, Bombay; Deveron, Calcutta; Possidon, Akyab; St. Marnock, Calcutta; Mulleny, Bassein.

Aug. 31. Str. Amarapoora, Rangoon.—Sept. 1. Str. Queen Ann, Calcutta; Josephine Marie, Galle; str. Antenor, Pennang; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; str. City of Carthage, Calcutta; Zaritza, Rangoon.—2. Thirza, Bombay; str. Aroot, Kurraches.—3. Roselle, Calcutta; John Davie, Calcutta; Canopus, Calcutta; Bann, Calcutta; Viking, Calcutta; Louisa Fletcher, Negapatam; Nagpore, Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta.—7. Str. Merkara, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Elgin, Rangoon; str. Teheran, Calcutta; Abbey Town, Kurrachee; Astrope, Singapore (via Sues Canal); Nuova Scavona, Rangoon; Dewa Gungadhur, Bombay; Houghton Tower, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Boute.

Per str. Teheran, Sept. 7.—From Southampron.—For Bonbay.—Mr. F. C. Fowle, Mr. J. C. Gordon, Sub lieut. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Brevet major H. Farker. Mr. C. T. Cooke, For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, Miss Blathwayte, Mr. H. Matheson, Miss B. Netherall, Miss E. Kirkpatrick. For Madras.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Claverty and two children, Mr. A. Arthur, Mr. H. C. Carey. For Shanghail.—Mrs. E. Maurice, and child, Mr. A. Brown. For Yokohama.—Sub lieut. F. A. Tate, Mr. R. P. Hawkshaw, Mr. J. B. Beasley, Mr. J. M. Cuffe, Mr. C. W. Jago, Mr. R. Nelson. For Arben.—Dr. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. J. W. S. Kellard, Mr. Stacey. For Malta.—Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson, Lieut. H. E. Lawn, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Davidson, Mrs. S. Davies, Mrs. M. Porter and child, Lieut. J. H. Pelly, and Lieut. G. H. Yonge.

Per str. Caylon, Sept. 15.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. W. Lane, Mr. J. G. Wornsek, Mr. T. Weir, Dr. H. Thom, Mr. E. J. Moore, Mr. J. K. Macfarlane, Mr. H. Erskine, Mr. F. Flynn and three daughters. For Calcutta.—Dr. P. Hughes. Dr. P. K. Bay. For Alexandria.—Mr. H. C. Ford and son.

Per str. —, Sept. 18.—From Beindisi.—For Bombay.—Capt. 'H. W. King, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Lynn, Mr. R. Williamson, Major Le Mesurier, Major G. A. A. Baker, Mr. W. C. Morgan. For Calcutta.—Mr. W. E. Beverley. For Madras.—Mr. R. P. Leach.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. India, Sept. 9.—For Bomear.—Col. and Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Mather, Miss Lillie, Mrs. Cookson and child, Mr. J. G. Johnstone, Mr. R. Read, Master Read, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. A. W. Alcock, Mr. W. Wetherell, Mr. Carnell, Mr. J. Tait, Col. Riach, Mr. Rose, and Mr. P. Henderson.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombax.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Pearson, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and children, Mr. and Mrs. King and party, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. R. Collett, Miss A. Collett, and Master G. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Brennan. Major Vibart, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath and children, Mr. H. Rogers, and Mr. T. Rogers.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 25.—For Bombay.—General Brown, Miss Brown, Misses Anderson, Mrs. A. Cumberlege, Miss Purcell, Major Wake, Mrs. Wake and child, Major Rice Hewn, R.E., Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Qinlan, Misses Lane, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Simeon, and Mrs. Evans and children.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Nor Wester, Rangoon to Marseilles, July 29, 14 N., 27 W.
Queen of Australia, from Calcutta, June 13, 31 N., 35 W.
Prosperita, from Rangoon, June 4, 1 S., 93 E.
Britannia, from Bombay, Aug. 15, 20 S., 2 W.
Blair Athol. from Calcutta, Aug. 22, 35 N., 33 W.
Mahanad, from Calcutta, Bept. 1, 47 N., 21 W.
Barracouta, from Bombay, July 9, 37 S., 22 E.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SECTION TO BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, Miss Lovell, Col. J. B. Cox, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden and two children, Miss Aspinwall, Col. and Mrs. Maye, Mr. G. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstante, Mr. and Mrs. O. Carr, Mrs. Watt, Miss Hirsh, Mrs. Bigg Wither and two children, Mrs. McGregor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Rumdall, Mr. J. McClintock, Mrs. Spitta, Capt. H. Ereno, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. G. Turner, Capt. F. O. Drummond, Mr. Wood, and Mr. D. Mackensie.

Ventor to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. S. Bayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

Drummond.

BRITDIES to BOMEAY.—Mrs. and Miss Lincoln, Mr. H. Bateman and friend, Rev.

W. H. Bray, Major Gomperts, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Hastings, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Nicols, and Dr. H. S. Smith.

BOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Aspinwall.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBLIAGE.—Col. and Mrs. Nelson, Col. Laffan, Mr. A. Masley, Mrs. Ward, infant, and triend, Professor Ramsay, and Mr. J. Geekie.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Com. Boys.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Com. Boys.

SPPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADEAS.—Two Misses Adam, Miss Perram, Mr. J. Young, Mrs. Wheatley, and Major W. Chisholm.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mr. Goodricke, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Fethersdge, Mr. J. Owen, Mr. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Cowdery, Mrs. Cowdery, Miss Hamilton, Miss Dan, Miss Leigh, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Santer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Wace.

Beindig to Calcutta.—Mr. G. D. Blake, and Mr. E. Eddis.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Rev. C. Coghlan, and Miss Coghlan.

lan.
SOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.
YENICE to Hong Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. E. T. Caady, Col. Boyd, Mr. Bevan,
Mr. Wathen, Mr. Trierthick, and Capt. and Mrs. Dalrymple.
YENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, two Misses Webster, Mr. J.
W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Major Maunderson, and Mr. R. L. Campbell.
BEINDIS to BOMBAY.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, Mrs. Westerhead, Mr. E. T. Candy, Capt. Conolly, Lieut.-col. Gordon, Mr. Keel, and Mr. Addis.

Addis.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and Dr. Grosjean.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Somerset, Mr. Thorold, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, and Major and Mrs. Stocker.

Southampton to Port Sarp.—Cant. Willoughby.

OCKET.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Capt. Willoughby.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. Boldero, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Luard.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Capt. Willoughby.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Luard.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mr. Mackilligan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. and Miss J. Harding-Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maclean, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Finct and child, Miss Holman, Miss J. Randall, Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. Bowen, two Misses Bowen, Master Bowen, Surg. major Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Langborne, Mr. E. Pinchey, Dr. J. T. Welsh, Mrs. and Miss Fryer, Miss Macrae, Mrs. Waller, Col. and Mrs. Maclean and two daughters, and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Bhanks, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, Lieut. J. Grant, Mr. E. H. Buddock, Capt. Sheppard, Capt. D. C. Pedder, Mr. A. Brereton, and Capt. and Mrs. T. Dawes.

Beinders to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. Le Mesurier, Capt. Samuels, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. Ayerst, and Surg. Buttledge.

Beinders to Alexanders.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Sir J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Shand and a lady, Mr. Pescock, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Hinton and two children.

October 5.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

October 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Rickards and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

OCTOBES 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becks, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Rowland, Miss Bullar, Mrs. Hessey, Mrs. Sullivan, and Mr. R. Anderson.

Brindst to Bombay.—Mr. J. Stuncek, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, and Mr. McDonnell.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Stobart, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidie, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisber, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and three Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. D. Maofie, Mr. and Misses Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Rejsotham, Dr. And Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pearson, Mr. J. B. Braddon, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Reson, Mrs. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. Herson, Mrs. Saviand family, Mr. An N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, and Mr. H. Rodwell.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy.

Beindist to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy.

Beindist to Calcutta.—Mr. Rev. W. R. Blackett.

Southampton to Addra.—Mrs. Edwardes.

Southampton to Addra.—Mrs. Edwardes.

Southampton to Addra.—Mrs. Edwardes.

Southampton to Addra.—Mrs. Leonard, Southampton to Colonbo.—Mr. Rathborne.

October 12.

Southampton to Colonbo.—Mr. Rathborne.

October 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to COLOMBO.—Mr. Rathborne.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAT.—Mr. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Maonanghten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkoley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Calcrat, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Feguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe, Major and Mrs. Bonns, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstong, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan, Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, S. White and two children, Mr. Cox, Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Glovor and child, Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, and Miss Furklind. Brindist to Bomay.—Mr. Studd. Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Morrison, Mr. P. Elliott, and Mr. Eisenlohe.

VENICA To Honderson, Mr. P. Elliott, and Mr. Eisenlohe.

VENICA To Gibraltar.—Col. Mostyn, Mr. Laffan and child, Mrs. P. Glyn, and Hon, M. Curzon.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, and Miss Breden. Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Gambier.

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OCTOBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALGUTTA.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grimwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd.

VENICE to CALGUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

Beindist to CALGUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

Beindist to Calgutta.—Mr. F. Risenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Miss Cannon, and Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury.

Beindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Bisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramssay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. R. Ewing, and Mr. Hanuden.

Venice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, and Sir W. G. Cumming.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Imrie.

Southampton to Madbas.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.

Beindist to Madbas.—Viscount Coke, and Mr. C. Arkwright.

Southampton to Mellogure.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.

Southampton to Caylon.—Mr. J. G. Fort.

Bouthampton to Caylon.—Mr. J. G. Fort.

Southampton to Alexandel.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce.

October 26.

Southampton to Bowbay.—Missior Reinbridge. Mrs. J. M. Heath and child Dr.

OCTOBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomey, and Mrs. Hondley.

Venics to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, and Mr. Macdonald.

Beindes to Bombay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, and Mr. A. B. Chapman.

hapman.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.

Southampton to Gibratter.—Lieut. Ibeggate.

Southampton to Malta.—Col. and Mrs. Greenall.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR INSUBORDINATION.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Fatehgarh on the 4th of July, 1876, Private Harry Clifford, of the 2nd Battalion of her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifle Regiment of Foot, was charged with, First—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fatehgarh, on or about the 2nd of June, 1876, offered violence against Corporal Francis Holmes, of the same Battalion, by drawing a sword and pointing it at him, using at the same time threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"I suppose you want this—for two pins I would." Second—Having, at Fatehgarh, want this—for two pins I would." Second—Having, at ravengarn, on or about the 2nd of June, 1876, made away with the following articles of his kit, namely, one pair of boots, two flannel shirts, one cloth tunic, one pair of cloth trousers, one serge jacket, and one pair of serge trousers. Third—Having, at Fatehgarh, on or about the 2nd June, 1876, lost by neglect the following articles of his kit, namely, one pair of boots, two flannel shirts, one cloth tunic, one pair of cloth trousers, one serge jacket, and one pair of serge trousers. pair of cloth trousers, one serge jacket, and one pair of serge trousers. Fourth—Having, at Fatehgarh, on or about the 2nd of June, 1876, sold the following articles of his kit, namely, one pair of boots, two flannel shirts, one cloth tunic, one pair of cloth trousers, one serge jacket, and one pair of serge trousers. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first and second charges, and not guilty of the third and fourth charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years; to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles; namely, one pair of boots, two flannel shirts, one cloth tunic, one pair of cloth trousers, one serge jacket, and one pair of serge trousers, and further to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.

# Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Beimbisi, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

III De:— VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 14. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 15.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 1s. \( \frac{4}{2}\), \( \frac{1}{2}\) each additional \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 1s. \( \frac{1}{2}\) each additional \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) each additional \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) 8 oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) each additional \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 3d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) each additional \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz., 1d. \( \frac{1}{2}\) oz.,

\* 0z., 1d.

\*\*ROOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 40s., 6l. | 8 os., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Fis Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 9d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 11d. \$\] 1 oz., 1s. 10d. \$\] every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 21d. \$\] 1 oz., 1s. 10d. \$\] every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 21d. \$\] 1 oz., 1s. 6d. \$\] every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. \$\] each additional \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 22d. \$\]

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Jia Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 22d. \$\] every additional \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 22d. \$\]

Via Bouthampton, not exceeding \$\frac{1}{2}\overline{1}\$. 21. \$\] every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficioney of postage.

# Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th *lst 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-25	Apri	.,	SORT OF	Ju. y .		Actual	96 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828		-	***	•••	•••	Sales.	89 <del>1</del>
		•••	•••	•••	•••	Davies.	89 🛔
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-38	•••	***	•••	•••	!	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	***	***	***	•••	ì	83 1
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	In sterl-	83 <del>I</del>
31 per Cent. 1853-51	•••	***	•••	***	•••	ingtaking	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		•••	***	***		Co.'s Rs.	83 Ł
5 per Cent. Public Works 1	Loan.	1854-	55	***		1,000 as	
41 per Cent. of 1870				***	•••	Acriso I	84
4 per Cent. of 1872	•••	•••	***			lent to	831 631
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		വ ബ
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	£100.	:
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		961 96 <u>1</u>

### India Exchanges. BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.		30 days' aight.		Demand.	
Calcutta	1s. 73d.		1s. 71d.	•••	ls. 8d.	
Madras	1s. 73d.		1s. 7id.	•••	ls. 8d.	-
Bombay	ls. 71d.	•••	1s. 7 d.	•••	ls. 8d.	
Colombo	1s. 6d.	•••	1s. 61d	•••	1s. 6¦d.	
	34. 71d.	•••	3s. 7 d.	•••	3a. 9d.	
Hong Kong		•••	38. 754.	•••	8s. 9-1.	
Shaughai		•••	4s. 8f l.		4s. 9d.	
Bar Silver, per c	z., std.			•••	58. 21d.	

# Stocks and Securities.

hares.	Pi	aid.	Prices.
R	India Stock		1071
	India 5 per cent	- 1	1071 -
	India 4 per cent		83 to 84
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879		85 to 87
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, 1863	- 1	. 1
	,, ,, 1864	- 1	
	India Debentures	- 1	1027
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	- 1	45s. to 50s. pú
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent		
	RAILWAYS.		:
Btook	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5)		
-	per cent.) 1	00	115 to 116
<b>Stock</b>		00 .8.0	
20	Do. Issued at los. prem	00	114 to 116
Stock Stock		00	
Btock	East Indian 1	00	117 to 118
Btock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) I	00	110 10 117
20	1 2:00 (2017)	13	21 to 31 pa
30	Ditto	00	114
Stock	136.3	00	103 to 106
Stock Stock		00	114 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gua. 43 per cent.) 1	00	109 to 110
20	Ditto ditto, 18/1	10	21 pm. 114 to 115
Btock		all	102
04aab	Ditto Debentures (a) Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	00	114 to 115
Stock Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 1	00	113 to 114
20	Ditto E	. 8s.	to 11p
Stock		છ	106 to 108 101 to 103
	Nizam's State Railway		101 80 100
	BANKS.		
10		all	8 to 91
20	Agra (Limited)	all	14 to 15
20 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all all	
20 35 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London	all all all	14 to 15 21 to 23
20 25 25 100	Agra (Limited)  Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London  Land Mortgage Bank of India	all all	14 to 15
20 25 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation	all all all all	14 to 15 24 to 25
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited)	all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25 43 to 43
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delbi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited)	all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 23
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Teles	all all all all all	14 to 15 24 to 25 43 to 43 64 to 64 63 to 64
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.  Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo European (Limited)	all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 23  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 19
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 194 21 to 3
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 19 21 to 3 61 to 11
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference Red Soa Telegraph	all all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 194 21 to 3
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Dito 8 per cent. preference Med Soz Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS. Jorehaut Tea Company	all all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 19 21 to 3 61 to 11
20 25 25 25 100 25 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern Company (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indio European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) Ditto 8 per cent. preference Red Sca Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS. Jorehaut Tea Company Tiphook Tea Company	all all all all all all all all all all	14 to 15 21 to 25  43 to 43  61 to 61 19 to 191 21 to 3 91 to 17 17 10 17 50 to 55
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1 Gravy Spoon	•••			•••	•••	•••	0 6	0	0 8	0	
1 Soup Ladle	•••		•••	•••	***		0 10	0	0 10	Õ	
4 Salt Spoons	•••		•••	•••		•••	0 5	ŏ	0 8	ŏ	
4 Fgg Spoons				•••		•••	0 5	ŏ	0 8	ŏ	
1 Fish Slice and For							0 15	ŏ	ĭŏ		
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### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

### Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,247.] LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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# Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are-from Bombay, August 25; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, August 23; Calcutta, August 22.

THE issue by Lord Lytton as Governor General of India of the proclamation announcing that her Majesty will be pro-claimed Empress of India at Delhi on the 1st of January had placed society at Calcutta on the qui vive.

It is announced that the Viceroy will leave Simla for Lahor on October 10, and that Sir Frederick Haines will start on his tour of inspection about the same date.

THE young Maharajah of Puttiala will probably, it is said, be installed on the gadee by the Viceroy in January, if his Excellency's plans should admit of his visiting Puttiala about that date. The Government of India's report on the Indian Marine establishments has been referred to a Special Committee at the India-office. Major Sandeman was expected to leave Khelat about Sept 17. Captain Molloy has started for Srinuggur to meet the Yarkand Envoy, but no news has yet been received of the Envoy's arrival there.

THE Duke of Buckingham and the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Lieutenant General Sir Neville Chamberlain, were expected at Bangalor about the close of August. They were to be the guests of the Chief Commissioner. Their intention was to visit the young Maharajah at Mysor in company with Mr. Saunders. The list of subscriptions to the Lord Napier of Magdala Memorial Fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 14,000, or, says the Times of India, about one-fourth of what is required for a good equestrian statue.

MR. A. MONEY, C.S., was requested by the Government of India, some time ago, to prepare a Blue-book, containing a history of Berar in Hyderabad, and of the circumstances which led to its aunceation. The information is probably for submission to the Secretary of State.

STRINGENT orders have been issued for the reduction of the North-West Provinces' establishment.

WE read that the Sea Customs revenue is henceforth to be administered by the Agricultural Department, subject to consultation with the Financial Department, in reference to any measures which would increase or diminish the revenue.

THE officer who has been appointed guardian to H.H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar is Lieut. Martelli, at present Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

In a supplement to the Calcutta Gazette Sir Richard Temple announces the dissolution of the Central Famine Relief Committee organised soon after the Town Hall meeting of Calcutta citizens in February 1874. There is a large balance of funds collected which has had to be disposed of, and it is satisfactory to find that several deserving charities in Calcutta and elsewhere have come in for a large share of the subscription The balance left with the Executive Committee at their meeting on the 22nd of July was Rs. 1,16,252 and odd. The Orphanage at Goruckpore, established for the support of the orphans received there during the famine, has allotted to it Rs. 10,000. "A sum of Rs. 56,000 will further be invested and made over to the District Charitable Society, the income accruing therefrom to be expended in the relief of distressed natives and Europeans in Calcutta. The balance of Rs. 50,000 has been set aside for the Home for Destitute Female Orphans in Calcutta, at present connected with the American Zenana Mission; Rs. 40,000 to be expended in the purchase of a suitable building, and Rs. 10,000 to be capitalised, and the income accruing therefrom to be spent in keeping the building in repair."

FROM the Bombay side we learn that the Government have sanctioned the bringing in of troops for the Central Rifle Meeting at Poona this year. Officers commanding regiments are asked to make a judicious selection of their best shots, so that the honour of the Bombay Army in the shooting line may be upheld. Says the *Times of India*, "Now is the time for Rifle Clubs and individuals to go in for practice on every occasion on which the weather will permit."

LORD EBBINGTON and the Hon. Mr. Clifford, who have been touring in India, arrived at Bombay on August 18. They are about to return to England.

THE following Government Notification pertaining to the furlough rights of medical officers has been issued :-

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India it is notified that, for the future, administrative officers of the Indian Medical Service will be placed, as regards furlough, on the same footing as officers of the same grades in the British Medical Service, as laid down in G.G.O. No. 1,088 of October 18, 1872. The procedure in obtaining such furlough will follow existing rules for the Indian Service. Should an officer exceed the six or four months' absence from India, as the case may be a will come under the operation of such furlough rules the case may be, he will come under the operation of such furlough rules as he may have elected, and his furlough pay will be adjusted accordingly. It is further notified that in the case of all future appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical Service absence on leave in excess of six months on medical certificate, or four months on private affairs, will be considered as involving forfeiture of appoint-

THE "Fuller" case has been supplemented by a similar charge brought—not against a civilian officer this time—but an

unfortunate private soldier, a gunner in the Royal Artillery. Coming so soon after the Fuller case, the charge against the soldier Buckland, of causing the death of a native at Saugor. had renewed public excitement, and awakened anew the prejudice against Europeans who are addicted to punishing their native servants. On Aug. 16 Private Buckland, of the F-11th R.A., at Saugor, was committed by the Cantonment Magistrate for trial at the Court of Sessions on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt (section 323) to a punkah coolie, who, after being struck by the gunner, had died, having a ruptured spleen. Bail was taken, with two sureties, in a sum of Rs. 500. The case will be tried by the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, at the next sessions held at Saugor.

THE Calcutta Englishman taunts an Indian advertising firm with its effrontery in issuing a collection of poems composed on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit. One Thomson, the Manager of the Crown Perfumery Company, conceived the happy idea of offering prizes, to the extent of one hundred guineas, for compositions on this well-worn topic; and over one hundred and fifty poets responded to his call. We suppose (observes the Englishman) we ought to feel grateful to Thomson for having suppressed over one hundred and forty-two of their compositions; but eight he has rescued from the common decay, and enshrined in a neat little book, as a sort of preface to the announcement of the excellencies of the Company's "Flower Fairies," and the wonderful properties of their "Opaline," or the world-renowned face powder.

THE total loss is reported off Sonapore, in the Ganjam District, of the steamer Malacca, bound, with a cargo of rice, from Calcutta to Galle. The crew, with the exception of two lascars, have been saved. She was a vessel of 594 tons, 100-horse power, commanded by Captain A. A. Hansard.

FROM Ceylon the news is, as usual, scanty. The Governor, accompanied by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Captain Thackwell, A.D.C., Mr. Hearn, Private Secretary, and Dr. Kynsey, Principal Civil Medical Officer, left Colombo, on an official tour through the districts, by the colonial steamer Serendib, for Galle and Hambantota on August 7.

In one of his last Minutes, written just before his retirement on furlough from the North-Western Provinces, Sir John Strachey gave several illustrations of English Vandalism in India. Among other stories he tells one, "unfortunately true, of a zealous district officer who not long ago actually pulled down the sculptured columns from a well-known temple of great antiquity and extreme beauty, with the object of decorating a temporary triumphal arch through which the Viceroy was to pass." And a footnote says that this temple was at Ajmir. It appears however from the Pioneer that this story "is, in its essence, not true; the columns were not pulled down, but were lying scattered about; they were carried from where they lay to the place where the arch was set up, and carried back afterwards." This is certainly a very different thing from pulling This is certainly a very different thing from pulling down a temple. It is a pity that Sir John did not make a little surer of his facts before he proceeded to stigmatise Englishmen as barbarians, Vandals, and desecrators of tombs and temples in his Gazette. Nor is it easy to see why he should select his countrymen in particular for such attacks. Nothing—as the *Pioneer* truly remarks—"is more extraordinary than the utter neglect and indifference with which the Mohammedans and Hindus universally treat the architectural and archæological remains of their own people. If a man in India has a taste for building, he invariably builds something to commemorate his own name, and very commonly pulls down for that purpose the finest building of his predecessors.'

THE Report on the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1875 shows an increase of about 17,000 in the admissions as compared with the previous year. As this increase occurred in a comparatively healthy and nonmalarious year, it seems to indicate a growing appreciation by the people of the benefits of the dispensary treatment. The Inspector-General is glad to find a large increase in the number of women attending the dispensaries, as that is a sign of the popular faith in the native doctors. The excess of admissions over the previous year was entirely due to an increase in the out-patients, the number of in-door patients having slightly

fallen off. Malarious fevers, and the pitiable state known as malarial cachexy, are marked disease features of the Central Provinces; but during 1875 the aspect of affairs was brighter than usual. As in other parts of India, there were rather severe outbreaks both of cholera and of small-pox. Ophthalmia seems to have been more rife than ever, and bowel diseases were unusually frequent. Of the total number of in-door patients 12.4 per cent. of the males, and 12.8 of the females died in 1875. A large proportion of the deaths occurred among pilgrims to Allahabad and Puri, who crawled into the hospitals in a dying state from debility, dysentery, or diarrhœa. In his review of the report of the Inspector-General, the Chief Commissioner makes the following interesting comparison between Bengal and the Central Provinces:—"Fevers, which in this province form 22.3 per cent. of the total treated, in Bengal are in the proportion of 195 per cent.; but the greater severity of the type of fever prevalent in Bengal is shown by the far greater frequency with which cases of spleen come under treatment there; for while in these provinces the proportion of spleen cases to the total treated is only 0.7 per cent., in Bengalit amounts to 8.0 per cent. Diseases of the liver, too, which here form a proportion of only 0.2 per cent., in Bengal yield 0.7 per cent. of total treated. The proportion of cases of diarrhosa and dysentery is slightly greater in the Central Provinces, but last year the disease was exceptionally prevalent here. chitis in these provinces is more than double what it is in Bengal . . . and ophthalmia, which in Bengal yields only a percentage of 2.7, in these provinces yields 8 per cent. of total treated." These comparisons are very instructive, if the figures on which they have been founded are correct. But that is the The financial condition of the dispensaries is satisquestion. There was a diminution in European and an increase factory. in native subscriptions; and we are glad to learn that "there is rarely any difficulty in getting sufficient subscriptions in small sums for the support or improvement of dispensaries."

The death of Mr. Justice Glover, of the Bengal High Court, which occurred at Galle on August 10, was telegraphed the same day to Calcutta. When the High Court reassembled after luncheon the Chief Justice commented on the sad event in these terms:—"I am quite sure that his loss will be regarded, not only by his brother Judges, but by the whole Calcutta Bar—both native and European—as a very sad calamity. We must all feel that in him we have lost a true and valued friend. This is not the time, or place, to allude to his high social qualities; and it is very far from my intention to indulge in any vain eulogy; but I know that I shall command the sympathies of all who hear me, when I say that a more kindly, large-hearted gentleman, or a more upright and conscientious Judge never adorned the Bench of this, or any other, Court. On the part of the Bar the Advocate-General then begged to "add the unanimous and concurrent testimony of both branches of the profession in appreciation" of what his lordship had just said.

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MR. GLOVER entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1845, and served for some years in the Upper Provinces, before settling down in Lower Bengal. For the last twelve years he sat as a judge of the High Court, during which time, writes the Englishman, "he has been one of the most familiar figures in Calcutta, and his face will be missed, by many besides his personal friends, from our public places and gatherings. His cultivation and good sense were well known to his friends."

An Anglo-Indian contemporary pays a just tribute to the zeal with which Mr. Justice Phear devoted himself to the interests of the natives in Bengal:—

Not only did he make a point of attending every meeting and of becoming a member of every institution, having for its object the advancement of their progress and welfare, but he would visit most inconvenient places in the interior to preside over some nascent society of young English-speaking Bengalees, and give them heart to struggle onward by his words of hope and encuragement. He was sincerely desirous of breaking down the social barriers that oppose themselves to a kindly and familiar intercourse between the Eastern and Western races, and, like the fabled Queen of Carthage, he strove to treat Englishman and Bengalee without off-usive distinction. Hence his unpopularity among a certain class of Eur-peans who cannot, or will not, understand how any member of the dominant race should condescend to interest himself in the ways, usages, customs and even prejudices of a conquered people. But while regretting the illiberality of our fellow-countrymen, however limited may be their numbers and comparatively unimportant their opinion, it is not difficult to account for the feelings that do them such little credit. . . . That which is really stage.

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is the fact that it is only a small minority of the Bengalees themselves who are capable of appreciating the motives of Mr. Phear's conduct. In the eyes of the vulgar majority he is nothing more than a popularity-hunter eager to catch the applause of the groundlings, and vainly ambitious of leaving India, bending beneath the burden of eulogistic addresses and inflated testimonials. Conscious of their own inability to pursue an arduous and thankless course of well-doing from purely disinterested and benevolent motives, they refuse to believe that there is any higher and nobler aim than the gratification of a coarse selfishness mingled with feminine vanity and conceit.

In the marriage market an Indian Civilian used to be reckoned as worth £300 a year, dead or alive. The nominal value of Bombay Civilians now bids fair to rise yet higher, although the real value will remain much as it was, in view of the growing cheapness of money. Owing to the flourishing state of their Widows' Fund, it has been proposed that £400 instead of £300 per annum should be the pension granted to all ladies who come on the fund as widows after the 1st of July, 1876. This, says an Indian journal, will be equal to a marriage settlement, in the ordinary manner, of £12,000 in Consols, a sum which not one man in twenty belonging to the upper, middle and professional classes is able to settle on his wife when he marries. A counter proposition, which is even more liberal than the original one, is also going round for signature, to the effect that all the widows now on the fund should also get the increased pension, and to this amendment there is said to be little or no opposition. As widows on the Bombay Civil Fund forfeit half their pension if they marry again, it follows that each one of these ladies who takes unto herself a second husband will have £200 a year to help in keeping up her new home. That sum is equal to a settlement of £6,000 or so in Consols, and it is not every lady, whether widow or maid, who can command so useful a dowry. Thus the new regulation will not only raise the value of Bombay civil servants as husbands, but also of the widows they leave behind them.

ALTHOUGH Madras, like other provinces, has its Forest Department, it would seem that nothing is yet known about the actual resources of her forests, and that very little is done to mark off new or keep up former reserves. The Government of India have recently expressed a strong opinion in favour of de-termining once for all the forests tracts which should be re-served, and of acquiring in them absolute ownership on behalf of the State. In Madras the forest land is very extensive. The Board of Revenue mention ten forests, the united area of which is reckoned at between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles. No information whatever is said to be available for the other forests. The question of a survey has long been mooted, but nothing has yet been decided. At present there are little more than 100,000 acres of "reserves," and the plantations are not very flourishing. If wood in India is an article of prime importance every year's delay in marking out selected areas of forest will entail serious consequences in the future. More harm can be done by cattle, and the wanton felling of timber by villagers, in one year than it is possible to repair in ten. The base of the Nilgiris, for example, is fringed by low acacia forests. Every year, says the Deputy Conservator of Metapoliem, thousands of satin wood and other valuable trees are lopped and felled in the hot weather to feed the large herds of goats which natives keep there for supplying the hill market with meat. Native shikaris also do a great deal of harm. The Deputy Conservator found on one occasion a fence, half a mile long, " constructed with satin wood and ebony, and other valuable saplings, with staked gaps every ten yards for impaling deer. In their periodical hunts, they fell lanes from half a mile to a mile long, cutting down everything in their way, and setting nets for deer in the gaps." This wasteful destruction of timber goes on everywhere in India, unless stringent protective measures are enforced.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Bombay Statesman that "H. H. Holkar, being indisposed, contemplates retiring from the active duties of a sovereign for fifteen months. During his absence the eldest prince will rule, assisted by a council of five ministers. The change was announced from the Royal lips at a darbar held on his last birthday."

WE agree with our Bombay contemporaries that whatever schemes of improvement may be shunted in view of the need for economy in the public outlay the new railway designed to con-

nect the Rajputana system with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line should not be abandoned. All needful sanctions for this line have already been obtained, and the undertaking is held, it seems, in Rajputana, to be most promising as a speculation, while its political importance is obvious enough. A junction was first to be effected between the Rajputana and Holkar lines, and the important link to be constructed would then bring these into correspondence with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line at Ahmadabad. The preliminary works were to have been begun this year, and it would indeed be a pity if the making of a line so evidently useful should be once more delayed for reasons of false economy.

WE are informed that the result of last year's crop of reeled silk in Kashmir has been no less than 260 maunds, or 20,470 lbs., as the maund of silk is calculated at 72 tolas per seer. The outturn reflects great credit on the unwearied exertions brought to bear on the cultivation of silk by the superintendent, Baboo Nohumber Mookerjee, to whom is entirely due the great progress that has been made. His services will no doubt be handsomely acknowledged by the Maharaja; and there seems no doubt that when the mulberry plantations are extended in all parts of the country, as they may be without limit, Kashmir will be found capable of supplying any such hiatus in the produce of old localities that may now and then occur, as has been the case this year in regard to Italy, &c.; for, independent of all other advantages, there has, as yet, been no sign of disease amongst the silkworms, and none will probably show itself if the needful care be taken to rear the worms with due attention to the cleanliness so necessary in all "magnanières" (silk-rearing establishments). Besides the quantity of reeled silk named above, there is the value of a good deal of floss silk, and numbers of pierced cocoons, to be added to the general outturn, which will probably amount to close on two and a-half lakhs of rupees.

According to the Times Calcutta telegram of September 10 some further details have transpired regarding the Delhi Darbar. The arrangements of the military force present will be two batteries of Horse Artillery, six batteries of Field Artillery, the 10th, 11th, and 15th Hussars, the 6th, 39th, 59th, 62nd, 63rd, and 92nd Foot, 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, three regiments of Bengal Cavalry, eight regiments of Bengal Infantry, besides the Punjab Guides; one regiment of Native Cavalry, and two of Infantry, from each minor Presidency. Altogether 16,000 men and 48 guns; in one Cavalry and two Infantry Divisions. The Gaikwar and Sir Madhava Rao are already preparing for the Darbar. The Duke of Buckingham will attend. Brock and Company are engaged to provide fireworks.

From the same source we learn that the Government announces that a Railway Conference will be held in Calcutta next January. Representatives of the State and guaranteed railways, Chambers of Commerce, and European and native merchants are invited to attend. The chief object is to discuss measures for encouraging goods traffic; but the delegates will also consider various mechanical and financial questions connected with railway management. The Pioneer expresses a hope, in which all Anglo-Indians will cordially concur, that plans for cooling carriages will not escape attention. In the Legislative Council of Thursday, September 7, Sir A. Clarke introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to railways. It will not be passed till after the Conference.

THE same telegram states that the result of the Calcutta municipal election is now officially published. Only three Europeans, of whom two are civil servants, were elected. Only one European polled over twenty votes. Two Eurasians, two or three Mohammedans, and about forty Hindus were successful. Among the last are eight pleaders, five attorneys, three medical practitioners, and one editor. Few Europeans either stood or voted.

A BOMBAY telegram of Saturday last states that the floods which have caused so much damage in the Punjab and Gujarst are now subsiding.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of September 12 the crop prospects are good all over India, except in the Dakhan, the South Maratha country, and Mysor.

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A TELEGRAM dated Calcutta, September 13, states that the Imperial Assemblage to be held at Delhi on January 1, 1877, for the purpose of proclaiming her Majesty's title of Empress of India, will be attended by upwards of seventy native potentates.

WE learn from the Army and Navy Gazette that a new pattern bayonet, adapted to the Martini-Henry rifle, has been approved, and will supersede that now in use. The bayonet differs from others in length and form of blade. The blade is 221 inches long; it is equilateral, and has no outward cant when fixed on the rifle. The weight of the bayonet, with The scabbard locking ring and screw complete, is 24 ozs. differs from former patterns in being longer, and having, in addition to the spring in the mouthpiece, a long flat spring inside, which is secured by three rivets and washers to the leather, and tends very much to strengthen the scabbard. A saw-backed sword-bayonet is also ordered to be manufactured for issue with the same arms. The length of the bayonet is 245 inches; the length of the blade, 201 inches; width, 1 inch; weight of the bayonet, 1 lb. 9½ ozs.; weight of the scabbard, with springs, 7½ ozs."

### Odds and Ends.

THERE has been serious damage by floods at Mangalor, many

hundreds are houseless, and there is much suffering and want.

The coffee crop of Manantoddy has suffered from the heavy monsoon.

MAJOR TULLOCH, of the Bengal Staff Corps, officiates as Second in Command of the 16th Native Infantry, vice Colonel Foote.

THE RAJA OF FARIDHKOT has gone on a visit to Simla.

Great damage has been caused to roads and buildings at Simla by heavy rain.

COLONEL T. F. FORSTER, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, is going on furlough for two years.

SURGEON N. B. MAGOR, of the 89th Foot, officiates as Residency

Surgeon at Mandalay.

THERE is a slight outbreak of cholera amongst the troops at Bareli—five cases and two deaths. Some of the troops have been moved into camp.

RAIN is still wanted in parts of Kuch Behar, Darbhangah, Saran,

Champaran, and Hazaribag.

THE receipts from opium up to the July sale have exceeded the

estimate by £251,445. Dr. Short, of Madras, is about to publish a work on Indian

pigs and poultry.

CAPTAIN W. N. CAREY, 21st Foot, is appointed Adjutant of the Bangalor Volunteers.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM and suite returned to Madras on the 20th of August. It is reported that, should Lord Lytton resign, as is expected, the Duke has got the promise of the appointment.

The towns of Jacobabad and Shikarpur, in Sind, are in danger of

being washed away by floods from the Indus.
SIR H. DALY, Political Resident, has returned to Indor.

THE Holkar State Railway, from Indor to Ratlam, is to be opened in December next.

VERY little rain has as yet fallen in Central India, and a scarcity of water is anticipated at Mhau, which is entirely supplied by wells.

The office of Commander-in-Chief of the Maisur Native Forces

is to be abolished. In July last, as compared with July, 1875, there was a large decrease in the value of merchandise imported to Calcutta, especially of piece-goods, and a small decrease in that of merchandise exported.

There was a decrease of nearly six lakhs in the customs receipts. MR. G. HUGHES is appointed Assistant Commissioner in the

Kangra District. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. V. RIDDELL goes as Assistant Commis-

sioner to Amritsar.

GOVERNMENT servants are absolutely prohibited from holding shares in public companies in the district in which they are em-

MR. A. H. Benson acts as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery during the absence on leave of Mr. Macauliffe.

Dr. White, Deputy Surgeon-General of Oudh, shortly retires,

and Dr. Guthrie will succeed him.

Two natives of the suburbs of Calcutta have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for cruelly burning a woman on her face and other parts of her body with a red-hot spoon, because she left without paying her rent.

The Maharaja of Travankor is said to be seriously ill, and the

Resident has been ordered to return at once to Trevandram.

MAJOR CHANNER has been presented with the Victoria Cross on parade of the 1st Gurkhas.

THE report that the Coil Tumbarum of Travankor was dead in confinement at Aleppy is contradicted.

EXPERIMENTAL crushings at the Oregaum gold fields have given from four to six ounces of the finest gold per ton, whilst the working expenses amount to only half an ounce per ton.

A NATIVE gentleman, named Sekandar Khan, has been appointed

Jamadar of the 11th Bengal Lancers on probation.

Major H. Harris, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed

Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhau. SIR ANDREW CLARKE is expected to visit the Madras Presidency

next cold weather. THE amount subscribed for the memorial statue to Sir W. Muir.

at Allahabad, is Rs. 8,076.

CAPTAIN W. W. Biscoe officiates temporarily as Commandant of the 19th Bengal Lancers.

Dr. J. R. Browne has been recommended for the appointment of Sanitary Officer to the Madras Municipality.

Mr. Chang Sannyang of Makhaplagy of Delhi? was to be sub-

Mr. CARR STEPHENS'S "Archæology of Delhi" was to be pub-

lished this month.

CHOLERA broke out at Nagpur on the 7th August.

THE HON. H. S. CUNNINGHAM is appointed one of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

THE attempt to repair the Madras and Penang Submarine Cable has been abandoned for the present.

THERE is no truth in the report that the Prince of Arkot is about to proceed to England.

MAJOR WATERFIELD officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Pesh-

awar during the absence of Captain Ommaney.

Mr. G. H. Damant and Mr. J. B. Shadwell have been appointed Commissioners to settle the boundaries between the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Kachar.

THERE has been a large decrease in the value of both imports to, and exports from, this country during the first quarter of the current year. The customs collections show a decrease of Rs. 15,79,895.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.—The idea of the Bombay Medical Missionary Society, whose eighth annual report we lately noticed, is worthy of all praise. To show the brotherly spirit of Christianity by the pain-dispelling skill of the physician and the sick nurse's gentle touch brings what should be the humane and universal "charity" of our creed much more vividly before the Indian mind than any purely missionary and theological effect—and then it is so directly useful. With the complications arising from the evangelising efforts of some missionaries before us, it is not unsatisfactory to learn that of some missionaries before us, it is not unsatisfactory to learn that 6,177 persons have been treated in the Society's dispensary, and that none actually professed conversion. This exhibits a proper spirit on the part of the officials. How great the temptation to work upon the "mind diseased," when the body is at its weakest, is perfectly well-known to any doctor, who, as house-surgeon, clerk, or dresser at a metropolitan hospital, has watched and restrained the zeal of visitor or chaplain. In Dublin, indeed, a hospital has been founded, on express condition that no minister is ever to be admitted. The old adage, too, is true enough :-

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; The devil was well, the devil a monk was he!

In its efforts and aims the Society thoroughly deserves success, and its position is yearly becoming more satisfactory. Last year the contributions received in England amounted to £370. 2s. 4d., and in Bombay to Rs. 42,427. Though the expenses are kept down to as small a sum as possibln, this total income is not very large, and leaves no margin towards the hospital which the Committee hope to establish soon. Some interesting eaces of treatment during the leaves no margin towards the hospital which the Committee hope to establish soon. Some interesting cases of treatment during the various "mission tours" are quoted. One peetawalla at Mahim, who came for medicine, was warned against intoxicating drinks, but said he could not stop taking daroo, as the god he worshipped required it twice a day! We told him to let his god drink it, but that he should not do so. He replied that "the god took it through him, as he took care of the god," and then he seems to have declined conversion. There was another case, where a woman, who had lost three toes by accident. refused to have her foot dressed nim, as ne took care of the god," and then he seems to have utclined conversion. There was another case, where a woman, who had lost three toes by accident, refused to have her foot dressed until she had been to the village god. "The [Native] Roman Catholics," it is said, "are very like the Hindu in their manners and customs, most of them cannot read, and they believe in village gods, just as the Kolis do."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.
H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Lieut. col. John Kelly, R.A. at Bombay, Aug. 10.
Lieut. Beauchamp R. Hobart, Adjutant, H.M.'s 68th Regiment, at Bombay, Aug. 18.

10. Lieut, Beauchamp R. Hobart, Adjutant, H.M.'s 66th Regiment, at Bombay, Aug. 16.

BENGAL.—Surg. Charles Madden, Retired, late Bengal Presidency, at Briton, Bombay. —George Ayerst, Esq., of the Bombay C.S., at Lowestoft, Sept. 12, aged 33.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mirzapore, Sept. 22.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Hadow, Lieut. Prettyman, Lieut. F. S. Allen, Lieut. A. C. Hill, Mr. J. Darragh, Mrs. Melville and two children, Mr. J. M. L. Campbell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. Per str. Surat, Sept. 12.—From Bombar.—Gen. Sir H. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lyall, Mr. J. G. Pope, Mr. Sykos.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str.—, Sept. 15.—From Bonbay.—Mr. M. R. Trower.

Mr. C. Rundall, Major Tanner. From Apen.—Mons.

DEIA.—Mr. Ensor, Mr. J. Moriondo, Mr. Prinste



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, September 15, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIAN PRODUCE.

A QUESTION of much importance in connection with the low rate of exchange on the rupee has just been debated in the Pioneer between its editor and a correspondent signing himself "A. H. H." It is generally admitted that one chief factor, if not the chief factor, in the diminished value of the rupee is the need of remitting to this country some fifteen millions a year for the home expenses of the Indian Government. If the whole or a part of this heavy sum could be remitted in the shape of produce, instead of rupees, the India-office, in the opinion of many people, would avoid the necessity of selling its bills on India at a loss of two millions and more a year. Such is the view enforced by "A. H. H.," and apparently countenanced by the India office itself, to judge from what Lord G. Hamilton let drop on the subject in his speech on the Indian Budget. The plan thus recommended would only indeed be a return to the former practice of the East India Company. In the present uncertain state of the silver market, and in view of the growing demand in England for foreign wheat, to make up for the shortcomings of English harvests and the ever-lessening acreage of our wheat-sown lands, there is certainly much to say for such a plan. As the Friend of India lately put it, "What can be more preposterous than that, while England is steadily importing £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 of corn a year from America, Russia, and Australia, at very high prices, we make no effort to carry thither the surplus harvests of our own tenantry in India, but positively suffer the scandal of seeing them ruined by the very abundance of those harvests?" Indian wheat can find a market in this country is evident from the increasing exports of that article since the repeal of the Indian export duty. In one year alone the trade rose from 20,000 to 90,000 tons. In the last three years its annual value has risen from £167,690 to £827,606. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the plains of Upper India could not yield a far larger surplus for exportation than the amount already sent abroad. It is likely enough that, with due encouragement, Indian wheat of good quality might replace a good deal of the wheat now imported from Russia and California. The growth of such a trade would obviously tend to benefit the mass of rayats in the populous plains of Oudh and the North-West Provinces.

But here steps in the economical question which divides the *Pioneer* from its correspondent. The former argues in effect (1), that Indian wheat cannot be put into the London market except at a since merchants would already be trading in it,

if it were worth their while; and (2), that by such a transaction Government would be going beyond its legitimate functions, and descending into the arena of trade. The Government of India "is not a mercantile firm;" if public opinion allowed it to make money by mercantile speculation, it could take up some business more profitable than the wheat trade; and the proposal to enter on that trade is "tantamount to an accusation of profound imbecility against the mercantile world at large." Let us now see what "A. H. H." has to offer in reply on the other side:—

The Indian wheat trade with England is already a fact and not a dream. The mercantile world only imports wheat, or other Indian produce, as far as it is profitable to itself to do so. Its enterprise and capital have certain rather narrow limits, one of the most important being that drawn by the poverty of the country traded with. Trade requires a certain amount of wealth, that is, of available surplus commodities over and above the needs of the moment, in each of the trading parties. So long as the limited amount of English mercantile capital which India is rich enough to attract is more profitably invested in tea, indigo, spices, jute, coffee, or sugar, so long will there be no inducement for its application to a trade in Indian wheat. But the figures already given show that in a very short time since the export duty was abolished, mercantile capital, to the extent of four-fifths of a million, has found its way into this trade. Therefore, it is almost certain that a very much greater quantity of Indian wheat might be sold in the London market by any exporter who could afford to be content with a much lower rate of profit than will suffice the ordinary merchant. The Government of India is in the position of an Indian exporter. It would be highly profitable to it, and to the interest which it represents, to remit produce at a rate of profit far below that which will tempt the European capitalist into Indian trade. Even if the price realised in London only covered prime cost, freight, insurance, and other charges, there would still be for India a very valuable gain; (1), by saving the loss by exchange, which, if present rates continue, will be this year between two and a half and three millions; and (2), by keeping up the price of wheat in the interior, to the great relief of rent and revenue-payers. The fear of glutting the English market is purely chimerical, for labour is so much cheaper in India than in most, if not all of the other wheat-supplying countries, that India can, or can be made to supply wheat at

With regard to the objection against a trading Government, the same writer is "quite unable to see how it is more mercantile an operation for the Indian Government to invite its tenantry to sell a portion of its crops to an English bunniah instead of an Indian one, or to receive its land rent in sovereigns at a rent-office in London than in rupees at a rent-office in Allahabad. The sole difference in the mercantile aspect of the operation is, that one class of bunniah represents a better market than the other." Nor, looking at another aspect of the same objection, can he find that the Indian Government would be going beyond its legitimate functions if for the benefit of its revenue-payers it offered to take its land revenue or a part of it in wheat. If it is allowable for Government to convert its corn rents into silver at Cawnpore, it is difficult to see why it should be debarred on economical grounds from making the conversion into gold in London. "It sarely has as undoubted a right to convey its corn rent from Cawnpore to London to be converted into severeigns as it has to convey its money rent from Lahor to Bombay for the same purpose. One is no more a mercantile transaction than the other.'

On the whole we are inclined to think that "A. H. H." has made out a pretty strong case in favour of his particular scheme. In the present state of affairs, at any rate, the system of paying the holders of Indian Council Bills in produce instead of rupees might be made to work, as a mere experiment to meet a special need, without undue clashing with private enterprise. A Government which virtually grows its own opium, constructs its own railways and waterworks, and receives its share of rent from the land, already does many things which the rules of political economy would hardly sanction. Why should it not take a short step further in the same direction, if the public wellbeing were likely to be advanced thereby?

THE FULLER CASE REMONSTRANCE.—What has become of the remonstrance which public rumour declares the High Court of these provinces to have put forth early this month in reference to the Viceroy's minute on the Fuller case? Lord Lytton is unlikely to have made no sign if he had received a communication to which the independent attitude assumed by the High Court would almost give the character of a rebuke. The thunderbolt apparently lingers at Naini Tal, whence its consignees seem reluctant to hurl it against the imperial mountain.—Pioneer, Aug. 23.

# Correspondence.

SERVICES OF MR. E. J. CHURCHER DURING THE MUTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would be so good as to let the accompanying article from the Pioneer newsduring the great Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, appear in your journal. paper, referring to the services rendered by Mr. E. J. Churcher

I venture to make this request not only in order to give publicity to this complimentary notice of my friend's excellent services, but in the hope that the article in question may fall under the observation of the Secretary of State for India, and contribute towards a favourable consideration of Mr. Churcher's memorial, presented by him in 1873.—Yours faithfully,

Sept. 12, 1876.

Unreconded Incidents of 1857. It was only to be expected that the third volume of the "Sepoy War" would give the world many of those individual deeds of heroism and selfsacrifice which, indicative as they are of the capacity of the British race, go far to account for its supremacy in this country. In describing the disgo far to account for its supremacy in this country. In describing the distressing incidents of the retreat of the European community from Futtehghur in June, 1857, Sir John Kaye thus writes, p. 302:—"There was witnessed another of those acts of self-devotion of which the annals of the Sepoy War afford so many touching examples. Churcher might have made his escape (from the hiding place on the river bank), but Robertson was in such dire agony, both of body and mind, that he could not arouse himself to the activity of flight. So Churcher determined not to leave him. For more than two months he watched over the stricken artilleryman until death mercifully came to the relief of the sufferer. Then Churcher buried his friend, raised a mound of earth over his remains to mark the spot, and betook himself to the jungle. . . ." We have transcribed this portion of the story, not only because it is well worth being brought to remembrance, but in order to give point to the observation we have to make, namely, that it is strange the historian should have so entirely missed or avoided all mention of the remarkable courage and capacity displayed in connection with the defence of Agra by E. J. Churcher, a brother of this David Churcher, whose noble devotion to poor Major Robertson is, in the passage we quoted, deservedly placed on record. There being, as we have said, so many scores of instances of individual heroism and personal devotion amongst the stories of that terrible time, Sir John Kaye must have found one of his most perplexing tasks in deciding which of those incidents to embody in his narrative, and which to leave aside to take their change of heing preserved in histories. cents to embody in his narrative, and which to leave aside to take their chance of being preserved in biographies or recorded in local histories. We are not aware that the story of Mr. E. J. Churcher's remarkable services at Etah, in connection with the remoter operations of which the defence of Agra was the centre, have been so recorded. Therefore we may as well make up for the hiatus which many survivors of the mutiny era in these provinces will become conscious of as they read chapters IV. and V. in book VIII. of the "Sepoy War," though it is a remarkably full and carefully compressed narrative of "Mutiny and Rebellion in the North-West Provinces." West Provinces.

In these chapters there are only two passages where Etah is mentioned. The first of these is in the letter of Mr. Colvin written to the Governor General near the end of May, describing the deluge of revolt which raged around. He says:—"Aligarh and Etah, the two most important districts of the centre Upper Doab, are in a blaze of riot and ravage." The next mention of Etah is that which comes in as an incident in the description of William Edwardes's isolated and intrepid stand at Budaon. Kaye says:

—"But on the third day, as he sat at his lonely dinner, he saw an Englishment lishman ride up towards his house, escorted by a dozen horsemen, and pre sently he discerned the familiar features of his cousin, Alfred Phillips, the magistrate of Etah." This was on May 27. It was just two months later, magistrate of Etah." This was on May 27. It was just two months later, the situation meantime having become every way more desperate, that Mr. Churcher was asked by the then rapidly-sinking Lieutenant Governor to proceed to Etah on the perilous service which he undertook and successfully carried through. Of that service we can here give only a brief account; but the two significant passages we have quoted from the history may serve to light up our slight sketch of what was attempted and accomplished by this non-official Englishman who proved himself as discreet as he was courageous. The significance of the references we have quoted will be seen when we remind our readers that Etah, the district of which comprises 300 square miles, is on the high road between Delhi and Cawncomprises 300 square miles, is on the high road between Delhi and Cawnpore, and at the time when Mr. Churcher's service was enlisted, it was on the chief line of communication followed by the rebel sepoys as they crowded up towards Delhi. The special occasion which induced Mr. Colvin to ask for a volunteer to proceed to Etah appears to have been that the Rajah had openly declared on the side of the rebels, and was becoming a Rajah had openly declared on the side of the rebels, and was becoming a great head centre of revolt, affording aid and succour to all the enemies of the Queen who passed that way. Mr. Churcher having, mainly on the suggestion of the late Sir H. B. Harington, agreed to proceed on the perilous service of attacking, and, if possible, of bringing in this influential leader, was invested by the Hon. Mr. Colvin with full powers as magistrate and deputy collector. This formality was accomplished on the last day of July. Mr. Churcher at once set about gathering a levy of horse and foot, who formed a very irregular copps, and were all natives. But these nameless warriors must have credit along with their plucky leader, for after accomplishing the seventy miles' march from Agra they took the fort of Etah, and the malcontent Rajah became Mr. Churcher's prisoner.

And this was no barren triumph. Within the fort much plunder of all And this was no barren triumph. Within the fort much plunder of all sorts had been accumulated; there were cannon, with small arms and ammunition. This was a notable feat in itself, even if Mr. Churcher had felt compelled to fall back upon Agra with his important prisoner; but this was not the brief issue. He held the fort and controlled the district until the Agra division was cleared of the mutineers, and order was restored. The late Mr. Reade, into whose hands fell the charge of Agra fafter Mr. Colvin's death, testifies that Mr. Churcher not only "restored authority," but "maintained it." In the first few days after the capture of the fort the position must have been perilous in the extreme. The district abounded with fierce Mussulmans in arms, the robber tribe of Goojurs, and the slightly more respectable, but more formidable foes, the clocal Thakurs, followers of the captured Rajah. The situation of Etah at that time, in reference to chances of relief by any European force, was also that time, in reference to chances of relief by any European force, was also

one of extreme isolation. So Mr. Churcher depended on himself and the scratch but, as it proved, staunch troop that had followed him. He soon set about his civil duties. Within a month after seizing the stronghold he collected a lakh of revenue, which he was able to send in to Agra, to the great relief of the much-bested Lieutenant-Governor. In spite of the universal disaffection of the landholders around Etah, Mr. Churcher appears to have speedily attained a marked influence over them, for he was soon able to enlist 400 additional armed men of the district (very irregular, no doubt) on the security of the zemindars. How this was managed we do not stop to inquire; personal influence and energy must serve to account for it; but the report of this comparatively numerous force having possession of the fort under command of a resolute Englishman sufficed to keep at bay the numerous rebel chiefs around, and checked the career of rapine and murder into which most of them had plunged. Not a single European was left in the district when Mr. Churcher stormed and took the fort; therefore that event was eminently calculated to restore as it did the moral ascendency of the British name as far as Etah store as it did the moral ascendency of the British name as far as Etah was known: besides, as already remarked, strengthening the hopes and resources of the beleaguered Agra garrison. It must be remembered, too, that this bold invasion of, and stand in one of the mutineers' fastnesses was accomplished without the aid of a single regular soldier. After the fall of Delhi the district was gradually cleared of all malcontents by the operations of a regular British force, and then Mr. Churcher made over charge to a civilian officer, Mr. Daniell. Under him he served for a few weeks as deputy in getting the wheels of the social and official system to revolve again; but by that time Mr. Churcher succumbed to the effects of a year's hard service, and took sick leave to England. But our readers will be surprised to learn that Mr. Churcher received no public recognition, no substantial acknowledgment for the laborious and remarkably successful political service he performed under the orders of the lamented successful political service he performed under the orders of the lamented Mr. Colvin. Had that excellent man survived the dire struggle in which he bore so notable a part, we may be sure that he would have insisted on his brave emissary being handsomely requited, and that, too, as a duty which Government owed to itself. Subsequently to Mr. Colvin's decess, Sir H. B. Harington and Mr. E. J. Reade, both of whom were well aware of the perilous nature of the service which Mr. Churcher undertook, have also departed, or we should not have to record that the recovery of Etah August, 1857, remains unacknowledged by the State. But Sir G. T. Harvey, General Henessy, and Mr. B. Sapte are, we believe, all living, any one of whom could testify to the exact truth of the story we have given in outline of the Etah incident. We have done our part in rescuing the from the neglect with which the historian of the epoch to which it belongs has treated it—perhaps unavoidably or inadvertently. But, as David Churcher has his place on the page of Kaye, so his brother Emery will have his here. successful political service he performed under the orders of the lamente

Just one word more on the subject of mutiny rewards occurs to us. They have been given freely enough in some directions. The rebel Rajah of Etah, who was captured by Mr. Churcher, was somehow or other, we forget how, utterly abolished; but his small raj and valuable hands were given to one Dilsukh Rai, formerly a village writer on Rs. 10 per measure. This man was faithful at the moment of outbreak, and assisted the magistrate of Etah to exceed to Rudor, as described in a respectable. trate of Etah to escape to Budaon, as described in our opening paragraph. This Dilsukh the putwari was ennobled and made Rajah of Etah, while nothing has been done to honour the Englishman who made that transformation possible. We do not mention this with any grudge of Rajah Disukh's great good fortune, but the contrast is sufficiently striking.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF A NATIVE OFFICER.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Koliabar, Nowgong, on Monday, July 10, Subadar Deodutt Thappa, 42nd Assam, was arraigned on the following charges: tial, assembled at Koliabar, Nowgong, on Monday, July 10, Subadar Deodutt Thappa, 42nd Assam, was arraigned on the following charges: Conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—First Instance: In having, at Nowgong, on April 4, at a parade of the detachment of the 42nd N.I., of which he was in command, attended officially by Captain Phillips, officiating deputy commissioner, and Captain Michell, assistant commissioner, Nowgong, which parade was held for the purpose of enabling the civil officers to identify certain men of the detachment accused of an offence against the Penal Code, obstructed the said civil officers in the performance of their duty by treating them in a disrespectful manner, and allowing the men of the detachment at the said parade to shout when any one of the accused sepoys was identified, and in refusing to give the names of certain sepoys who were identified. Second Instance: In having at Nowgong, on April 5, obstructed the civil authority by refusing to receive a purwanah, addressed to him by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong; and in having refused to assist Abherman Sing, sub inspector of police, in serving a warrant issued by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, for the arrest of certain sepoys of the detachment under his command, accused of an offence under the Penal Code. Finding: The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first instance of the charge; guilty of the second instance of the charge; and guilty of the preamble of the charge; and sentenced him to be suspended from real, pay, and allowances for a period or six calendar months. The finding and sentence were approved and confirmed by the Commandar-in-Chief

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### RESOURCES OF MYSOR.

The Madras Athenaum holds that it is not necessary to go back to the days of Wilks for such information as we want of the manufactures of the Mysor Province. Meagre as are the figures, and unsatisfactory and defective as is the information, facts are to be deduced from official reports which are of considerable value. Silk, cotton, sugar, fibre, pepper, oils, &c., are all articles of manufacture, and though their value is not very great, still there is no reason why capital and energy should not be brought to bear on their rapid development. With the railway connecting Bangalor with the vast network that now intersects the whole of India, it cannot be said, as it was seventy years ago, that the practical means of opening the minds of men to the public benefits of commerce are neither numerous nor obvious. The presence of the iron horse has altered all rous nor obvious. The presence of the iron horse has altered an that, and it cannot for one moment be supposed that the line which branches off from Jolarpett to Bangalor is intended for military purposes alone, but the rather to tap the resources of a fine province capable of enormous commercial and industrial development. Before the Province can be really said to be opened up, the line to Mysor should be completed, as we remarked in a recent issue; but over and beyond this, we would strongly urge on the enterprising firms of Madras the necessity of sending to this Province agents to gather all the facts possible bearing on the establishment of paper mills, the manufacture of cotton piece goods, coarse cloth, sugar, and so on. It may not be generally known that the export of coarse cloth and piece goods from the Mysor Province to her Majesty's territories during the year 1874-75 amounted to 493,349 tons of the aggregate value of 16 lakhs of rupees. Of sugar, 1,071 tons, valued at Rs. 400,000 were exported, and we might produce a very respectable list of exports to prove that Mysor, though comparatively little attention has been attracted to it from outside of the a very little attention has been attracted to it from outside, offers a very fair field for men of capital and energy. That it is destitute of roads or navigable rivers need count for nothing in view of the fact that an extension of the railway with a cheap system of tramways would be amply sufficient for all commercial purposes. With a Government that need not necessarily be obstructive and annoying to priwate capitalists, the Mysor Province ought to have a golden future before it. What is wanted is money and energy. A certain amount of grumbling and dissatisfaction has resulted from Madras officials being employed in the Mysor Commission and a Madras Civilian having some time ago acted as the Chief Commissioner. To us it seems that Mysor is as much an appanage of the Madras Presidency
as are Travancore and Cochin. Politically, commercially, from every point of view, Bengal influence is pernicious, misleading and wholly

### THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Englishman remarks that Sir Andrew Clarke is now in this country for the purpose of reforming the P. W. D. system, and it is to be hoped that before he takes action in the matter he will not overlook the real evil that must be remedied, if any change for the better is to take place. The theory of the Department is that it is established on a system so comprehensive that, without any alteration in its code, or its practice, it will embrace every condition and circumstance that can occur. Now, this is an impossibility. The condition of India is at present that of the highest civilisation in some parts; while, in others, it is that of outer barbarism, as far apart as Central Africa and Paris, or London, in respect to any arrangement that could be made equally suitable for both places. For a rough, thinly inhabited, jungly district, where the only thing to do is to create communications as rapidly as the means of the district will allow, a staff of sharp, energetic young men, on moderate salaries, who have been through a course at Rurki, might, perhaps, be permanently employed by Government, under experienced leaders, with advantage. They would of course be provided with plans, instruments, lists of rates, and a code of rules for their guidance. Some arrangement of this sort was the origin of the P. W. D., and, with the same organisation on an enlarged scale, it is now attempted to carry out all the works of India, under a fixed is now attempted to carry out all the works of India, under a fixed set of rules that never contemplated the circumstances of the present time. The system that should be introduced, is that which has been adopted by all civilised countries, as the result of their ex-perience. For large imperial works, such as railways, canals, trunk roads, public buildings, and all the other more expensive and com-plicated requirements of civilisation, an entirely different course from that which now obtains should be pursued. The Government of all other civilised countries well know that it would be impossible for their revenue to maintain, not only all the professional men in the country, whose services they occasionally, or even frequently, require, but a whole host of foremen, workmen, clerks, and others, during their whole lives, besides establishing and keeping up all over the country large workshops, with expensive machinery, and vast stocks of valuable materials, which may be only occasionally needed. The proper plan would be to specially appoint for each large work a special staff of experienced engineers, or architects of reputation, according to the nature of the work. They should be selected in England, or out here, if they can be obtained, and they should be paid off when the work is finished. The smallest possible number of men should be employed on each work, as their pay would be high; and they should be strictly confined to their professional duty, as it is for that only that such high pay is necessary. To ensure the work being done within a fixed time, and at a fixed cost, it should be given, as at home, to reliable contractors, known to have means and experience. At present the whole land is filled with a permanent staff of all sorts and conditions of men, for whom employment has to be found, whether the country requires their services or not. The consequence is that one finds a scientific engineer, who has just completed some large iron bridge, sent to design and build a church because he must be kept on, and there is nothing else available; an engineer of mechanical skill is set to work on accounts because, although there is no mechanical work for him to do, he must be kept on; a high art architect, who has just finished a law court, or a palace, is sent to make mud embankments, and drive coolies; another, who has hitherto been employed in building barracks, is set to work out irrigation problems; and so on.

#### HILL STATIONS FOR YOUNG TROOPS.

The Pioneer holds that the more short service for the European garrison in India becomes the rule, the more necessary it is to arrange for the location of the young soldier in the hills during the hot weather. The subject has been urged for many years past upon the attention of the Government. The late Surgeon-General Beatson, who twice filled the post of principal medical officer of the imperial garrison, and who was an officer of great Indian experience, repeatedly pressed the subject on the authorities. Sir William Muir, the present head of the Army Medical Department, likewise has borne clear testimony to the importance of this question, and the truth of their warnings is from year to year corroborated by the heavy death statistics of the young soldiers in the plains. Each succeeding year we find that the young battalions arriving from England, and stationed in the hot plains, lose a heavy percentage of their young men from typhoid fever. Dr. Bryden, the statistical officer, plainly foretells that with the heats of May comes this most omeer, plainly foretens that with the neats of May comes this most fatal fever, and that the majority of the deaths take place before the clouding over of the June skies gives comparative coolness. Had he written by inspiration, he could hardly have been more correct than he has been in his prophecies, and we are told that the typhoid outbreak at Fyzabad followed this major power closely. followed this rule very closely. A young battalion fresh from England had not a case of typhoid until May, yet before the cloudy days in June came sixteen or seventeen cases had occurred with fifty per cent. of deaths. Of course no one will limit the cause of this fever only to heat, but that heat is a most important factor in the Indian typhoid few people now deny. However, leaving the question of cause to be discussed hereafter, one fact clearly remains, that in the plains the young soldier succumbs to typhoid, while in the mountains he is quite safe. Let us hold fast by this fact and utilise it to the fullest. Can nothing be done, then, to give quarters in the hills to the young soldier? Can we do nothing towards placing him in those splendid climates where, instead of dying as he does in the plains, he becomes a fine healthy young man? Is it of more importance to use up all our available hill sites in endeavouring to patch up the shaken constitution of the old soldier, who would be better in England, than to turn some of them into nurseries for the young lads arriving in the country, and who have at once to begin their hard fight with typhoid and heat in the plains? Is it essential that besides the convalescent hill depots, of which we do not now speak, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Dagshai, Sabathoo, and the Murree hills are to be kept for regiments well inured to the Indian climate, while crowds of lads, wholly immature, are fighting disease in the plains? The system that now obtains of sending some young recruits to fill up the vacancies in the convalescent depots is not desirable. In the depots sick duty is very mild, and contact with the sickly and used-up old soldier is not a good thing for the recruit. What is wanted seems to be a hill depot battalion of the young men, conducted on strict soldierly routine, with ample drill and field exercise, and all the discipline of a cold-weather life in the plains. Send the sick to the convalescent depot, but keep the young duty-soldier at his duty in a specially chosen hill station. Ranikhet, with its open spaces, would do well for such a purpose, and we hope before another hot season comes round something will be done towards this object either at Ranikhet or elsewhere. Twenty years ago we had a European garrison one-third the present strength; we had few drafts, and always long-service soldiers. To-day we have a large short-service garrison, and we must make changes to meet the altered condition of affairs. A hill depot battalion, organised on the footing of the depot battalions that existed until Lord Cardwell's time in England, would fulfil every requirement, and contribute much to the health and well-being of the shortservice soldier.

Some olive plants, sent out from Marseilles ten years ago, have flourished most remarkably in the Punjab, though no attention has been paid to them.



# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

## JURIES IN INDIA.

After hearing the case of Regina v. Kelly, Mr. Justice Turner addressed the jury as they were about to leave the box. The following passages of his speech are here given:—

"I am glad to be able to assure you that these remarks are not

suggested by anything which has occurred in the course of the inquiry in which you have been for some days engaged. The case presented to you rested on testimony in which there were discrepancies on material points, and an able judge would have found some difficulty in arriving at the truth. You will therefore not doubt my sincerity in assuring you that the country is indebted to you for your services. But a recent failure of justice that occurred in this court following too many other instances of the same nature convinces me that it is my duty to declare in no uncertain terms what are the responsibilities of jurors, and what will be the inevitable result if jurors show themselves insensible of their responsibilities or

incompetent to discharge their duty.

"The charges which jurors are called upon to try in this Court are brought against European British subjects, and rest ordinarily on the evidence of native witnesses. Some persons not immediately concerned in the administration of justice explain the failures of function to which I have alluded by the patient of the offender. concerned in the administration of justice explain the failures of justice to which I have alluded by the nationality of the offender. They do not hesitate to assert that had a native of this country stood in the same jeopardy as the European, he would have been condemned. They allege that there is not only a want of sympathy between the European and the native, which prevents the one from receiving at the hands of the other the equal consideration to which our laws entitle him, but that there exists also an antipathy of race which incornecities the European from doing justice in gases in which which incapacities the European from doing justice in cases in which a native is the accuser and an European the accused. Although I do not share these views, yet on more than one occasion I have found it difficult to discover any other explanation of the verdict of the jury. Twenty years have not elapsed since these provinces were visited by a calamity calculated beyond all others to provoke antipathies of race, and in some minds, then smitten with a life-long sorrow, most unchristian animosity may still paralyse the sense of justice. To some such condition of mind, deplorable as is the explanation, I would fain attribute an assertion reported to have been made by one who recently served as a juvor in this court. Being made by one who recently served as a juror in time court, asked to explain the verdict he had given, he admitted, as a matter which reflected credit on him, that he had not done his duty, and added that in certain circumstances he never would do it. I am sure that the person who made that assertion was unaware of all it involved-injustice to his fellow men, the violation of a solemn oath, the betrayal of a sacred trust.

"Should a man be called upon to serve as a juror who is con-

scious of any such sentiments as found expression in the assertion to which I have alluded, or even be apprehensive that his judgment might be warped by them, it is his duty to inform the Court (and he can do so privately), that he may be released from the false position in which he is placed—from the temptation to commit a very

heinous crime.

"I have said that I do not accept the explanation which has been suggested to account for the many failures of justice which have occurred in this Court. I attribute by far the larger number of them to the inability of jurors to sift evidence, and to discern what should be accepted and what rejected. Discrepancies are often

rather guarantees that the witnesses are speaking at least what they believe to be true.

"The observation of all persons is not equally minute; their memories are not equally retentive. Hardly any two persons would give precisely the same account of an occurrence unless they had agreed upon their statements. Yet when discrepancies occur in the evidence presented to them, jurors are apt to reject the whole of it, without endeavouring to discover whether any portion of it is true. They make no allowances for inaccuracies of observation or memory; they adopt the very misleading maxim, that being mistaken in one particular the witness is mistaken in all; they do not test what a witness thinks he saw or heard by what he did; they over-look a very common habit of uneducated witnesses to prefer to invent an answer rather than to confess a want of memory of detail, and to persist in an erroneous assertion once made rather than admit

## STATION TALK.

SIMLA, (Aug. 8).—There is a service of chuprassies linking the Viceroy with the shooting-box, and Narkunda, though four marches out by the book, is only two days off if relays of ponies are ready—provided the road continues in existence that is. This is really, what hot seasons are sometimes inaccurately said to be, very melting weather. Roads have a playful trick of subsiding unexpectedly into valleys, and with the sudden torrents loosening their roots, the trees above on steep mountain sides grow as lively sometimes as though Amphion were fiddling. You can't walk along the tonga road any evening without finding that some tall deodar has "plucked his one foot from

the grave" and precipitated himself across your path. So the hills may perhaps get shuffled in an unexpected way and bar out the illustrious Narkundians before next Friday. By-the-bye, the journey The Goverout was not accomplished entirely without catastrophe. The Governor-General's pony shied with him over the khud. Don't be alarmed he did not go over far, as the khud happened just there to be less perpendicular than it is in most places; but on such conditions does existence depend in this happy-go-lucky planet. Khuds will continue no doubt to exact their annual sacrifices as long as Anglo-Indians pass their summers in the hills. This year there have been no fatal, though several serious accidents. Broken bones of serious accidents. are under treatment now in more than one Simla household, in conare under treatment now in more than one Simla household, in consequence of falls from which, in some cases, the sufferers have been lucky in escaping with only broken bones. Indeed one cannot but be thankful at every time for having a complete set of unbroken bones. The odds seem so heavily against getting through life all in one piece. A visit to the Simla rink is the source of this solemn reflection. There you may see a dozen fellow-creatures on castors, contused, perhaps, but collected, who in defiance of the proverb about the pitcher and the well, have gone many times to the rink without even breaking a nose. "Hard, hard, hard is it only not to tumble," as Tennyson says of writing hendecasyllabics, and the skaters going about, each gravely intent hendecasyllabics, and the skaters going about, each gravely intent on his own affairs, seem possessed with a holy joy too great for ordinary merriment in merely remaining upright. There were ordinary merriment in merely remaining upright. There were occasional alliances contracted among them, now and then two ladies occasional alliances contracted among them, now and then two ladies taking hands across as in country dances, and gliding off together, but for the most part each performer flittered about separately, pering no attention to the rest, in a dreamy way suggestive of unrest rather than of activity, of aimless movement like that of the shades in Hades or of—what was it they put me in mind of? I felt that there was a vivid analogy between that group of accomplished rinkers and some other phenomenon, and for a time I could not fasten on the true idea. But as I watched them, retreating and advancing in their ghostly dance, gravely sliding out of one another's way, but in their constant passing and repassing regarding one another way, but in their constant passing and repassing regarding one another merely as obstacles to be avoided, my clouded simile suddenly cleared up, and I remembered the great den of leopards at the Zoological Gardens. The manner in which these beautiful creatures move necessarily in a narrow space, lifting an abstracted face out of the way of a companion's tail, going perpetually backwards and forwards and in and out, without taking any notice of each other, and entirely without any purpose in view that a spectator can fathom, is rinking to the life. Perhaps rinking with a band, and a crowd, and a gaily decorated salle, and the eternal possibilities of new flirtation, would suggest quite different fancies; but at Simla our rink, as I once mentioned before, is—not to put too fine a point upon it—an old racquet court, and it is impossible to regard the architectural features of a racquet court as conducive in themselves to cheerfulness. As ssociated with racquets, well and good, but to spend a happy day in it without playing the game, a racquet court is not the place any one would choose—nor for the sake of the view. The most faithful would choose—nor for the sake of the view. The most faithful devotees of the Simla rink, therefore, regard it chiefly as a place to devotees of the Simla rink, therefore, regard it chiefly as a place to practice in, or at least excuse their frequent attendance on that ground. None the less indeed did one lady, while I was there, consult her husband's watch, and finding she had time for "a quarter of an hour more," slide off into her orbit again, commingling with her mysterious companions, silent and strange in their solemnity as Rip Van Winkle's skittle players. A quarter of an hour more of what, I vaguely wondered. How can you measure off a yard of nothing? So I departed, while, as in the Dream of Fair Women, the lady who had spoken "thridded the sombre boscage of the rink," though without any such definite destination in view as the Morning the say without any such definite destination in view as the Morning Star. But after all that heavenly body itself goes wandering about the solar system in the same shiftless way, if you come to think of it. All the sky is a rink, and all the stars and planets only rinkers.—Pioneer Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL APPEALS .- Sir R. Garth is said to have written a very strong minute against Mr. Hobhouse's Bill to amend the law of appeals, and to have recommended the establishment of appeal benches, composed of one civilian, one barrister, and one native.

A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.—A native lady of high rank, the aunt of Sirdar Ajith Singh Attareewallee of Amritsar, has met with a misfortune. It appears this lady some three years ago buried a large quantity of jewels. A few days ago, wishing to deck herself in some of these ornaments, she had the place dug up, when lo!

the ornaments had disappeared.

Forests.—The Forest Department have entered into an engagement with the Maharajah of Kashmir, who, on payment of Rs. 6,000 yearly, will be entitled to all the waif timber caught on the Jhilam river. A portion of the timber is British and a portion Kashmir, and hence there is always a dispute regarding the waif. This arrangement, we are told, is entered into simply to put an end to these disputes.

COLONEL MALLESON.—Colonel Malleson, the ex-guardian of the young Maharajah of Mysor, is now in Calcutta, engaged on a New History of that Province, which is expected to be out by the commencement of next year.

SIR SEYMOUR BLANE.—Colonel Sir Seymour Blane, C.B., at present on half-pay, has applied to be restored to the effective list, an arrangement for which there is ample precedent. We understand further that he is desirous of obtaining the first vacant majority in a European infantry regiment in India.—Times of India.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR WATERFIELD.—We regret to hear that

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR WATERFIELD.—We regret to hear that Major Waterfield, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, has met with a severe accident by a fall from his horse when riding to Nuthia Gully, and has been severely hurt.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 17.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—Among his friends at home Sir Richard Temple's resignation of his Lieutenant-Governorship next spring is accepted as a settled thing. The popular impression notwithstanding, and however good his chance, the Hon. Ashley Eden has not, we are assured, "got the appointment in his pocket."—Pioneer, Aug. 19.

CABUL NEWS.—The Ameer has imprisoned Mirza Jaffir, the Choongee or Octroi tax collector of Cabul, together with his wives and children, and confiscated all his property. As the Mirza is the brother of Sirda Sufder Ali Khan, the present Governor of Candahar, it is just possible that some political trouble may arise out of this unfortunate business.

PATIALA.—Mr. Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Punjab Government, met the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha at Patiala on Sunday, August 13, and on Monday declared in darbar the form of Government to be adopted for the State during the Maharajah's minority, which consisted of a regency of three natives, two Sikhs, and one Mohammedan.

CHOLERA AT MURREE.—We much regret to note two other cases of cholers which have proved fatal. A European soldier died in the Fort, and a child at the Railway Station premises. It appears to be utterly useless to press the urgent necessity for sanitary improvements upon the notice of the local authorities, still we do not despair of being heard yet, and of causing some good to be effected in this respect.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 17.

An English Jogi.—At Simla, says the *Bhaskur News* of the 31st July, a young European gentleman has forsaken the religion of his forefathers, and become a devotee in accordance with the rites of Hinduism. He is now living in the house of a Brahmin, who has become his moral preceptor, with a view to bring him up as a regular jogi or devotee before he sets out on his intended pilgrimage to the shrines of the different Hindu deities.

CAPTAINS BIDDULPH AND GRANT.—A correspondent at Lolab, Kashmir, writing on the 4th Aug. says, that he cannot discover any foundation for the rumour that Captains Biddulph and Grant had been assassinated in Gilghit. They were both alive when heard of a short time ago, but Captain Grant was suffering from fever, and they were hurrying down towards Kashmir. Dr. Warren, of the 15th Hussars, has gone up to meet them and to render assistance. —Pioneer.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.—The Athenœum tells us that Mr. John Dacosta, late senior partner in the firm of Ashburner and Co., of Calcutta, is about to publish a pamphlet on the financial condition of India, especially addressed to Indian bondbolders and other persons interested in the subject. A preface, recommending the pamphlet to the consideration of the public, will bear the signatures of Sir George Campbell, Sir Charles Wingfield, and other Indian authorities.—Engsishman, Aug. 16.

THE URAKZAIS AND THE AFRIDIS.—A correspondent, who should be well-informed, sends us details about some hard fighting that has taken place between the Urakzais and the Afridis. The portion of the Urakzai that were engaged were the Aleezai, alias Sturikheyl, who hold Barki and the Valley of the Baru; they only number 800, are splendid fellows, and very hospitable. They were attacked by the Akakheyl Afridis who number about 2,500 fighting men, but succeeded in beating them off, as they have frequently done before. If it be true that the Dowlatzai (also Urakzai) hostages have vanished, Usman Khan will have some difficulty in getting them to return. The policy of using the Urakzais as a check on the Afridis was recommended years ago, but is now, it would seem, being tried for the first time. The former offered us a sanitarium on the Molaghar in 1872, and if we had taken it, perhaps, the Kohat Pass might never have been closed.—Pioneer, Aug. 23.

The Queen's Indian Title.—A Gazette Extraordinary was issued at Simla on the 18th, in which Lord Lytton's proclamation of the new title, the Titles Bill and the Queen's proclamation were published. We have already published the above-mentioned documents. The

THE QUEEN'S INDIAN TITLE.—A Gazette Extraordinary was issued at Simla on the 18th, in which Lord Lytton's proclamation of the new title, the Titles Bill and the Queen's proclamation were published. We have already published the above-mentioned documents. The following letter, dated the India-office, 13th July, is now published for the first time:—From her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. To the Government of India. I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of the Queen's Procianotifying the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress of Ladia." This act on the part of her Majesty is a formal and emphatic expression, for which it seemed to the Queen that the

opportunity was eminently suitable, of the favourable sentiments which she has always entertained towards the princes and people of India. I request that your Excellency will proclaim throughout her Majesty's Indian dominions, in a manner suitable to her gracious intentions, the addition which has been made to the Royal Style and Titles.

The Rainfall in the Himalayas.—We do not suppose that there has ever been a year which can record a heavier rainfall in the Himalayas than the present one. The roads are everywhere abimes. We hear from Camp Jalla that even the coolies refuse to cross them. Mr. Wilson, who had lived thirty years in those parts, had pitched his tent ten miles off at Dungulli, and was nearly swept away. A little stream became a torrent in a few minutes and carried all before it. Mr. Wilson could only save his life with the greatest difficulty. A few wood-cutters left Bhutwari a few days ago for Jhalla, and after they had been two miles on the road, a huge stone, loosened by the rains, fell down, killing one man and breaking the leg of another. A young officer who wanted to visit the Kulu valley by the Vylang Pass was literally compelled to return, in consequence of the impassable road, the rain and the cold. At Nyni Khad, on the road to Dalhousie, a Kahar was swept away the other day, and altogether we fear that the list of casualties in "the Hills" is greater this year than usual.—Indian Public Opinion.

A Horrible Execution at Darjeling.—A very disgraceful scene to all concerned was lately enacted in Darjeling. The murderer, who was rightly sentenced to expiate his crime by being "hanged by the neck until he was dead," was hanged indeed, but, owing to some bungling on the first attempt, the rope broke, and the body fell to the ground half strangled, to be again strung up, with another rope this time, and finally despatched. The law very properly punishes murder by death, and, we fancy, amongst the large crowd of natives assembled to witness the execution not one individual sympathised with the culprit; but, we take it, the law of the country does not include torture in the extreme sentence of the law, and especially not torture inflicted before a crowd of natives, as certainly was the case in this instance. We have ourselves a constitutional horror of witnessing executions, and did not go to see the sentence of the law carried out; but we have been informed by reliable eye-witnesses that, when the unfortunate culprit fell to the ground, on the breaking of the first rope, he writhed about for some minutes until the second one was fixed, and the already half-strangled body was again attached to the gallows for its final launch into eternity. We do not yet know what effect such a terrible scene has had on the native mind, always ready to put the worst possible construction on the acts of Europeans; but we do know that such a scene, if enacted in England, would have resulted in the hangman being mobbed, and we do also know that, whoever is responsible for European justice being turned into a scene of horrible torture, ought to be, and we hope is, thoroughly ashamed of himself.—Darjecting News.

THE EXHIBITION OF COCOONS.—From a report by Mr. Halsey on the recent exhibition of cocoons at Gurdaspur, it would appear that silk-worm rearing has increased much in the district, and especially amongst the impoverished villages on the canal banks near Pathankot. Now that the business has made such a good start, there is every prospect of its increasing. The Local Committee intend to give prizes next year for the best cocoons, and will make the terms more favourable for zemindars. At the recent exhibition there were 98 exhibitors, bringing cocoons from Nurpore, in the Kangra district in one direction, and from Majitha, in the Umritsur district, in the other, and from Narot, across the Ravi to Nowshera, on the banks of other, and from Narot, across the Kavi to Nowshera, on the banks of the Beas. The cocoons exhibited were generally good, showing a great improvement over former seasons; but the exhibitors showed a want of knowledge of their subject in bringing their samples in an unmarketable form. For instance, many samples contained white, deep yellow, light yellow, green and double cocoons; and as the breeders keep the seed [eggs] of these mixed colours and descriptions from year to year, the confusion becomes greater and greater to The great objection to this arrangement is the difficulty in giving the value of the cocoons, and the expense attending the sorting before they can be reeled The exhibitors were of all classes, including the professional silk-worm rearers, confined to Sheikh Jaffir of Kotnaina and his offshoots and connections, other Cashmerees, Punjabees, Mussulmans, Brahmins, Rajpoots, Kathrees, and other Hindoos. Among these last the greater number were zemindars, and there is little doubt but that the art of silk-worm rearing will derive considerable impetus among this class, as three of the zemindar exhibitors carried off prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 50, and Rs. 30 respectively. -Calcutta Statesman.

THE ACCIDENT TO LORD LYTTON.—The Viceroy's trip to Narkunda was not very successful as affording him views of Himalayan scenery. I am told that it poured incessantly the whole time, and the travellers never got a glimpse of the snows, or indeed of anything but the tails of the ponies in front of them on the road. They remained a day longer than they intented at Narkunda to give the weather a chance, but it only rained all the harder. Going out his Excellency followed the lower road from Mushobra to Mahassu Bungalow. This had partially fallen into disrepair, but a very little work carried out in anticipation of the Viceroy's journey put it to

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None the less was it the scene of an accident, which rights again. might have been a very terrible one. Most narrow escapes get a good deal exaggerated at first, and turn out in the end to have been less alarming than excited imaginations originally painted them. Especially is this the case, as a rule, when the risks averted have befallen distinguished people. But Lord Lytton's slip over the khud, to which, I think, I just alluded in my last letter, was really a more serious fall than first accounts will have led you to suppose. were urgent reasons at the time for making light of it, but these are all happily over now. The fact was that his Lordship's horse shied at some workmen at a narrow part of the road between Mushobra and Mahassu, and went over the side, Lord Lytton falling—fortunately—clear of his horse, but fully a hundred feet down, before he was stopped by a tree. The khud was not absolutely a precipice just at this point, as it is for a great part of the way, or such an accident could only have had one termination. But the whole incident is described by those who saw it as a frightful sight, and his Lordship's escape as almost miraculous. He did escape, however, without a scratch, was able to scramble up, mount another horse, and continue his ride to Theog, as if nothing had happened. The horse, too, was nearly unhurt, though the workmen had to cut him a road before he could be got up again.—Simla Correspondent of Pioneer.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14. Simla, Liverpool; Indian Merchant, Rangoon; Victoria, Jedda.—15. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Rajnootana, Moulmein; str. Chyebassa, London.—18. Str. Africa, Bombay.—19. Str. Paragany, Singapore.—20. Blythswood, Liverpool; Ysusquiza, Covelong; Ville de Marseilles, Bourbon; Maggie, East London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Strs. Malacca and Queen Margaret; Stockbridge and Courier de Bombay.—15. Royal George.—16. Strs. Eldorado, Malda, Reliance, and Ooryia; Cinglese and Sunbeam.—18. Strs. Penguin and Arratoon Apeur; and a barque (showed H. P. J. D.).—19. Strs. Busheer and Baghdad; White Star.—20. Str. Modern.

# Madras.

INDIAN-MADE CLOTHS .- Several wealthy natives of Bangalor have among themselves subscribed Rs. 20,000 for the sole purpose of encouraging the sale of Indian made cloths, and have for this purpose opened a shop in the heart of the pettah, where a great variety of the country made stuff is exposed for sale.

DACOITY REPRESSED.—Mr. Porter, Superintendent of Police, Shwe-gyeen District, has been very successful in working up some difficult dacoity cases. The result of his energetic and intelligent work is that a number of robbers and murderers have been brought to justice.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE NIZAM.—A rumour is being circulated among the Mussulman population at Bangalor to the effect that all those who desire to be present at the approaching marriage of the Nizam will be paid Rs. 500 to defray expenses, and already several are preparing themselves to start!—Bangalor Spectator.

Dr. Balfour.—We hear that a farewell address is to be presented to Dr. Balfour by the members of the European, Hindu, and Mohammedan communities, previous to his departure from Madras, in which Presidency he served for fully forty years. The address will be adopted at a public meeting, which will be held in due course.— Pioneer

THE NEW RAILWAY FROM RANGOON.—Rails have been laid down from Thongzai towards Rangoon for three miles. The laying down began last April, so it has taken more than three months to lay them, and that using only half the number of sleepers usually allotted to each rail. The new bridges are still unfinished. By the end of August it is expected the line from Rangoon to Thongzai will be ready and the engine run up, at least orders to this effect have been issued. We trust it will be done, and done properly, or it will have to be done over again.

A PROFITABLE POST.—The appointment of Administrator-General, from what we can judge of it in the Madras Presidency, seems to be highly remunerative, says a Nilgiri paper. Mr. Miller, the present incumbent, claimed as his commission on a single estate, the sum of Rs. 35,000. Supposing it took Mr. Miller three years to close the estate, his remuneration would have been at the rate of a thousand rupees a month-a great deal more than an Assistant Commissioner draws, with a multiplicity of judicial and revenue business to attend We can therefore well imagine why the appointment is so much coveted, and why there was so much heart-burning when Mr. Miller assumed the position of "successful candidate."

TOBACCO IN BURMAH.—We learn from the Rangoon Gazette that Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Model Farms in Tirhoot, deputed by the Government of India to visit Burmah and ascertain whether any improvement can be effected in tobacco cultivation. finds that it is in the curing the Burmese fail, the process in vogue being of the crudest character, except in the Kyoukee and Yonz leen Districts, where the leaf seems to be better prepared. Dr. Brown is said to be an advocate for the importation of Chinese labour, which would be a decided improvement for agriculturists. Celestials cannot be excelled for the care bestowed by them upon produce of every kind, whether while growing or in their preparation for the market.

SUICIDE.—An assistant apothecary on the Madras Medical Establishment named Charles Benjamin Connolly committed suicide on Monday last by swallowing a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. The deceased, it appears, had been found fault with in the General Hospital, and when he was informed that his conduct was reported to the higher authorities he drove down to the Thieving Bazaar and bought an ounce of the deadly poison. He next went to his house and, after a short conversation with his family, swallowed the acid. He was taken to the General Hospital at once, and the doctors attended to him there. A few hours for his admirant he did and the circumstance of the statement of the stat him there. A few hours after his admission he died, and the circumstance was reported to the coroner. An inquest having been held the following day, the jury in their verdict found that deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.-Madras Athenœum, Aug. 16.

HARBOUR DEFENCE AT RANGOON.—The Rangoon Gazette says that "Captain Newmarch, R.E., Executive Engineer, Prome Division, on being relieved by Mr. Macrone, is to proceed to Rangoon, and will be employed in surveying the principal ports of the Province, for the purpose of establishing au efficient system of harbour defences. The plan likely to be adopted is that recommended by Colonel Oliphant, late Chief Engineer of this Province, to which we referred in a former issue. We should not be surprised if, in addition to batteries at Monkey Point, and other places in its neighbourhood, a few powerful guns were placed on the hill occupied by the European regiment. The range is not too great. One great advantage of a battery in such a position is that the gunners not employed in the Monkey Point battery would not be condemned to enforced idleness while an enemy's iron-clad was trying to force its way up the river.

THE 37TH GRENADIERS.—This Regiment of Native Infantry, now in Vepery, is under orders for removal next season to Palan cottah. On account of its services in China, during the Expedition of 1841-42, the regiment has been honoured with the designation of "Grenadiers," and it may be regarded as one of the crack corps of the Madras Army. In connection with the China war a painful incident is associated with the history of this regiment, which will long stand prominently forward in the annals of this Presidency. We refer to the fate of the good ship Golconda, while conveying the head-quarters of this gallant corps to the seat of war, was never again heard of, it being, with good reason, supposed that the ship foundered with all on heard whilst, encountering a typhoon in the foundered with all on board whilst encountering a typhoon in the China sea. The colonel, majors, doctors, and a couple of subatterns of the regiment perished on the occasion. The late tragic death of Colonel Macaulay at Bangalor will, no doubt, for some time add not a little to the interest felt in this distinguished regiment.—Madras Mail, Aug. 15.

THE LATE MR. PATRICK HARRY GORDON.—The home papers have kindly noticed the death of Mr. Gordon, late editor of this newspaper. Those acquainted with him previously to his leaving Madras will receive the announcement without surprise. He was almost in a dying state when he started. His early death is a matter, however, of some wonder to those who seek to preserve health by obeying some strict regime of diet and habit—for he was a prodigy of energy, mental and physical. Few men, we think, have written so much in the time as Mr. Gordon did when he was well, while he was quite as much at home in the saddle as in the office chair. Though not obstinately self-opinionated, the Athenæum was directed by him in every detail, and no influence had any effect upon him if he saw that it was used merely to suit the personal interests of any one. We mention this as a fact because opinions to the contrary have been expressed. Considering the amount of work he got through and the physical exercise he took, we must pronounce him as abstemious at table. Had he been the opposite of what he was, we could have accounted for the severe attack of liver which carried him away. And again, his personal strength seems only to have given strength to the disease. His sufferings were intense until just before the mail of the 14th left, when the fatal state of being "much easier" was reported.—Madras Athenœum.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. Str. Goa, Bombay; Night Hawk, Mauritius.—18. Sir John Lawrence, Coconada.—19. Str. Precarscur, Calcutta; Stamboul, Moulmein.—29. Str. El Dorado, Calcutta.—21. Agra, London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Str. Asia, Pondicherry.—16. Prince Arthur, to Coast; Choice, Cocanada; str. Khedive, Calcutta.—17. Str. Socotra, Bombay; Lanadowne, Soanpore; Night Hawk, Calcutta.—18. Str. Goa, Calcutta.—19. Strs. Asia, Rangoon; Sir John Lawreuce, Coconada.—Str. El Dorado, London.

STEAM SERVICE TO TUTICORIN .- The British Indian Steam Company have resolved on placing a steamer, the Malacca, on the prometer Colombo to Tuticorin, with a view of developing the pussenger and goods traffic between the two places.—Ceylon Times, Aug. 15.

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# Bombay.

### ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

Yesterday his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, c c.s.i., the Minister of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay harbour in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*. One of the first to go on board to welcome his Excellency was Major Proudfoot, his Military Secretary, who had come from Hyderabad to meet Sir Salar. A few others from Hyderabad also went on board to welcome their master on his return from England. Amongst his suite was particularly noticeable the richly clad Syed Abdool. Sir Salar Jung, though apparently in the best of health, is still a cripple, and the well-known form which so softly glided amongst those around it, chatting with this one and that one, sat yesterday quietly on the deck seats, giving instructions to the servants as they knelt to him on the poop. The *Pera* had enjoyed unusually fine weather, and as the main deck had been placed entirely at the disposal of the distinguished travellers, Sir Salar voyaged most comfortably. Before leaving the vessel he signalled his satisfaction with all the arrangements by handsome presents to each member of the gray. Contain Hyde regards a prest reliable dis member of the crew. Captain Hyde received a most valuable diamond ring; the chief officer and chief engineer other diamond rings; the junior officers trinkets of some value; the petty officers two or three pounds each; the stokers half-a-sovereign; and each of the crew five shillings. When the time arrived for his Excelof the crew five shillings. lency to land he was assisted to the accommodation ladder by Captain Hyde, of the Pera, Sir Salar's brother (Yavor Ali Khan) and nephew helping him into the steam launch which was awaiting his convenience. Here he was received by Captain Campbell, of the Bombay Marine, who conducted his Excellency to his seat. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Craigie Oliphant, his private Sung was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Gragie Offman, his private secretary, and Mr. Oliphant, by the Nawab Scoleyman Yar Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Muccadum, Siddi Amber, Mir Regazit Ali, Syed Hoosein, Yassum Ali, Ghaleb Jung, Mufullum Jung, Syed Ali Khan, Meer Tahawor Khan, and Azim Ali Khan, and several other Hyderabad officials. Surgeon-Major Williamson, others of the suite, and the rest of the retinue, including thirty-seven servants, followed in other boats. On leaving the ship's side the yards were manned and both passengers and crew gave the party "three times three" and waved hats, scarves, and handkerchiefs, which were duly acknowledged, and in a few minutes the boom of the first of seventeen guns announced that the Nizam's representative had once again placed his foot upon Indian soil. On arriving at the Bunder Sir Salar Jung disembarked from the steam launch, and ascended the steps leaning on the arm of Captain Trevor. He was dressed as usual, in a dark-blue uniform with a gold belt round his waist, and his customary white turban on his head. After shaking hands and conversing for a few minutes with those who were present, his Excellency got into his carriage and drove off to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee. As soon as the mail steamer had been signalled people began to assemble at the Apollo Bunder, and amongst those who were present to welcome his Excellency were Mr. Mackenzie, the Acting Under-Secretary to the Judicial Department, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, the Oriental Translator to the Government, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. G. Geary, the Hon. Mahomed Ally Rogay, Dustoor Khan Pestonjee, whose brother is one of the chief Talookdars in the employ of the Nizam, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and others. A guard of honour, consisting of one hundred of the rank and file of the 20th N.I., under the command of Major Kettlewell, was drawn up to receive his Excellency, and with band playing escorted the party as far as the Esplanade.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the new Bombay Mohammedan Society, called the Unjumna Islam, waited on Sir Salar Jung, and presented him with an address congratulating him on his safe return to India. There were fifteen members in all present, including the president, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, the vice-president, the Hon. Mahomed Ally Rogay, and the honorary secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee. Mr. Moulvie Hidayat Ullah having read the address it was presented to his Excellency by the president. Sir Salar Jung in reply stated that he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but also from the public. He had derived great benefit from what he had seen abroad, and the experience he had gained had only added to the desire he had always felt to civilise the natives of the country, and he was in hopes that his efforts in the future would show that he had profited by his experience. He returned his sincere thanks to the Society for their address and kind wishes; as he had not had time to write a reply to it, he had said it in as few words as possible.

As soon as his Excellency had concluded his reply, the members of the Society shook hands with him and took their departure.

The following Government resolution was issued yesterday afternon:—

His Becallency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, c.c.s.r., will take his departure for Indexahad by special train, leaving the Byculla Station at 7 A.M., railway time, to morrow, the 25th instant.

- 2. His Excellency will be accompanied from his residence on the Queen's road to the Byculla Station by a deputation consisting of the Resident Under-Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government.
- 3. A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Railway Station, and a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on his Excellency's departure.—Times of India, Aug. 25.

#### STATION TALK.

Muscat, Aug. 3.—The universal topic of conversation is the weather, which has been exceedingly trying this season. Several cases of heat apoplexy have occurred amongst the Banian community, but happily none have been fatal. During the past week, however, the mercury has indicated an improvement, and we are hopeful the worst of the heat has been experienced. The monsoon on the north-east coast of Arabia has been very heavy. The s.s. Koina put in here in distress on the 31st ult. with the loss of her jibboom, figure-head, and topmast. She is shattered above watermark, and is much damaged. She has had a lucky escape, the ship-masters consider, from sharing the fate of the ill-starred Coromandel. The Arab, R.N., from Kurrachee, Captain Broughton, arrived on the 28th, and will probably remain in and about Muscat for some little time. The Merchantman, from Calcutta, vid Port Natal, and the Marchioness of Londonderry, Captain Lucas, from the same port, via the Mauritius, are amongst the arrivals. The Kingdom of Oman is at peace. The date harvest, an exceedingly prolific one, is keeping the restless sons of the desert so fully employed as to leave them no time for intrigue. There have, however, been a few brushes between the rival factions of the Hinawies and Ghafries, but these, being as common as street fights in civilised countries, are counted of no moment. His Highness the Sultan is on a summer visit to the seaport fortress of Burkah. He has lately deported three of his nephews on a charge of being hostile to his Government and feeding discontent among his subjects. These young men are the sons of the late Seyud Thoweynee, whose memory is still revered amongst the Arabs as that of a wise, just, and able ruler. By the parricidal act of their half-brother, Syud Salim, now a State prisoner in Sind, these young men were hurled from a position of affluence to the very depths of poverty. His Highness the Sultan never attempted to ameliorate their condition beyond allowing them the merest pittance for subsistence; nevertheless it is the general opinion that the charge against them, one and all, is untenable. - Times of India Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HOBART.—We regret to announce the death in Bombay of Lieut. and Adjutant Hobart, H.M.'s 66th Regiment.—Deccan Herald, Aug. 18.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.—Private John Cave, of her Majesty's 66th Regiment, stationed at the Ghorepoorie barracks, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with his own rifle. An inquest was held by the Cantonment Police at the Ghorepoorie Barracks on the deceased, and the verdict given was that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle in a fit of temporary insanity. It is said the man had been indulging in liquor pretty freely.—Puna Observer, Aug. 12.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SPIERS.— Mr. W. Spiers, the Sub-Regisrart Havilee, lately had to have his leg amputated in consequence of a serious accident, sustained by the upsetting of the carriage in which he was seated, over a heap of stones, which had negligently been left on the road by the City Municipality. Mr. W. Spiers filed a suit against the Municipality for forty thousand rupees. This case was heard last month by H. W. Newnham, Esq., Judge of Puna, and the judgment delivered on August 24 awarded the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 15,000 with costs.

THE DEATH OF MRS. CRUICKSHANK.—A correspondent at Ah' medabad writes to us of the death by cholera of Mrs. Cruickshank. The melancholy event has cast quite a gloom over the station, and put a stop to the gaieties which were about to take place. Telegrams have been sent intimating to those invited that the gaieties have been postponed. Mrs. Cruickshank was quite well, and was playing at Badminton, as usual, the evening before the morning on which she was seized with cholera. In the midst of life we are in death.—Deccan Herald, Aug. 23.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.—His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., will leave Poona to-morrow morning on a tour of inspection to Seroor and Agmednuggur. His Excellency will be accompanied by his staff, by the Adjutant and the Assistant Adjutant General of the army, by the Quarter Master General, and Major Justice, Military Secretary. His Excellency will inspect the Poona Horse at Seroor on Thursday and go on in the evening to Ahmednuggur. His Excellency is expected back in Poona on Monday morning.—Deccan Herald, Aug. 23.

CIVIL.—The following notification was issued on Friday in a Government Gazette Extraordinary:—His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the

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provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the following gentlemen to be additional Members of his Excellenge's Council for the additional Members of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—The Hon. Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy; the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay; the Hon. Donald Graham; Sorabji Sapurji Bengali, Esq.—Times of India, Aug. 25.

Belgaum, says: -The station has had quite a gloom cast over it, by the departure for Aden of Colonel and Mrs. Faulknor. Colonel Faulknor was the popular commandant of the Prince of Wales's Grenadiers, and being lately transferred to command his former regiment, the 6th N.I., on its becoming vacant, proceeded to Aden, where he will also command the Brigade until General Schnieder returns. I believe I may say few have carried away with them so many regrets and good wishes. Their genial kindness seems to have endeared them to all, and the undeviating justice, tempered with mercy, shown by Colonel Faulknor to the natives under his command, made him, though a stranger to the Grenadiers when he joined, much beloved by both men and native officers. He belongs to the old type of "Indian Officer," of which few remain; "and the pity of it." A genial companion, a firm friend, and the very soul of honour, he carries with him the good wishes of all.

THE SHIP "MONARCH."-The loss of the British ship Monarch is at last confirmed by a report from the Sir Carcoon to the Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. He states that part of a jolly-boat has been washed ashore on the coast bearing the name of Monarch, London. After receiving the letter of the Master Attendant, requesting him to make inquiries, he visited the places from Bankoot in a southward direction to Clothur, about twentyfour miles down the coast, but he could not learn what the name of the ship was, and when she was lost, nor whether any of the crew had got ashore. Teak logs, planks, and joists have been found ashore between Bankoot and Clothur. Among these are sixty-seven large teak logs, which bear the marks of Messrs. Wallace and Co. They are in possession of police and Customs chowkey peons. Some of the wreck has been secured at the place where it was washed ashore. A Bhundari picked up a wooden box, which the police ashore. A Bhundari picked up a wooden box, which the poince seized and delivered to the police clerk, when it was broken open, but nothing of any value was found in it. The after part of a jolly-boat has been found, which bears the name of *Monarch*, London. Large teak logs have been washed ashore near Booroodi, Hurnee, Sivnay, Curandey, Anjerley, Kelsey, Moorood, Adey, Bankoot, Saldorey, and Ootumber.—*Times of India*, Aug. 25.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN."—The compositors in the Indian Statesman office on Monday refused to work unless their arrears of four months' wages were paid to them. The official assignee and the manager of the Indian Statesman endeavoured to persuade them not to take a course which would cause the death of the paper, but the compositors were inexorable. They said they could not live and support their families for months without money. They insisted on their wages being paid down at once, which the official assignee, who is now in charge of the paper, could not do, as that would prejudice the other creditors of the paper. When the compositors grew firm and resolute in their determination, a contractor was sent for, who undertook to print the paper for a consideration. But he counted without his compositors. Before Damodhur Mullajee, the contractor, could bring the men on strike to terms, two of the Parsee compositors set upon and belaboured him with their fists. The contractor felt himself unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation, and consequently withdrew from the arrangement he had partially entered into. The assault on the contractor would have grown into a general skirmish but for the timely interference of the police. The police rescued the man, who yesterday applied to Mr. Nana Morojee for summonses against the assailants. The Statesman, of course, ceased to appear.—Times of India, Aug. 25.

## Shipping.

## **ARRIVALS**

Aug. 18, Str. Euphrates, Bussorah; Lord Clyde, Singapore.—19. Str. Dacoa, Calcutta; Louisa, Liverpool.—20. Str. Trinacria, Glasgow.—21. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—22. Str. Cella, Liverpool.—23. Great Victoria, Shields; str. Glamorgan, Liverpool.—24. Str. Pera, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pera.—From Southampton.— For Bombay.—

Mr. Arathoon, Mr. H. Hachney, and Mr. T. Bowers. From Yerice.—Mr. and
Mrs. Silberger. From Brindsi.—H.E. Sir Salar Jung, c.c.s.i., Dr. Williamson,
Capt. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Gliphant, Mr. H. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Mr.
Spry, Mr. Maylor, and Mr. Pattison. From Adem.—Mr. G. Thornhill, Mr. W. G.
Green, and Lieut. Kennedy.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18. Str. Surat, Suez, &c.; Lanarkshire, Hull.—19. Str. China, Australia, &c., str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Branksome Hall, Aden, Port Said and Liverpool; Inspector, Rangoon.—21. Str. Geelong, China, &c.; Ivanhoe, Calcutta; Slieve Bloom, Hull; Bushire Merchant, Singapore,—23. Annot Lyle, Liverpool; Fathe Issilamo, Mozambibue.—24. Strs. Canara, Coast and Calcutta; Euphrates, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Rutrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Bombax.—For Southampton.—Mr. B. Whimpenny, Mr. J. M. Robertson. For Brithisi.—Lieut. W. St. Ives Partridge. For Venice.—Mr. T. Smith. For Aden.—Capt. Kay.

Fer P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzspore.—From Bombax.—For Southampton—Mrs. Hadow, Mrs. Melville and two children, Mrs. Nolting, Mr. J. McL. Camp

bell. Mr. A. G. Smart, Lieut. G. F. Prettyman, Mr. James Darrab, Mr. S. Tiller, Mr. Sassoon, Lieut. Allan, Mr. W. Adams. For Beindisi.—General Sir H. Ramsay, C.E., K.C.S.I., Mr. J. G. W. Sykes, Mr. M. R. Trower, Mr. P. W. Brensnd, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lyall. For Verice.—Mr. C. Bundali, Mr. F. W. Abel, Mr. H. Tretgens, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hankey. For Gibraltale.—Deputy Surg. Gen. H. G. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon. For Adex.—Col. J. A. S. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. J. M. Campbell.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 25, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN

MUNICIPAL LUAN.	
6 per Cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 12	
Ditto Market Rate 12	0
EXCHANGES.	
On London Banks Bills-	
2003	
10 0 11 101 0 111 1	:11-
5 ditto ditto 15. 8d. Docta.	TITES.
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.	
Agra Bank (Rs. 100) 107	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) 3300	
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up 1400	
Bank of Bengal Rs. 710 xd.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 1100	
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) 1330	
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) 3 pm.	
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) Rs. 1220	
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) 2525 per shar	•
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) 300	
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000) Rs. 800	
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,500) Rs. 1045	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) Rs. 700 per sh	STE
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) 1100 per share	e ola
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) Rs. 1300	
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) 680 per share	
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150) 100	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000) Rs. 1330	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) 270	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) Rs. 2000 per s	hare
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) 1200	
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) 980	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) 300	
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500) 720	
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) 490	
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) 505	

# Ceylon.

THE "DIOCESAN GAZETTE."—This new publication was to be

JUDICIAL.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint John George Crow, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Coroner for the district of Badulla, and John Milne, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Morwak Korle district. Mr. Atherton, at present Assistant Government Agent at Ratnapura, will shortly take up the appointment of District Judge at Batticaloa, vice Mr. Worthington, who goes on leave. Mr. Atherton will be succeeded at Ratnapura by Mr. A. R. Dawson, at present Assistant Government Agent at Kegalle.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—(GALLE, Aug. 10.)—There are a great many changes to be made amongst the local civil servants in Ceylon. Mr. E. M. D. Byrde from landing surveyor becomes police magistrate of Galle, Mr. Mason reverting to his old place at the Customs. Mr. Lee will proceed to Kelture succeeding Mr. Patterner.—1. Mr. Lee will proceed to Kaltura, succeeding Mr. Patterson, who will take up the duties of deputy collector of customs, Colombo. Mr. W. E. T. Clarke, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Second Judge of the Appeal Court of Cochin, was a passenger to that port from Galle in the B.I. steamer Dacca. This gentleman is a special magistrate of the first class, and justice of the peace, and is authorised to try European British subjects committing offences in the State of Cochin.

THE BISHOP AND THE MISSIONARIES .- During the four days which have elapsed since our (Ceylon Observer) last issue, the state of affairs brought about by Bishop Copleston's interference with the Tamil Coolie Mission and the Church Missionaries has undergone no material change, the Bishop still maintaining his "rights" in the matter, while the Missionaries continue silenced. From the files of the Ceylon Observer, just received, we see that indignation meetings had been held in many places in the island, protesting strongly against the conduct of the Bishop in suspending the Missionaries, and several proposals for disestablishment were carried. The native catechists and converts all stand firm to the Mission-Another result pretty certain to follow from the Bishop's action is, we read, the cessation of all payments from the Treasury chest in aid of Episcopalianism, and, of course, Presbyterianism also. In reply to a letter from the secretary to the committee appointed to bring about this end, the authorities have stated that they are aware of no regulation which would hinder Government servants so disposed signing memorials for disestablishment, and, of course, property than taking part in a provement having that chieft course, prevent them taking part in a movement having that object in view. During the first canvass for signatures to the memorials, it was found that a large number of Government servants who agreed in the prayer considered themselves debaned from adhibiting their names. This difficulty is now removed.

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## Official Gnzette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 19.)

BATTEN—HALSEY.—Messrs. Batten and Halsey respectively made over and received charge of the office of comr. of Inland Customs on the 28th ult.

BAXTEE, B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Mehur to the Sehwan div.

DALY, W. W., dist. superint. of police, Cachar, to be an asst. inspector of emigrants within the district of Cacher. Mr. Daly is also app. to be a member of the dist. roads committee, Cachar.

HALSEY, W. S., insp. gen. of registration and comr. of excise and stamps, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as comr. of 1nland Customs during the abs. of Mr. G. H. M. Batten on priv. leave.

Nickels, J. H., 1st class officer of the Indian Govt. steamer Irrawaddy, is

perm. to resign his appt. in the marine service.

Palmer, C. W., sub asst. conservator of forests, N.W.P., is transfd. to

British Burma.

PARKES—Spring—Dooley.—Mr. B. Parkes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Soan div., Punjab Northern State Railway, returned to duty from the priv. leave granted to him on July 31. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, asst. engr., 1st grade, returned to duty from the priv. leave granted to him on July 25. Mr. M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., 4th grade, Chenab div., returned to duty from the priv. leave granted to him on July 31.

SPRING, F. J. F., asst. engr., lst grade, is transfd. from the Indus div. to the Soan div., which div. he joined on July 29. The notification relating to the transfer of Mr. Spring is hereby cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the death of Col. E. Thompson, political agent, 1st class, the following changes in the graded list of political officers are made from May 25:

Col. W. D. Dickson, offic. political agent, 2nd class, to be confd. in that class.

Col. W. C. Lester, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as political agent,

2nd class Major C. Grant, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as political agent,

Mr. R. B. Shaw, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as political agent,

2nd class. Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaid, political agent, 3rd class, and offic. political

Lieut. 601. W. F. Kincaid, political agent, 3rd class, and offic. political agent, 1st class, to offic. as political agent, 2nd class.

Consequent on the return of Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, c.B., offic. resident, 3rd class, from priv. leave, the following reversions will take place among the political officers on the graded list, with effect from July 3:—

Major P. W. Bannerman, from offic. resident, 3rd class, to be political count. 1st class.

agent, 1st class.

Lieut. col. M. Thompson, from offic. political agent, 1st class, to offic.

as political agent, 2nd class.

Lient. col. W. F. Kincaid, from offic. political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 1st class.

M. B. F. F. F. Lient. Col. W. F. Kincaid, from offic. political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 1st class.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, offic. political agent, 3rd class, to be political asst.,

1st class. Capt. C. W. Burton, offic. political asst., 1st class, to be political asst.,

3rd class. Consequent on the return of Col. C. Herbert, resident, 2nd class, from

priv. leave, the following reversions will take place among the political officers on the graded list from July 6:—
Dr. J. P. Stratton, from offic. resident, 3rd class, to be political agent,

Major C. G. Gunning, from offic. political agent, 1st class, to revert to his app. as offic. comdt. Meywar Bheel corps.

Consequent upon the departure of Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., offic. resident, 3rd class, on subsidiary leave preparatory to furl., the following proms. and apps. are made from July 13:-

Dr. J. P. Stratton, political agent, 1st class, to offic. as resident, 3rd class.

Lieut. col. M. Thomson, offic. political agent, 2nd class, to offic. as po-

litical agent, 1st class.

Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaid, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as politi. cal agent, 2nd class.

Capt. É. Temple, offic. political asst., 1st class, to offic. as political agent, 3rd class.
Mr. H. M. Durand, Bengal C.S., to offic. as political asst., 1st class.

Lieut. N. C. Martelli, offic. political asst., 3rd class, is placed on special duty at Ulwar, with effect from taking charge.

The following postings are made, with effect from date of taking charge until further orders.

atil Iuross orders:— Lieut. col. W. F. Krassid, offic. political agent, 2nd class, as political agent, Bhopal.

Col. W. C. Lester, offic. political agent, 2nd class, as Bheel agent, Bhopawur, and comdt. Malwa Bheel corps.

Capt. E. Temple, offic. political agent, 3rd class, as cantonment mag., Mhow.

Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, offic. political agent, 3rd class, as political agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

Mr. H. M. Durand, offic. political asst., 1st class, as 1st asst to the Gov. gen., Rajpootana. Lieut. C. E. Yates, offic. political asst., 3rd class, as asst. to the agent

to the Gov. gen., Rajpootana.

Framjee Bhikajee (lately employed on special duty at Oodeypore) as political asst. at Banswarra.

#### BRITISH BURMAN COMMISSION.

Major C. W. Street, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, and offic. secy. to the chief comr. of British Burmah, to be dep. comr. of the 1st grade [seconded] from June 24, v. Major M. B. S. Lloyd, deceased.

Lieut. col. A. R. McMahon, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Major Street, seconded.

Major W. C. Plant, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to be dep. comr. of the

2nd grade, v. Major Street.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, town magis. of the 1st grade, to be dep. com. of the

3rd grade, v. Major Plant.
Capt. M. Furlong, town magis. of the 2nd grade, to be town magis. of the lat grade, v. Mr. Macrae. Mr. C. J. A. Duke, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, to be town magis. of

the 2nd grade, v. Capt. Furlong.

Lieut. J. Butler, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to be asst. comr. of the

2nd grade, v. Mr. Duke.

Capt. G. Alexander, asst. comr. of the 4th grade, to be asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Butler.
Mr. Lewis Gordon, supernumerary asst. commr., to be asst. comr. of

the 4th grade, v. Capt. Alexander.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 16.)

Mr. E. Grey, dist. and sees. judge of Gya, is app. to act as dist. and sees. judge of Patna, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. McDonell. Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officg. dep. comr., Cooch Behar, is app. to act in

the 3rd grade of dep. comrs. from June 24.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, c.s.i., dep. comr. of Darjeeling, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs., during the absence on deputation of Lieut. col. B. W. D. Morton.

Mr. J. Anderson, officg. dep. comr. for Chittagong Hill Tracts, acted in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs. from June 24 to Aug. 4.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to app. Mr. H. M. Hancock to be a lieut. of the "B" or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Lieut. Walker, dec.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay is app. to be on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat from the date on which he made over charge of the office of Under Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal to Mr. J. Crawford.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, offic. political agent, Hill Tipperah, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Tipperah, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. N. S. Alexander.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is app. to act as political agent of Hill Tipperah, from the date on which he may take charge from Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

The services of Mr. W. F. McDonell, v.c., C.S., are placed at the dis-

The services of Mr. W. F. McDonell, v.c., C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

Mr. W. F. Smith, asst. supt. of police, Patna, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police in that dist., during the abs., on leave, of Capt. H. M. Ramsay.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Maldah, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. T. Platts.

Mr. C. E. F. Tonnerre, asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, is posted temp. to the 24-Pergunnahs, during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. C. P. Crouch.

The following acting promotions of police officers are made from May 26, the date on which Col. Paterson availed himself of the three months' priv leave allowed him:

priv. leave allowed him:—

Major C. T. Hitchins to act in the 1st grade of dist. supts. of police.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to act in the 2nd grade.
Mr. A. Anley to act in the 3rd grade.
Surg. D. W. D. Comins is app. tempy. to act as civil surg. of Hooghly, on being relieved of his duties as offic. civil. surg. of Hazareebagh.
Dr. W. J. Mountain, M.R.C.S., is app. to act as civil med. officer of Bankoora, during the abs., on furl., of Dr. H. C. Connolly.
Surg. P. A. Weir is app. to act as 2nd resident surg. of the Presidency General Hospital, during the abs., on deputation, of Surg. C. S. Mackenzie.
Mr. J. A. Crawford, coll. of customs, Calcutta, is app. to be a member of the central committee of management for the Economic Museum, Calcutta from the 8th inst. cutta, from the 8th inst.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dist. supt. of police, Moorshedabad, is vested with the

powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, C.S., is re-app. to act as joint sessions judge, and to exercise the powers of a dist. judge, in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree dists., during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 12.)
Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., asst. comr., transfd. to Wardha, having reported his arrival at that station, assumed charge of his duties on the 4th inst.

After consultation with the senior medical officers of both services, the officer comdg. the station is pleased to appoint Surg. M. D. O'Connell, F baty. 11th brig. R.A., that officer being qualified in the vernacular, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, from April 6, v. Surg. major R. Batho, who proc. to leave on that date, and has since been transfd. from F baty. 11th brig. R.A. to the Allahabad Circle.

Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., asst. comr., Nagpur, made over charge of his duties on the let inst.

on the 1st inst.



Mr. E. Penny, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., Central Provs., has passed the examination in Hindustani for the first or Lower Standard.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 19.)

Pashe, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 14—ordinary pension, £365; annuity, £324. 4s.

Staff Corps.
Subject to H.M.'s approval, Capt. A. L. Playfair, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from Aug. 5.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s

approval:—
Lient. T. J. Bailey, Aug. 5.
Lient. S. V. Gordon, Aug. 9.

#### FURLOUGH RULES.

The following letter received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information, and all previous orders on the subject referred to are cancelled :-

India-office, London, May 4, 1876.
To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council. 1. Your letter, No. 16, dated Jan. 28, 1876, inquires how the Indian Furlough Regulations are to be held to apply to British officers holding staff appointments in India seconded in their regiments.

2. I consider that all British officers holding staff appointments in India necessitating their being seconded from regiments on the Indian Establishment, and officers appointed from regiments serving elsewhere than is in India, whether seconded or not, should be placed in the same position, and that such officers should be allowed, during their five years' tenure of office, six months' leave on sick certificate, with absentee allowances regulated under the Furlough Rules of 1888, or leave on private affairs for four months, with British pay from Indian revenues. Any leave obtained in excess of either of these periods will involve loss of appointment, and only one grant of leave out of India will be allowed.

3. This decision should be published in General Order, in substitution of all previous orders on the subject.—I have, &c., Salisbury.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

India-office, London, June 15, 1876.

To the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. Having had under my consideration in Council the subject of the rotes of pay drawn by officers of the Indian cadres of royal artillery while on leave in this country from brigades serving in India, I have decided to assimilate those rates to the rates drawn by officers of the old royal artillery, making an exception, however, in favour of certain general officers and of the lieut. cols. of foot artillery on the Indian cadres, the former of whom will receive pay according to Indian rates when those rates are more favourable to them, while the latter will, as heretofore, receive

pay at £1 a day.

2. In the case of the adjutant of a brigade, being an officer of an Indian cadre, and on leave in this country, the same deduction must be made from the staff pay of the officer acting for him during such absence as is made from the pay of an officer officiating for an adjutant of the old Imperial list.

3. This change will take effect from April 1, 1876.—I have, &c.

These rates of furlough pay will also be issued in India, in substitution of those promulgated in G.G.O. No. 538 of 1872.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

(Head Quarters, Simla, July 29 to Aug. 7.)
Beley.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 18, apptg. Sub. lieut. C. H. H.
Beley to act as interpreter to 2-1st foot, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. J. R. Povah, proceeded on leave, no other qualified officer being available.

BISCOE-ABBOTT-BRUCE.-Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, making the following apps., from the 14th idem, consequent on Lieut. col. H. Melvill, 19th Bengal lancers, being detained on special duty at Mussoorie, on expiration of his priv. leave:—Capt. W. W. Biscoe, office. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. G. M. Abbott, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties; and Lieut. E. Bruce, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

CLARE-SALKELD. -The following order is confd., as a temporary arrangement:—16th N.I. regtl. order, dated July 19, making the following appts., consequent on the departure on furl., on m.c., of Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, 2nd in com.:—Capt. A. B. Clare, officg. wing officer, to revert to his appt., as adjt., and to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties; and Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer.

COLLIS-CARRUTHERS--Swetenham.—21st N.I. regtl. order confd., dated COLLIS—CARRUTHERS—SWETENHAM.—21st N.I. regtl. order confd., dated July 15, making the following appts., consequent on the departure on gen. leave of Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, office. 2nd in com.:—Capt. F. W. Collis, office, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

FILLINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 12, apptg. Capt. C. A. Fillingham, 65th foot, on prom. to the rank of capt., to continue to perform the duties of instr. of musky., there being no other qualified officer available.

officer available.

HANDCOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 25, apptg. Lieut. R. G. Handcock, officg. 1st wing sub., 38th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Graham, permitted to resign that appt., and revert to his substantive appt. of qrmr.

HAWKES, Lieut. H. M. P., 70th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing sub. to 29th N.I., on prob.; dated July 31.

Hogge.—Robinson.—Lieut. J. W. Hogge, 2nd wing sub., 14th N.I., on prob., to be officg. 1st wing sub., on prob.; and Lieut. G. H. Robinson, 2.12th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing sub., on prob.; dated July 31.

HUNTER, Major A. S., R.A., is transfd. from Sialkot to Umballa as chief garrison instr., v. Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., 2-25th foot, permitted to

resign his appt.

resign his appt.

MUNDY—SMITH.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:
—Lieut. R. E. Mundy, R.H.A., to be capt. from July 19; Lieut. P. H.
Smith, 1st batt. 11th regt., to be capt., from Jan. 16, 1875.

Oxley—Kinloch—Gordon.—92nd Highlanders—Regtl. order confil,
dated July 24, (1st) app. Lieut. and adj. R. H. Oxley, to be asst. instructor of musketry 92nd highlanders, from June 15, as a tempy.
arrangement, in the abs. of any other qualified officer, and in addition
to his duties as adj., v. Lieut. F. G. Kinloch, app. to the Bengal staff
corps, on probation. And (2nd) reappg. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, rejoined
regtl. head quarters, from the convalescent depot, Dalhousie, as asst.
instructor of musketry, with effect from July 21, the date of taking
over his duties from Lieut. and adj. R. H. Oxley. over his duties from Lieut. and adj. R. H. Oxley.

SPEAGGE.—Regtl. order could., dated July 1, apptg. Lieut. B. E. Sprage to act as adjt., 51st foot, with effect from the 2nd idem, v. Lieut. and

adjt. J. O. B. Drury, proceeding on leave.

STOCKLEY-GILPIN. BROWN.-The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following apps. and proms.:—Capt. C. M. Stockley to be interpreted 2nd batt. 9th regt., v. Graves, app. a probationer for the staff corps, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated July 19. Sublicts. E. Gilpin-Brown to be lieut. 92nd highlanders, subject to approval by H.M., dated Feb. 28, 1875.

H.M., dated Feb. 26, 18/5.

Vivian.—Baxa Garrison order confd., dated June 30, app. Lieut. F. G.

Vivian, N.I., to be station staff officer, during the abs. on court martial duty of Lieut. C. A. R. Sage.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14.)

Boileau.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, app. Lieut. L. M. Boileas,

offic. 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to offic. as qrmr. to 38th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. W. Graham, on farl. Crowther. Beynon, Capt. R. W. B, 2nd batt. 1st (the Royal Scots) regt, to have the local rank of major from July 26.

GLASCOCK, Capt. T. B. M., adjt. 17th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squadren officer 1st Bengal cav., v. Clementi, app. to the judge advocate gen.'s dept. dept.

dept.

Lean, Lieut. W. W., 65th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be and wing subalt. 18th N.I., on probation.

Schalch, Lieut. V. A., 85th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. to 43rd N.I., on probation.

Tulloch, Major A., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., 16th N.I., v. Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, until the return from furl. of Major W. G. Ox-

Weller.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 19, app. Lieut. A. T. Weller, lat wing sublt. 9th N.I., to offic. as quart, in addition to his other duties. v. Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw left the regt. for civil employ.

Wilcox, Major E. R. C., Bengal staff corps, is transfd. from Roorkes to

Meean Meer for gen. duty.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES The undermentioned candidates have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:

Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A.

Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A.
Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E.
Lieut. C. G. C. Money, 1-5th foot.
Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, 1-6th foot.
Lieut. G. M. Bullock, 1-11th foot.
Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, 2-22nd foot.
Lieut. G. B. Renny, 62nd foot.
Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, 17th N.L.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

59th Foot.—Regimental order confirmed, duted July 27, app. the fellowing committee of paymastership, consequent on the departure of leave of Capt. W. J. Framptou:

Major J. Lawson, president; Capt. D. T. Chilsom, member; Capt. I.

H. Sartorius, member.

Capt. Chilsom will offic as paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

CONSULAR.—The Gazette of India notifies that H.E. the Vicercy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. H. Griffin as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. N. S. Alexander, magistrate and collector of Tripperah, for two months and twenty-six days, from Aug. 14. Capt. H. M. Ramsay, officiating district superiatendent of police, Patna, for two months, from Aug. 20. Mr. C. A. Fisher, assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure, per s.s. Nepaul, on July 26 last. Mr. S. F. Downing, of the Bengal Educational Service, reported his departure, per s.s. Nepaul, on July 26 last. Surg. C. H. Joubest, M.B., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, for two months and Joubest, M.B., officiating civil surgeon of Burdwan, for two months and twenty-five days, from Aug. 8, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. P. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, and grade, Mainpuri, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 1. Mr. T. F. Harkness, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Etah, privilege leave for twenty-three days, from Sept. 1. Surg. major T. T. Sharlock, will surgeon, Etawah, two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 15. Mr. G. H. Lixtse, eccutiv engineer, 4th grade, in charge of the Basti district, Benares provincial division, privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Sergt. A. Perks, overseer, 1st grade, as ne may avail numselt thereof. Sergt. A. Perks, overseer, lst grade, will have charge of the district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. List. Mr. G. H. Howe, executive engineer, Special Drainage Works division, privilege leave for three months, of which he availed himself on Ang. 16. Sergt. J. Bell, overseer, 1st grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months. Mr. T. O'Connor, overseer, 1st grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months. 1st grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for two months. Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., offic. agent to the Governor gen. for Rajpootana, for six months, from the date on which he may relinquish w. F. Melhuish, an officiating agent to the Governor General. Mr. W. F. Melhuish, an officiating superintendent of the 3rd grade, Telegraph Department, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 6. Mr. C. J. Nuttall, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, for twenty months, from May 30. Major J. Sconce, Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, for three months. Mr. G. Nevill, assistant secretary, &c., of the Indian Museum, reported his return from two months and eight days' privilege leave granted him. The two months' privilege leave granted to Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Guaranteed Railways, is hereby cancelled. Mr. P. P. Dease, temporary assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley State
Railway, for two months, from July 10. Capt. Sedgwick, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, privilege leave for three months', from Sept. 1. Mr. J. R. Scott, assistant engineer, No. 1 division, privilege leave for six weeks,' from Aug. 7. Mr. J. W. Henry, executive engineer, Kotri division, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 7.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified :- Capt. F. G. Gyll, E battery A brigade R.H.A., to the Neilgherries, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. L. W. Taylor, A battery F brigade R.H.A., from July 16 to July 28, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. G. T. Prettyman, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pitt, E battery 8th brigade R.A., to remain at Simla, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension. Paymr. G. A. Eliot, 2-1st foot, to remain at vate affairs, in extension. Paymr. G. A. Eliot, 2-1st foot, to remain at Dalhousie, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 1, in extension. Lieut. A. Bell, 48th foot, from Oct. 19 to Feb. 19, in extension. Major W. F. F. Gordon, 63rd foot, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Major W. D. Palmer, wing officer 10th N.I., to Calcutta, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Meean Meer, to Dalhousie, from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. F. Foster, Bengal staff corps, 2nd class deputy commissioner Hissar district, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European squadron officer 13th Bengal lancers, for two years, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Major gen. B. Maclagan. R.E.: Lieut. col. and Brevet col. on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E. (Hon. A.D.C. to the Gov. gen.); Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps; Major J. B. Smith, Bengal staff corps; Capt. A. Connolly, Bengal staff corps; Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, general list infantry; Capt. H. C. Marsh, Bengal staff corps; Capt. C. W. Campbell, general list cavalry; Surg. major T. G. Skardon, M.D.; Lieut. W. Hill, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, Bengal staff corps. Col. J. N. Yonng, deputy indge advocate to remain at Simla from July 22. Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, Bengal staff corps. Col. J. N. Young, deputy judge advocate, to remain at Simla, from July 22 to July 27, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. T. Davison, 15th husers, to Poona, on private affairs, from June 5 to the date of his exchange to the 16th lancers, published in C.O.C.C. Lieut. col. H. M. G. Purvis, 18th brigade R.A., to Murree, from May 20 to Oct. 15. Major W. J. Finch, A battery 9th brigade R.A., to the Bombay Presidency, from Aug. 2 to Nov. 2. Capt. L. H. S. James, C battery 11th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from April 29 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. C. H. Suragge. A battery 19th brigade R.A., to Bombay. for one month. Spragge, A battery 19th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. P. F. P. Hamilton, B battery 8th brigade R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to July 15, on private affair. Paymaster G. A. Elliot, 2-1st foot, to remain at Dalhousie, from June 4 to Aug. 4, in extension of privilege leave. Paymr. T. P. Senior, 1-8th foot, to Chakrata, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott. quartermaster 37th N L. extension of privilege leave leave from July 15. Scott, quartermaster 37th N.I., extension of privilege leave from July 15, 1875, and general leave from July 16 and 17, in extension.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 15.)

HORSFALL, J. G., to act as coll. and mag. of Madura during the absence of Mr. W. McQuhae on furl., or until further orders.

PRICE, J. F., acting dist. and sessions judge of Chingleput, assumed

charge of the office from the Sheristadar of the Court on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

STANBROUGH, A. W. C., probationary asst. in the forest dept., to be in charge of the Salem div.

STRACHAN, Rev. J. M., M.D., to be a comr. for the 8th div. of the town of Madras.

State for India to be superint. of the Madras harbour works, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Beardmore on the 6th inst.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER.IN.CHIEF. (Head Quarters, Octacamund, Aug. 12.)
REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The following movement is ordered:—
11th Regt. N.I. from Nagode to Dorundah.

#### POSTINGS.

The following postings have been ordered :-Col. H. E. Dyneley, from officg. comdt., 1st L.C., to comdt., 1st L.O. Col. W. J. Jones, Europe, from comdt., 4th N.I., to comdt., 24th N.I. Col. R. C. Babington, from 2nd in com. and officg. comdt., 4th N.I., to

comdt, 4th N.I. Col. J. M. Grant, from 2nd in com., 15th N.I., to 2nd in com., 4th N.I.,

to offic. as comdt., 24th N.I. Lieut. col. J. R. S. Henderson, Europe, from wing officer, 15th N.I., to 2nd in com., 15th N.I.

Major A. T. Cox, from office, wing officer, 15th N.I., to wing officer, 15th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. Col. G. Smart, Europe, from comdt., 27th N.I., to comdt., 39th N.I.

Col. G. M. Carter, Europe, from comdt., 21st N.I., to comdt., 27th N.I. Col. H. A. Hare, from 2nd in com., 38th N.I., officg. comdt., 21st N.I., to comdt., 21st N.I.
Col. F. G. Hodgson, 2nd in com., 39th N.I., to officg. comdt., 39th N.I.

Lieut. col. P. A. Carnegy, wing officer, 39th N.I., to officg. 2nd in com., 39th N.I.

Major F. E. West, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to office. wing officer,

Lieut. col. A. H. M. Dickey, from wing officer, and officg. 2nd in com., 38th N.I., to 2nd in com., 38th N.I. Major J. Lidderdale, from officg. wing officer, 38th N.I., to wing officer

Lieut. col. D. Standen, staff corps, to 2nd in com., 7th N.I.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. A. Bruce, sub asst. commissary general, privilege leave for sixty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. A. T. Searle, staff corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, privilege leave for sixty days, from the 8th inst., Major C. L. Raikes, of the staff corps, performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former officer.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 17.)

DAVIDSON, J., supernum. asst. coll., Sholapur, delivered over charge of his office to the acting coll., Mr. Grant, on Aug. 2.

HORSLEY—PROPERT.—Mr. W. H. Horsley delivered over, and Mr. W. H.

Propert received, charge of the Forest Demarcation office, Khandeish, on Aug. 2.

Kennedy.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Lieut. W.

P. Kennedy a mag. of the 1st class at Aden.

Keyser, A., is invested a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Surat.

Mathew, F., to be a member of the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality, v. Mr. G. A. Barnett, resigned.

NASH, E., is invested a mag. of the 1st class, in charge of Sukkur town,

in the dist. of Shikarpur. NORMAN—GREY—MOORE.—Mr. H. B. Boswell, coll. and mag. of the dist.

NORMAN—GREY—MOORE.—Mr. H. B. Boswell, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar, having signified his intention of retiring from the service from Oct. 12, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. from the date of such retirement:—Mr. G. Norman to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Poona; Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum; Mr. J. G. Moore to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Sattara, and political agent, Sattara.

Ryan, P., resumed charge of his duties as asst. sec. to Govt. in the political and educational dents on the 10th inst.

tical and educational depts. on the 10th inst.

SYMONDS, Lieut. F. C., asst. supt., revenue survey, Southern Mahratta country, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. supt. from July 9.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 24.)

COGHLAN, W. M. P., was employed on special duty in the Secretariat (Political Dept.) from April 30 to June 20.

FOXTON, W., has been app. Sindi Translator to Govt. in Sind, and supt.

of the Kurrachee Jail from May 12.

LEE. WARNER, W., private sec. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MULOCK.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., as asst. comr. in Sind and branch insp. gen. of registration in the province of Sind, v. Mr. J. G. Moore, app. coll. and mag. of Satara

TODD-JOHNSON.-Mr. J. H. Todd, acting 2nd asst. cell. of Ratnagiri, acted as 1st asst. coll. of that dist., in addition to his own duties, from May 29 to July 26, both days inclusive. Mr. J. L. Johnson, acting 1st asst. coll. of Ratnagiri, acted as junior coll. and mag. of that dist. from May 25 to July 6, both days inclusive.

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#### MILITARY.

(Bombau Government Gazette, August 24.) Burnerr, Major, 2nd batt. 15th foot, is posted to the Poona brigade. Ebden, Capt. F. T., staff corps, has gone through a course of musketry instruction at Hythe, and has obtained a first-class certificate extra. Penton.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 9, directing Lieut. Penton, qrmr. 18th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties. Tanner, Major C. V., staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 19, subject to H.M.'s approval.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Aug 23.)
EDWARDES—FAGAN—RIMINGTON.—Col. S. De B. Edwardes, 2nd in com. 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) grendrs, to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. col. G. H. W. Fagan, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Major S. Rimington, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, in succession to Col. Faulknor.

FAULKNOR-DANE. -Col. J. A. S. Faulknor, comdt. 2nd grendrs., to offic. as comdt. 6th N.I., v. Col. Ker, on furl, from the 1st prex. Surg. A. H. C. Dane to offic. in med. charge, v. Surg. major Rogers, on furl. Jacob—Wooldridge.—Major W. Jacob, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 22nd regt. N.I., and Capt. D. R. L. F. Wooldridge, 1st wing subalt. 1st grendrs., to offic as wing officer, as a temp. arrangement, and during the absence of Major Watts.

READ, Lieut. H., 83rd foot, performed the duties of qrmr., from June 14 to July 19.

WILLIAMS-DRUMMOND-AFFLECK-MONTEITH.-1st Regt. N.I. (grendrs.) regtl. order confd., dated July 19, directing Lieut. col. Williams, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Major Drummond, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Affleck, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, in succession to Col. Roome, app. comdt. 5th N.L.I. Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd Sind horse, offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from June 10 to June 23.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

nation in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—
2nd Batt. 7th Foot. Sub lieut. H. D. M. Minchin.
2nd Batt. 15th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. W. Moffatt, Capt. W. L. Barr,
Lieut. L. L. Steele, Lance corporals R. Howell and J. Rooney, and Privates S. Huggard, R. Marshall, C. Adams, and W. Howard.
68th Foot.—Sub lieut. H. S. FitzGerald.
108th Foot.—Sub lieut. H. C. C. Gibbings.
Ordnero Pent.—Magazine sergt. (esting sub conductor) C. W. Salter.

Ordnance Dept.—Magazine sergt. (acting sub conductor) C. W. Salter.

## MEDICAL.

ADAMS—Cook.—Surg. A. F. Adams, on gen. duty, Sind div., to act as civil surg., Shikarpur. Surg. major H. Cook, M.D., to act as 1st phy. sician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital during the absence of Dr. W. G. Hunter.

CONCEICAO, Asst. Surg., P. de, has been app. to the temp. med. charge of the dispensary at Uran from May 21.

Gallwey, Dep. Surg. gon. M. B., is directed to proceed to England, under instructions from the Horse-Guards.

HAY, Surg. G. W. R., is confirmed in the app. of port surg., Aden. McClocherry, Surg. J., is transfd. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Sind division, travelling by rail and steamer at the public ex-

pense.
O'Kearney, Surg. major F. R., M.D., to offic. in med. charge 10th N.L.I.
Palmer, Surg. D. P., M.D., is confd. in med. charge of 18th Bengal cavy., v. Surg. major G. K. Poole, ret.

### SUBORDINATE MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Asst. Apothy. A. P. Fernandez, from gen. duty, Poona, to R.A., Baroda. Passed Hosp. Apprentice I. Judd, from Iudian Med. Dept. to 56th foot. Hosp. Apprentice I. Lucas, from Indian Med. Dept. to Deolali depot. Hospital Apprentice H. R. Roach, from 1-2nd foot to 66th foot. Second Class Hospital Asst. G. D'Cruz, from Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Asst. Hospital Registration of the Property of the Proper tal, Bombay, to Ophthalmic Hospital, Rombay.

## GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

The Gazette of India announces that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from Dec. 27, 1875, in room of Lieut. gen. R. R. Younghusband, c.B., Bombay staff corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance:—

Deputy Surgeon gen. D. Wyllie, M.D., Bombay med. estab.

Served in medical charge 19th regt. N.I. with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1818-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army (medal and two clasps); as staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at the siege and capture by assault of Kotah on March 30, 1858, and in pursuit of the Gwalior rebel army from June to Sept., 1858; present at the action of Sanganeer on the 8th, and at the battle of Burnass on the 14th Aug., 1858 (medal and clasp). Served with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force as field surgeon, 1st division; present at the capture of Magdala (medal). Asst. surgeon, Jan. 1, 1844; surgeon, June 8, 1861; surgeon major, Jan. 1, 1864; deputy surgeon gen., Nov. 1, 1874.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. H. Bedford, in India, for four months, on private affairs, in extension, of sixty days' privilege leave. Lieut. C. H. Smith, 55th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. B. R. Hobart, adjutant, 66th foot, to Bombay, from Aug. 13, for thirty days. Surg. J. Fraser, to remain in England, from July 11 to Oct. 10. Lieut. F. S. Allen, adjutant, 15th foot, 2nd battalion. to Bombav. frem Aug. 21, for thirty days. Lieut. W. St. I. battalion, to Bombay, frem Aug. 21, for thirty days. Lieut. W. St. I. Partridge, 108th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Surg. major J. N. Shipton, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., for one year and two hundred and eighty-two days, from date of departure in Oct. next. Mr. hundred and eighty-two days, from date of departure in Oct. next. Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent, Guzerat survey, privilege leave for one mouth, from Aug. 18. Col. W. C. Anderson, survey and settlement commissioner, southern district, having returned from three months' privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on Aug. 16. Assistant apothecary P. Barretto, R.A., from date of departure from Kurrachee to Bombay. Rao S. M. Balwant, 2nd class, 1st grade, subordinate judge of Kalyan, in the Tanna district, privilege leave for two months and eight days, from the 1st prox. Mr. W. H. Horsley, supernumerary assistant collector of Khaudesh, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 3. Mr. G. K. Vaidya, a translator in the High Court, privilege leave for three months. Mr. F. L. Charles, acting 2nd assistant collector, Nasik, privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from Sept. 19 next. Mr. J. McL. Campbell, conservator of forests in Sind, two years, from Aug. 25, and snbsidiary leave from 18th to 24th idem, inclusive. Mr. J. M. Campbell, compiler, Bombay Gazetteer, privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 25. three months, from Aug. 25.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 12.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. O. F. T. Annesley to be capt., v. G. Will, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy, from the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum. list; Lieut. R. Wace, from the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. Law to be capt., v. H. G. Willis, late Bengal, who resigns his commission.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Aca-

demy, to be lieuts., with temp. rank:—
R. C. Foster, v. B. R. Phibbs, prom.; H. S. Hudson, v. G. W. Hawkins, R. C. Foster, v. R. R. Phibbs, prom.; H. S. Hudson, v. G. W. Hawkins, prom.; J. L. Keir, v. F. Richmond, prom.; F. A. Curteis, v. W. O. C. Shippard, prom.; T. P. Battersby, v. W. F. Legge, prom.; S. E. L. Lendrum, v. J. S. Frith, placed upon the supernum. list; J. O. English, v. S. G. F. Selfe, placed upon the supernum. list; F. J. A. Trench, v. W. Buake, resigned; F. R. Thackersy, v. J. D. E. Huddart, resigned; C. A. Anderson, v. A. F. England, resigned; D. C. Carter, v. Lord G. F. Montagu, resigned; J. J. Hewson, v. W. P. Georges, prom.; L. Barrett, v. C. E. Beadnell, prom.; A. E. Hay, v. F. Roberts, prom.; W. N. Lloyd, v. H. L. J. Feilden, prom.; F. G. Stone, v. H. Soames, prom.; A. C. Daniell, v. G. C. Bayly, prom.; W. Hanna, v. J. F. Houston, prom.; C. T. I. Noble, v. E. M. T. Boddam, superseded for absence without leave; A. J. Abdy, v. E. C. Wace, placed upon the supernum. list; prom.; C. T. I. Noble, v. E. M. T. Boddam, superseded for absence without leave; A. J. Abdy, v. E. C. Wace, placed upon the supernum list; F. J. Fox, v. H. A. Graves, placed upon the supernum list; C. M. Barlow, v. T. P. M. Pattle, resigned; W. H. F. Taylor, v. J. S. Bridges, prom.; C. H. Pelly, v. W. R. Rudge, prom.; J. R. K. L. Heyland, v. W. S. Langley, prom.; J. A. L. Campbell, v. H. Roberts, prom.; J. F. Craig, v. C. F. B. Grey, prom.; J. Adye, v. S. C. Halliday, prom.; F. E. Cuthertson, v. W. Whateley, prom.; W. L. White, v. H. F. Smyth, prom.; W. H. O'Neill, v. F. B. Knox, prom.; A. J. Hughes, v. W. H. F. Sorell, prom.; L. C. M. Blacker, v. A. W. Ferrier, prom.; K. J. W. Murchison, v. T. Cumine, resigned; A. Eardley-Wilmot, v. R. H. K. Ross, resigned Royal Engineers.—The temp. commissions as lieut. of the following officers to be made permanent, and antedated to Sept. 11, such antedate

Royal Engineers.—The temp. commissions as lieut. of the following officers to be made permanent, and antedated to Sept. 11, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—L. B. Friend, G. E. Shute, F. Bainsford-Hannay, H. de H. Haig, C. Penrose, J. G. Day, G. M. Porter, H. J. W. Jerome, and G. K. Scott-Moncrieff.

17th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Passy, from the 41st foot, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. M. K. M. Power, transfd. to the 41st foot; Sub lieut. E. R. Scott, from the 75th foot, to be sub lieut.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. H. Earle, from the Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. N. R. F. Kingscote, transfd. to the Rifle Brigade.

Rijte Brigade.—Sub lieut. A. E. W. Colville (from the 2nd foot), to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. G. Viscount Baring, transfd. to the Grenadier Guards.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub lieuts. as follows: 9th Lancers.—C. J. B. H. Dressner, in succession to Lieut. J. A. F. H.

Stewart-Mackenzie, prom. 13th Hussars.—Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, in succession to Lieut. C. S. Wheeler, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; F. S. Dimond, in succession to Lieut. B. R. Wilson, transfd. to the 4th Dragoon Guards.

cession to Lieut. B. R. Wilson, transfd. to the 4th Dragoon Guards. 3rd Foot.—H. H. Forbes, in succession to Lieut. R. A. Hickson, prom.; Ernest De Brath, in succession to Lieut. A. T. Leslie, prom.; A. H. Coles, in succession to Lieut. G. A. Colvill, dec.; G. E. H. Cates, in succession to Lieut. M. K. Martin, a prob. for the Indian staff corps. 5th Fcot.—A. L. Pennington, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Saunders, retired on temp. half.pay; J. G. Ogle, in succession to Lieut. J. L. Vincent, prom.; R. K. Kays (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. C. de J. Græme, prom.

Græme, prom.

9th Foot.—R. H. F. Lombe, in succession to Lieut. R. L. P., Lord Westbury, transfd. to the Scots Fusilier Guards.

11th Foot.—T. A. H. Davies, in succession to Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald,

a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

12th Foot.—R. C. Onslow; A. C. Cubitt, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Gavin, prom.; R. B. Adams (India cadet); A. J. R. Hutchinson (India cadet); J. M. Carpendale (India cadet).

15th Foot.—H. E. C. Way (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. H. H.

Oddie, prom.

16th Foot.—R. S. Burn, in succession to Lieut. H. H. N. Martin, prom. 17th Foot.—W. N. Justice, v. G. H. Maddison, transfd. to the 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. D. Gordon, from the 3rd Royal Guernsey Militia (India cadet); C. A. Roberts (India cadet); C. W. W. Burton

(India cadet).

18th Foot.—P. B. Lindsell, in succession to Lieut. G. W. N. Rogers, prom.; J. A. Slater, in succession to Lieut. L. G. Cotton, dec.

21st Foot.—C. Tuckey, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Dalgety, retired; G. A. Keef, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Bovill, prom.

25th Foot.-F. M. Turner (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. H. A.

Chichester, prom.

34th Foot.—G. H. A. Arnot (Queen's cadet), v. L. E. F. Tudor, re-

signed.

39th Foot.--F. C. Dunlop, in succession to Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; J. H. Poett, in succession to Lieut. T. Boydell, dec.; G. H. Watson, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Francis, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

43rd Foot.—W. S. Widdicombe, in succession to Lieut. R. B. R. Wil-

liamson, prom.

54th Foot.—G. Bowring, in succession to Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

62nd Foot.—A. Wallace, in succession to Lieut. H. Jones, prom.
63rd Foot.—J. H. Parsons, in succession to Lieut. H. T. G. Burne, a
prob. for the Indian staff corps; W. B. Graham, in succession to Lieut.
R. E. D. Reilly, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.
65th Foot.—F. E. Wallerstein, in succession to Lieut. C. A. Fillingham, prom.; H. C. O. Plumer, in succession to Lieut. C. J. Dennys, a

prob. for the Indian staff corps.

66th Foot.—G. D. Carleton, in succession to Lieut. W. A. Callaghan,

retired.

70th Foot.—H. Ringwood, in succession to Lieut. T. C. Pears, a prob.

for the Indian staff corps.
73rd Foot.—M. R. Hyslop, in succession to Lieut. H. J. Harrison,

85th Foot.—C. J. R. Stirling, in succession to Lieut. C. E. Knox,

prom.; P. Bulman, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Robertson, prom. 89th Foot.—L. R. M. Maxwell, in succession to Lieut. J. Cuthbert, prom.; F. H. Munn, v. H. A. C. Harrison, transfd. to the 94th foot; G. C. C. Shakespear (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken,

a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

109th Foot.—W. H. Cole (Queen's cadet), in succession to Lieut. A.
Melville, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Cavalry.—J. W. W. B. Mynors, J. C. de V. Tattersell, T. A. Steele W. K. Mitford, C. M. Macguire, Sub lieut. H. C. Page-Henderson, from, the Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia; D. de la M. du Boulay, W. H. Harkness, B. N. Heywood-Jones, A. G. Chapman, and E. Hegan.

Infantry.—W. H. Hand, C. E. C. B. Harrison, B. St. J. Barter, Sub lieut. C. G. Robertson, from the Edinburgh Light Infantry Militia; C. G. Sinclair, T. L. G. Griffith, R. L. Mosley, F. W. Kitchener, J. P. Gethin, W. R. B. Peyton, R. H. Cholmondeley, H. D. Robson, A. J. Erskine, Sub lieut. E. W. W. Wynn, from the Shropshire Militia; Lieut. J. E. M. Pilkington, from the Donegal Artillery Militia; Sub lieut. F. W. R. Ricketts, from the 5th Middlesex Militia; H. C. Wylly, A. R. M. Erskine, E. G. Caller, A. W. Erskine, E. L. Hellmar, H. Midneyd, Sub-Meneage, F. C. Godley, A. W. Forbes, E. J. Hollway, H. Midwood, Sublicut. T. C. P. Calley, from the Royal Wilts Militia; E. J. Cooper, E. Brooke, H. Wherry, R. D. Longe, M. H. S. Grover, J. de C. O'Grady, F. Hammersley, C. H. Wylly, H. C. Surtees, H. E. Maxwell, the Hon. L. White, G. A. Welman, C. H. Gaisford, C. M. Gray (Queen's cadet).

Retired Full-pay.—Lieut, col. J. A. Price, from half-pay Royal Artillers, retires upon full res.

lery, retires upon full-pay.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. A. Price, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. rank of colonel.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service,

to be colonels, viz.:-Major and Brevet Lieut. col. Hills, c.B., v.c. Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Lieut. col. C. E. Oldershaw, Royal Artillery. Lieut. col. G. C. Henry, Royal Artillery. Lieut. col. J. F. Fisher, Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, Royal Engineers.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut. M. W. Wemyss, upon the half-pay list of the Royal Artillery, resigns his commission.

The app. of Sub lieut. D. T. Hammond, from the unattached list, to the 88th foot, which appeared through inadvertence in the Gazette of Aug. 29, is cancelled, he having been absent through sickness from the final examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1876.

## Kirths, Marriages, and Meaths.

BIRTHS.

BAGOT—At Roorkee, Aug. 11, wife of C. H. Bagot, R.E., daughter. BAKER—At Masulipatam, Aug. 15, wife of the Rev. W. G. Baker, C.M.S., son.

-At Calcutta, Aug. 21, wife of Otto Ballauf, daughter. BALLAUF-BARKER-At Camppore, Aug. 15, wife of William R. Barker, daughter. BARNARDO-At Ramghat, Aug. 11, wife of G. C. F. Barnardo, C.E.,

Exec. Engr., son.

Barton—At Travancore, wife of W. C. Barton, son.

Beyts—At Surat, Aug. 19, wife of N. B. Beyts, Superint. Guzerat Revenue Survey, son.

Browne-At Khewra, Aug. 14, wife of C. A. Browne, Inland Customs, daughter.

CLOETE-At Murree, Aug. 7, wife of H. N. C. Cloete, Exec. Engr., P.N.S. Railway, daughter.
CREAK—At Naini Tal, Aug. 18, wife of Capt. H. C. Creak, 7th Bengal

Cav., daughter.

CUNNINGHAM-At Kurrachee, Sind, Aug. 25, wife of Capt. Chas. A. Cunningham, B.S.C., daughter

ELLIOTT—At Byculla, Aug. 22, wife of James Elliott, daughter.
FARNWORTH—At Naini Tal, Aug. 9, wife of C. M. Farnworth, son.
FLOWER—At Bombay, Aug. 18, wife of E. W. Flower, son.
HAY—At Calcutta, Aug. 19, wife of William Hay, O. and R. Railway,

Lucknow, son. [daughter. Helps.—At Punkabarree, Aug. 10, wife of W. Helps, New Fallodhi, King.—At Howrah, Aug. 19, Mrs. John King, daughter.

Madge.—At Naini Tal, Aug. 14, wife of Evelyn D. Madge, daughter.

Mills.—At Madras, Aug. 10, wife of J. Mills, son.

Murray.—Aug. 14, wife of F. Murray, of Burhogah Factory, son.

Parreidge.—At Fyzabad, Aug. 20, wife of Capt. S. R. B. Partridge, 25th (the King's Own) Borderers, daughter.

Payne.—At Palamoottah, Aug. 16, wife of J. Payne, son.

PAYNE—At Palamcottah, Aug. 16, wife of J. Payne, son.
PRICE—At Perambore, Aug. 14, wife of Surg. W. Price, M.D., daughter.
RICHARDS—At Madras, Aug. 15, wife of Rev. W. J. Richards, C.M.S., Cottayam, daughter.

RIDLEY—At Lucknow, Aug. 5, wife of M. Ridley, son.
ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, wife of Rev. J. Robertson, of the Free Church Mission, daughter.

Church Mission, daughter.

SMITH—At Gulahek, near Teheran, June 24, wife of Major R. M. Smith, R.E., Director of the Persian Telegraph, son.

SPEDDING—At Gorakhpore, Aug. 3, wife of R. D. Spedding, C.S., son.

STARK—At Godda, Aug. 5, wife of Rev. A. Stark, C.M.S., daughter.

TEMPLE—At Byculla, Aug. 19, wife of W. H. Temple, son.

TRESHAW—At Benares, Aug. 13, wife of Wm. C. Tresham, of Palie Estate,

Bijnour daughter.

Bijnour, daughter. -At Madras, Aug. 15, wife of J. W. Van-Hæften, Govt. VAN-HEFTEN-

Telegraph Dept., son.
WATERFIELD—At Naini Tal, Aug. 12, wife of W. Waterfield, B.C.S., son. WILLAUME-At Dharwar, Aug. 19, wife of F. T. Willaume, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Dodd—Anderson—At Bombay, Aug. 19, Charles A. Dodd, captain, Bengal staff corps, to Margaretta, daughter of Arthur Anderson, M.D., C.B., inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, retired.

GORDON-LAWBUARY-At Kirkee, Aug. 21, Bryce Gordon, to Maria K. Lawbuary.

McCleverty-Massey-At Bangalore, Aug. 16, J. McCleverty, captain, 45th regt., Sherwood Forresters, second son of Gen. McCleverty, cal., 48th regt., to Elise C., daughter of Depy. surg. gen. Massey, c.B.

### DEATHS.

BARNARDO-At Ramghat, Aug. 13, Caroline, wife of G. C. F. Barnardo, C.E., exec. engr., aged 38.

BERKELEY-At Naini Tal, Aug. 13, Cuthbert FitzH., son of the late V. Berkeley, aged 13.

BIEBER—At Bangalor, Aug. 6, from the effects of falling from a railway train, Capt. M. Bieber, 13th hussars.

CRUICKSHANK-At Ahmedabad, Aug. 18, Mary S., wife of Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.

Cumberlege—At Yeotmal, Berar, Aug. 5, N. Alfred P., son of N. R. Cumberlege, dist. supt. of police.

FISHER—At Murree, Aug. 8, Capt. Edward D. Fisher, 4th hussars, dep. qrmr. gen., Rawul Pindee, aged 38.

FLETCHER—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 20, L. H., infant son of L. Fletcher.

GAINHER—At Bombay, Aug. 18, "Queenie," daughter of J. C. Gainher, schoolmaster RA aged five years and six months.

schoolmaster, R.A., aged five years and six months.

GRIBBON—At Naini Tal, Aug. 19, Ethel M., daughter of Surg. major Gribbon, 1-25th regt., aged 3.

HOBART-At Bombay, Aug. 16, Beauchamp R. Hobart, late lieut. and adjt. 66th regt., son of Lieut. col. C. R. Hobart, Madras Army, aged 25. Kelly—At Bombay, Aug. 10, Lieut. col. J. Kelly, R.A., aged 44.

Louis—At Mussoorie, Aug. 19, Wm. L. Louis, late capt. 101st Royal (Bengal) Fusiliers, asst. dist. supt. of police, N.W.P.

MacDonald—At Aden, Aug. 1, Henrietta, aged ten months; on the 3rd, Alexander G., aged ten years; on the 11th, Jane M. A., aged seven years; and on the 13th, Archibald J., aged five years—children of Wm. and Honora MacDonald.

MATHER—At Poona, Aug. 19, William Mather, late Station Master, G.I.P.

Railway, Lanowlie, aged 37.

MENNIE—At Bombay, July 20, Surg. major J. Mennie, staff surg., Poona.

O'Berne—At Madras, Aug. 19, Eugenie I., daughter of Pensioned Fife

Major Frank O'Berne, aged five years.
O'Beilly—At Kashmir, Aug. 10, Sarah, widow of the late Sergt. O'REILLY, aged 53.

PAYNE-At Palamcottah, Aug. 17, John M., infant son of John Payne. PAINE—At Palamcottan, Aug. 17, John M., Inlant son of John Payne.

Swift—At Bombay, March 25, Alfred Swift, senior partner in the firm of Swift and Farrow, public accountants, Bombay.

WARD—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 18, Henry J. S., only son of Major H. C. R. Ward, aged 13 months and 14 days.

WILSON—At Meerut, Aug. 9, John W. C., son of the late John Adrian Wilson aged one year.

Wilson, aged one year.
Workman—At Cachar, Aug. 4, Nathaniel T. Workman.

# Dome.

CONSULAR.—(FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 9.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Henry Newman, Esq., to be

her Majesty's Vice-Consul in Siam.

Export of Bullion.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's steamer Thibet left yesterday with £48,200 in specie, of which £37,000 was in gold for Alexandria, and £11,200 in silver for

Bombay.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for India Council drafts to the amount of 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), which were all allotted at 1s. 7\forall d. per rupee, or at \forall d. higher than a week ago. The amounts taken up were £200,000 for Calcutta, consisting entirely of bills, instead of telegraphic transfers, and £150,000 for Bombay. The Calcutta allotment was at the rate of 88 per cent., and that of Bombay in full. Surprise was expressed in various quarters at the refusal to take telegraphic transfers, which have lately been such a boon to remitters. After the allotment, bar silver was a trifle firmer, and trans-

actions occurred at 51 d. per oz.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—On the 1st instant the establishment of the Royal Artillery was 206 batteries—30 of Royal Horse, 85 of Field, Royal Artillery was 206 batteries—30 or Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Royal Horse, 65 of Figure 30 of Figure 3 Artillery, 43; Field, 54; and Garrison, 75 per cent. Late Indian—Horse Artillery, 57; Field, 46; and Garrison, 25 per cent. From an examination of the list it would appear that the late Indian officers are commanding six Horse and nine Field Batteries more

than their share.—Army and Navy Gazette.

MILITARY.—The promotions resulting from the death of Major-General H. W. Trevelyan, c.B., Royal Artillery, will be as follows, viz.:—Colonel W. D. Aitken, Royal Artillery, to be Major-General; Major S. G. C. Hogge, 66th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain G. B. Stokes, 108th Regiment, to be Major.—Major-General G. P. Sealy, Royal Artillery, becomes Colonel-Commandant by the death of Major-General H. W. Trevelyan. General Scaly entered the service Log 8, 1831, and obtained promotion to the cetablish. the service Dec. 8, 1831, and obtained promotion to the establishment of general officers April 5, 1873. He served the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee (medal). Served in Persia in 1857 (medal with clasp), relief of Kolapore, attack on insurgent Bheels at Dubabunree, April 11, 1858, and operations in the Santpore Hills in 1858 in command of Mountain Train and left column of attack (medal and Brevet of Major).

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS SEATON.—The death

is announced of the above gallant officer, which event took place at Chaton, Paris, on the 11th inst. Sir Thomas, who was in his 70th year, was the son of John Seaton, Esq., of Clapham; entered the military service of the East India Company in 1822; was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826; served in Afghanistan from 1839-42; in 1857 was specially selected to take command of the 60th Native Infantry, which mutinied at Rotuck; was actively engaged as field officer with the 1st Brigade at the siege of Delhi, where he was twice wounded; and subsequently was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers (now 101st Foot). He became lieutenant in 1824, captain in 1834, major in Foot). He became lieutenant in 1824, captain in 1834, major in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1854, colonel in the army in 1857, major-general in 1858, but retired from the service in June, 1859. Sir John was twice married—first to Caroline, daughter of J. Corfield, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Harrison, Esq.

## India Office.

Sept. 14, 1876.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. D. McReddie, M.D. (Uncov.), H. Worth (Uncov.), H. Unwin (Uncov.), W. Duthoit, H. F. Bartlett, S. F. Downing (Uncov.), A. Fisher (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. C. E. Crawley, T. A. Tomlinson, and K. F.

Nordmann.

Madras Estab .- Surg. major W. H. Morgan.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Nethersole (Uncov.), 2 mo. s.c.; H. Warth (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.; W. Leonard (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; W. K. Clementson (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.; P. Hurley, 3 mo. s.c. Madras Estab.-Mr. E. N. Overbury, 6 mo. s.c.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, 6 mo.; Surg. H. A. Gray, 1 mo.; Col. D. S. Dodgson, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. R. S. Robinson, Art., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. T. Chapman, Inf., 2 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. C. L. Glasfurd, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Surg. major C. H. Colston, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Mackenzie (Uncov.), C. H. G. Jenkinson (Uncov.), H. W. Jackson (Uncov.), H. Niven (Uncov.), A. Colvin, J. M. Span (Uncov.), F. J. Rowe (Uncov.), G. Hammond, R. L. Ogilvie (Uncov.), T. Beatty (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. T. Welch (Uncov.), W. S. Harington (Uncov.),

and A. B. Gatherer (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. G. Turner, and H. N. B. Erskine.

MILITARY

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. R. H. Williams; Major G. A. Baker, Cav.; Lieut. col. J. F. Fisher, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. W. Amesbury; Capt. R. F. Lowis, Art.; Surg. major J. R. Johnson; Surg. major F. Ode. vaine; Asst. apothecary J. Kelly; Surg. L. H. Browne; Capt. D. Sampson, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Conolly, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Boyd. Madras Estab.—Surg. major J. Henderson; Col. De S. Barrow, Staff Corps; Col. H. C. Claridge, Staff Corps; Major F. B. Boone, Staff Corps; Surg. major E. E. Lloyd; Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. N. Maclean, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Brig. gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., Inf.; Major T. E. Strong, Staff Corps; Col. W. G. Mainwaring, Staff Corps; Surg. J. Welsh.

Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this columnare charged Five Shillings each.

#### BIRTHS.

Arbuthnor-The wife of Major A. Ernest Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, of a son, at Torquay, Sept. 3.

BEACHCROFT-The wife of F. T. Beachcroft, B.C.S., of a daughter, at Anerley, Sept. 9.

FREDERICK-The wife of Sir Charles E. Frederick, Bart., 21st Hussars, of a son, at Hounslow, Sept. 11.

GREENFIELD-The wife of Captain Greenfield, R.A., of a son, at Upper Norwood, Sept. 6.

HARRER-The wife of C. J. C. Harrer, of a daughter, at Paigaton, South Devon, Sept. 7.

Maxwell.—The wife of W. Perceval Maxwell, late Captain 3rd Human,

of a daughter, at Tallow, co. Waterford, Sept. 3.

MEARS—The wife of Allan Mears, of Sahilgunge, East Indian Railway, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Sept. 9.

RAIT—The wife of Henry Rait, of a son, at Anerley, Sept. 3.

RYAN—The wife of Major E. H. Ryan, R.A., of a son, at 81, Clarkshouse. road, Sheffield, Sept. 7.

Tait—The wife of George H. Tait, of Dinapore, India, of a son, at 402,

Brixton-road, Aug. 30.

### MARRIAGES.

BOURKE-VANDELEUR.-John U. to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Col. John Vandeleur, 10th hussars, at Castle Connell Church, County Limerick, Sept. 7.

HENDERSON—GORDON.—William G., Surgeon, Bombay Army, son of Col. Hume Henderson, Bombay N.I., to Jane S. L., daughter of S.

Gordon, M.B., at Dublin, Sept. 12.

STUART—Downing.—Dugald Stuart, to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late Capt. Downing, Madras Army, at Inverness, Aug. 30.

VICTORSON—KINKEAD.—Gustave Victorson to Agnes M., daughter of the late Major Kinhead, Madras Artillery, Sept. 9.

WINCH—FISHER.—Henry Winch to Sophia C., widow of Lieut E. H. Fisher, 22nd Madras N.I., at Shepherdswell, Sept. 7.

## DEATHS.

BOUGHEY-Matilda M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. G. F. F. Boeghey,

59th Regt., at Heidelberg, Sept. 2.

CRESPIGNY—Julia C., daughter of Lieut. col. George C. De Crespigny, of the School of Musketry, at Les Avants Montreux, Sept. 7.

MADDEN—Charles Madden, Retired Surg. Bengal Presidency, at Briston,

Sept. 10, aged 67. ROBERTSON-Colin A., son of the late Capt. N. D. Robertson, M.S.C., at

Lesmurdie, near Elgin, Sept. 6, aged three years and ten months: Seaton—Major gen. Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., at Chatou, Paris, Sept.

SHEWELL-Alfred K., infant son of Major A. M. Shewell, Bombay S.C., at Southsea, Sept. 4, aged four weeks.

TREWMAN-The Rev. A. H. P., son of the late Major gen. Trewman,

Madras Army, at Llanelly, Aug. 21, aged 52.

WARD—Elizabeth A., widow of the late Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency
Surg., Bombay, at Malta, Aug. 26, aged 42.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8. St. Marnock, Calcutta; Blair Athol, Calcutta; Ganges, Calcutta; Ironsides, Zanzibar; Lakefield, Akyab; Europa, Rangoon; Zorida, Rangoon; Aftenstjernen, Akyab; Turkish Empire, Bombay; Mirsapore, Calcutta; Amerca, Manila; str. Atalanta, Bombay; Prince Frederick, Bombay; Twilight, Bombay; Millomene, Bangoon,—9. Olivet, Tuticorin; Loches, Calcutta; Windhester, Calcutta; Wild Wave, Bombay; Obblio, Rangoon; Diamant, Madras; Lacutta, Odi.



cutta; La'ly Lisgar, Bombay; Pudsey Dawson, Rangoon; Niccolo Draga, Akyab; Aldergove, Bombay; Grampian, Rangoon; str. Mandalay, Rangoon; Colmbatore, Calcutta.—10. City of Foochow, Calcutta.—11. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Wieland, Akyab; str. Nepaul, Bombay; Lima, Rangoon; Caspar, Rangoon.—12. Persian Empire, Colombo; str. Legislator, Calcutta; str. St. Lawrence, Mauritius.—13. Leda, Simla; Persian Empire, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6. Hawarden Castle, Kurrachee.—7. Glenmorag, Calcutta.—8. Varuna, Bombay; N. T. Hill, Rangoon; Glenmory, Calcutta; str. Pleiades, Colombo and Calcutta; Lady Palmerston, Calcutta; Cape Verde, Calcutta.—9. Frank Pendleton, Bombay; str. Zante, Bombay; str. Ltdia, Bombay; Glenburn, Calcutta; Trentham Hall, Bombay.—10. Bellona, Bombay; Glenburn, Calcutta; Trentham Hall, Bombay.—11. Brechin Castle, Calcutta; Prinkburn Priory, Rangoon; Parsee, Bombay; Thos. Hilyard, Bombay; Malleville, Rangoon.—12. Frederick, Colombo.—13. Gennine, Mauritius; Dundee, Calcutta; Maha Buleshwa, Bombay; str. Thibet, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Merkara, Sept. 6.—From London.—For Surz.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Young and Miss Young. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mr. G. W. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Neaves, Mr. R. K. Chirk, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. H. A. M. Power, Mr. D. F. Knox, Mr. W. G. Thomson, Mr. E. Grigson, Mr. E. Madden, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Turner. For Madras.—Mrs. Higginbotham, three Misses Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Stiven, Mr. Dung, Mr. E. Madden, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Turner. For Madras.—Mrs. Higginbotham, three Misses Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Stiven, Mr. Dung, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Miss and Mastor Hadenque, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walker, Mrs. Hoggan, Mrs. Wetherill and child, Mr. J. M. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walker, Mrs. Hoggan, Mrs. Wetherill and child, Mr. H. Browning, Miss McClrie, Miss Stewart, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. Blasker, Mrs. Woodcroft and child, Mrs. C. Harvey and three children, Mrs. H. Mann and child, Mrs. M. R. Fower, Mr. L. Mann, and Mrs. Moore and two children.

Per str. Pleiades, Sept. 8.—From Liverreoot.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart, Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Longs, Mr. P. J. Macdonald, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Cruikshank, Mrs. Sharpe and four children, and Mrs. Place. From Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith and two children.

Per str. India, Sept. 9.—From Liverroot.—For Bonnax.—Col. and Mrs. Heathcote and infant, Rev. J. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. J. Tuit, Mr. Rose, Mr. C. P. Honderson, Miss Lillie, Col. Riach, Mr. W. J. E. Wetherell, Dr. J. Ferguson, Miss M. Mather, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Mrs. Cookson, Miss Mabel, Mr. R. Read, Master L. Read, Mr. J. G. Johnstone, Mr. A. W. Alcock, and Mr. H. Mitchell.

Per str. Thibet, Sept. 14.—From Southampton.—For Bonbay.—Col. Cox, Mrs. Lumsden and two children, Mrs. B. Wither and two children, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. E. and Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff., Mr. and Mrs. Platter and two children, Mr. J. McClintock, Mrs. Spitta, Capt. C. E. Harene, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. B. Menzies, Mrs. Bottan, Mrs. And Mrs. Platter and two

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Pearson, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and family, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, two Misses O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. King and party, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath and children, Major Vibart, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. McLaughlin and child, Miss Collett, Masters Collett, Miss F. Biollettu, and Mrs. MacDonald and family.

And onld, Mass Collett, Masters Collett, Mass F. Biolietti, and Mrs. MacDonald and family.

Per str. Trinacria, Cot. 28.—For Bombay.—Mrs. General Brown, Miss Brown, two Misses Anderson, two Misses Lane, Mrs. A. F. Cumberlege, Miss Purcell, Major Wake, R.A., Mrs. Wake and child, Lieut. Rice Hown, R.E., Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Simeon, and Mrs. Evans and family.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—For Bombay.—Mr. G. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, and Mr. Croper.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

King Cerdic, for Bombay, July 23, 6 S., 24.

Alphonsend, Rangoon to Amsterdam, 24 S., 57 E.

Foarnought, from Calcutta, May 31, 2 N., 92 E.

Bride of Lorne, for Bombay, Aug. 12, 14 N., 25 W.

Aldegrove, from Bombay, Aug. 5, 18, 22 W.

Taitsing, for Galle, Aug. 10, 7 N., 25 W.

Poseidon, from Akyab, Aug. 27, 43 N., 32 W.

Knight Commander, for Calcutta, Aug. 29, 15 N., 25 W.

Oriana, for Calcutta, Aug. 24, 49 N., 9 W.

Patrician, from Rangoon, June 9, 10 S., 83 E.

Lity, from Rangoon, Aug. 21, 34 N., 36 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Winchester, from Calcutta, was in collision off Beachy Head, on Sept. 9, and had cutwater damaged.

The Twilight, from Bombay, grounded in the Mersey on Sept. 9, but got off again apparently undamaged.

By the Indian mail which reached London on Sept. 9 we have received particulars of the outward passage of the s.s. Mira, of the Star Line. This steamer left Liverpool at 4.30 p.m. on July 14, and arrived at Calcutta at 4 o'clock p.m. on August 12. This, allowing for the difference of time between the two places, makes the run, including all stoppages, twenty-eight days, seventeen hours, and thirtyseven minutes, which is the quickest passage on record.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

September 21.

Southampton to Madras.—Two Missos Adam, Miss Perram, Mr. J. Young, Mrs. Wheatley, and Major W. Chisholm.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend, two Misses Norman, Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey and family, Mrs. Roilly and child, Mr. P. O. Kinealy, Mr. Goodricke, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Fetheradge, Mr. J. Owen, Mr. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Cowdery, Mrs. Cowdery, Miss Hamilton, Miss Dan, Miss Leigh, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Santer, and Mrs. And Mrs. A. Wace.

Brindist to Calcutta.—Mr. G. D. Blake, and Mr. E. Eddis.\*

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Rev. C. Coghlan, and Miss Coghlan.

lan.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Venics to Hong Kong.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.

Southampton to Bossay.—Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. E. T. Candy, Col. Boyd, Mr. Bevan,

Mr. Wathen, Mr. Trierthick, and Capt. and Mrs. Dalrymple.

Venics to Bossay.—Mr. H. Blair, Mr. H. Webster, two Misses Webster, Mr. J.

W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Major Manuderson, and Mr. R. L. Campbell.

Brindist to Bossay.—Major Swinton, Major Lawronce, Miss Swinton, Mrs. Weatherhead, Mr. R. T. Candy, Capt. Conolly, Lieut.-col. Gordon, Mr. Keel, and Mr. Addis.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and Dr. Grosjean.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Shepherd, Major Lee, Lieut. Palk, Lord E. Soeiset, Mr. Thorold, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, and Major and Mrs. ocker.

юскет. Воитнаметом to Post Said.—Capt. Willoughby. Southameton to Malta.—Col. Boldero, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Luard.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SEPTEMBER 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. T. G. Cutholl and child, Mr. and Mrs. Honnessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shollim and family, Mr. Mackillizan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. and Miss J. Harding, Mrs. and Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Ffinch and obild, Miss Holman, Miss J. Randall, Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. Bowen, two Misses Bowen, Master Bowen, Surg. major Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Langborne, Mr. E. Pinchey, Dr. J. T. Welsh, Mrs. and Miss Fryer, Miss Macres, Mrs. Waller, Col. and Mrs. Maclean and two daughters, and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Langborne, Mr. E. Pinchey, Dr. J. T. Welsh, Mrs. and Mrs. Fryer, Miss Macres, Mrs. Waller, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, Lieut, J. Grant, Mr. E. H. Buddock, Capt. Sheppard, Capt. D. C. Pedder, Mr. A. Breveton, and Capt. and Mrs. T. Dawes.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobild, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. Benle, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. Le Mesurier, Capt. Samuels, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. Ayerst, and Surg. Rutledge.

Brindist to Alexandra.—Sr. and Mrs. Wright.

Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Sr. J. Cochrane and party, Capt. Luxford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and a lady, Mr. Peacock, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Hinton and Lord Napier and son.

Southampton to Malta.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

October 5.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Hinton and two children.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Rowland, Miss Bullar, Mrs. Hossey, Mrs. Sullvan, and Mr. R. Anderson.

Brindry to Bombay.—Mr. J. Stunock, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Mossrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, and Mr. McDonnell.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Stobart, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidie, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and three Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Browr, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and three Misses Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, Dr. Keerzan, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, P. Eardinann, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Rawlins, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. J. B. Braddon, and Mr. and Mrs. Réwardes. Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Keen, Mrs. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, Mr. a. N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, and Mr. H. Rodwell.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Honsesy.

Beinbist to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Honsesy.

Beinbist to Calcutta.—Rr. And Mrs. Warren and child. Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child. Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child. Southampton to Chem.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Wrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Southampton to Colombo.—Mr. Raichop

SOUTHAMPTON to MATTA.—Mr. Leonard,
SOUTHAMPTON to COLOMBO.—Mr. Rathborne.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to COLOMBO.—Mr. Rathborne.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willoek, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Nicklejohn, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burue, Miss Calcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Malcolinson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Backson, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messrs. A. and W. Sallivan, Mrs. Hogsins and child, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Southams, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. White and two childron, Mr. Cox, Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Messrs. S. and C. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rivery, Mr. Tosack, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Glovor and child, Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, and Miss Furklind. Brindst to Bombay.—Mr. Studd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duca, Mr. and Mrs. Benard, Mr. Morrison, Mr. P. Elliott, and Mr. Eisenlohe.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Bidie, Mr. R. W. Broreton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Miss Greenhill, and Mr. Spooner.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAE.—Col. Mostyn, Mr. Laffan and child, Mrs. P. Glyn, and Hon. M. Curzon.

SOUTHAMPTON to Adalta.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, and Miss Broden.

October 19.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grimwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, and Mrs. Roberts.
Brindst to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.
Brindst to Calcutta.—Mr. F. Fuliond.
Southampton to Boubay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Cannon, and Mrs. Amesbury.
Brindst to Boubay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Amartin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. R. Ewing, and Mr. Hanuden.
Venice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss Do Burrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Meiville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, and Sir W. G. Cumming.
Seez to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Imric.
Southampton to Madbas.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.
Brindst to Madbas.—Mrs. Awdrey and infant, and Mrs. G. G. Arbuthnot.
Venice to Adem.—Viscount Coke, and Mr. C. Arkwright.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. J. G. Fort.
Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.
Venice to Alexander.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.
Venice to Alexander.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce. OCTOBER 19

OCTOBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Konnard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomey, and Mrs. Houdley.

Venter to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, and Mr. Macdonald.

Brunner to Bowbay.—Cold Magnet 1.

Brighiet to Bowbay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, and Mr. A. B.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRAITAR.—Lieut. Ibeggate.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Greenall



# Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE PERAK CAMPAIGNERS.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks that the 1st Battalion of the Buffs and the Goorkhas have found many champions in India to plead their cause in the local press; but, hitherto, we have refrained from making any allusion to the subject of their grievance. It is almost unnecessary for us to point out what the grounds are for their complaint. The part the two corps played in the recent operations in Perak is well known, and the "Army Lists" show to what extent they have been rewarded. The Perak Expedition was not a popular war. Strictly speaking it was as important as that what extent they have been rewarded. The Perak Expedition was not a popular war. Strictly speaking, it was as important as that in which we were, a few years ago, engaged in Ashantee; but then no troop went out from England to take part in it, and the General who commanded, and the Staff Officers who assisted him, were drawn from distant dominions. As a consequence, we heard little of the fighting in Perak, whereas that in Ashantee was greatly ex-Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the claims of the troops in Perak should appear to have been overlooked. The Goorkhas had one officer promoted, and also received a V.C. as their share of the rewards bestowed in connection with the war. As for the Buffs, though officers and men suffered from sickness to an extent which almost paralysed the regiment, and which cost it several lives, they got nothing whatever. This is not quite as it should be. The idea of a medal for the Perak campaign could not well be entertained, but other steps might be taken for marking the country's appreciation of the services performed. It is only natural there will be murmurings when, whilst brevets and unattached comthere will be murmurings when, whilst brevets and unattached companies are extended to a favoured few in the 10th and 80th Regiments, the Buffs and Goorkhas have passed, the latter almost, the former entirely, unrewarded. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is noted for his sense of justice, and we feel sure he would be one of the last to cast a slight upon two corps which have suffered such hardships as these two regiments have done. We may tell the officers and men of the Perak Expedition that to agitet for a medal is to seek for what they cannot obtain that to agitate for a medal is to seek for what they cannot obtain. The home authorities are sensible of the admirable manner in which the service was performed, but they feel that the time has come when we should prove to our neighbours that though we did suffer ourselves to overdo the Ashantee business, we have seen our error, and are in no humour to repeat the mistake. Still, the Buffs and Goorkhas are justified in looking for some recognition, and we trust that it may be considered how recognition can best be made. It is especially impolitic to ignore the Native regiment.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, Calcutta, on Thursday, August 3:-

Chests, Highest, Lowest, Behar ... 2,235 1,315 1,310 Benares ... 1,685 1,285 1,265 Average. 1,310 15 2 1,274 6 8 Proceeds. 29,29,975 0 0 21,47,400 0 6

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BEINDIST, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 28.
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,248.] LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 1; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, August 30; Calcutta, August 29.

THE news by the present mail has no political or special importance of any kind.

IT was reported by telegraph from Simla to Calcutta on August 24 that the Viceroy's health had much improved at that date.

A REVISED code has been published under the authority of the Government, embodying all orders relating to pay, pensions, and promotions in the military service of India. The partition of Estates Bill (Bengal) has been passed into law. The Government report on the Marine Department has, we (Times of India) hear, been referred to a special committee at the India Office.

The last news received at Calcutta of the movements of Capt. Grant was, that he had reached Kashmir, and that therefore the report of his murder on his way thither was unfounded.

ALLAHABAD news to August 21 notices Sir G. Couper's Circular regarding the financial crisis in Bengal. He anticipates considerable reduction in the provincial resources, and invokes the aid of the heads of Departments to meet it with extensive reduction in expenditure.

THE report was current that Sir R. Meade either goes to Rajputana or retires in a couple of months.

THE Chief Justice of the High Court, N.W. Provinces, has sent a strong minute to Government enforcing the views taken by the Court in Mr. Fuller's case.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated August 24, received by the Calcutta Englishman, communicated that the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, occurred on the 22nd August. The deceased officer was buried with military honours on the evening of the following day,

A TELEGRAM, dated Simla, August 25, received by the Englishman, states that the Court-Martial has honourably and fully acquitted Major Playfair, and that the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding.

It is believed that Colonel J. I. Willes, the Commissary-General, Bengal, will leave the hills about the middle of October, intending, on his way down to the Presidency, to visit Delhi. As Delhi is within the Central Circle of the Commissariat, Colonel A. D. Dickens, c.B., Deputy Commissary-General of that Circle, is talked of as likely to be the Supervising Commissariat Officer of the Camp.

It has been reported that the Provost Sergeant of H M.'s 51st Regiment, stationed at Cherat, was shot on the night of Aug. 20, while on his rounds, by the Afridis, and died in two days. Shortly after the same party hacked up a policeman who was escorting a prisoner to Kohat.

THE new Warrant relating to the pay of European soldiers comes into operation in India in October. It will enhance the cost of the European army to no inconsiderable extent. This year, however (it is noticed by the Madrus Times) the effect will be partial, as the new pay will not be due for all the twelve months; but even for this year the additional expense to India will, it is believed, be something like £30,000. The money will not have to be paid immediately, because the benefit conferred on the soldier takes the form of deferred pay in the case of the privates; but in the long run it will have to be provided for, The delay in the issue of notifications on the subject here has been due to the retardation of the papers at home.

THE failure of the ice supply continues to be a matter of absorbing interest in Bombay. The subject has attracted the serious attention of the Ice Committee, and several meetings have been held.

THE Bombay papers contain accounts of cholera having broken out with great violence at Jummoo. The Maharajah of Cashmere has moved five miles from his capital, which is deserted by people, who are flocking to English territory. The disease seems most severe at Gujrat, Rawal Pindi, and Lahor.

THE Bombay papers are advised of the arrival at Jeypore of the Maharajah Partab Sing, of Jodhpore, accompanied by thirteen personal followers, en route to England, whither he is going, in acceptance of a special invite from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

THE Art Exhibition at Poona has been a great success. The pictures are more numerous and of better quality than those exhibited last year. The oil paintings of Major Tanner and the water colours of Colonel Baigrie, Colonel Hancock and Major Pullan (prize takers) are more like the productions of the famous Old Water Colour Society of London than of amateurs, and would command a prominent position in any Art Exhibition. There are several charming sketches and finished paintings by lady amateurs, and we may look forward to many excellent exhibitions in future years in Poona. The Art Exhibition may now be considered as one of the principal institutions of Poona, and with so able and energetic a secretary as Major Ayrton Pullan to induce amateurs to contribute, we have little doubt that it will become famous all over India.

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According to the Englishman, two statements, more or less different, of the measures sanctioned by the India Office for redressing the grievances of Indian civil servants, have been put forth; the one apparently from Simla, the other from Naini Tal. The differences between the two accounts are chiefly in details, and no one, it seems, can yet say which is the more correct. Both however appear to agree on certain points. One of these is the grant to civilians of twenty years' service and upwards, of a proportional share of the thousand a-year now claimable as pension after twenty-five years' service. It is further conceded that the amount of any such pension in excess of £500 a year may be capitalised. This plan has the double advantage of costing Government little, and of enabling many who wish to retire to do so on equitable terms. It appears that about forty men in the North-West Provinces will thus be placed in a position to retire, and about the same number in Lower Bengal, if this concession should be extended to the latter. It is supposed however that only a fourth of that number will take the bait thus offered. Another remedy for the present block in the North-West is said to be provided in a scheme of graded pay of some kind; but whether it is to be of a permanent, or only of a temporary and special nature, is a point on which our informants again differ. If the scheme however is meant to work at all, we imagine it must be applied

In order to meet the present excess of military officers in civil employ, it is now ruled that all new appointments in nonregulation districts are to be reserved in future for civilians. Something is said indeed about a proportion of military men; but this, at most, appears to apply to the frontier districts of the Punjab. With a view to work off some of the military civilians at once, it is proposed to allow a certain number of those in the non-regulation provinces to retire on the pension of their rank plus the capitalised value of their prospects in the matter of The offer is to include officers who are colonels' allowances. not within two years of the said allowances, but within the current year only. Lest such an offer, which extends to military civilians the benefits of the new colonels' retiring scheme, should not prove tempting enough for the end in view, it is further provided that any senior who may so retire will receive in addition a bonus of one year's pay. This would amount to about £3,000 for a commissioner, and £2,000 for a deputy commissioner-sums quite large enough, we should think, to induce several men to go. How many, it is of course impossible as yet to say; but we hope that the number will be in no way limited by the action of Government. It is also understood that several new districts have been sanctioned for the North-West Provinces; but the necessary details are wrapped in obscurity. The Secretary of State's orders on this head appear to leave a good deal in the hands of the authorities in India.

THE retirement of Captain C. Clerk from the governorship of the Military Prison at Aldershot has been followed by his acceptance of an appointment in Southern India. He is going out in a few days on some special mission to the Court of H.H. the Nizam of Haidarabad.

THE Times telegram of September 17 from Calcutta states that the official programme of the Viceroy's tour is now published. It does not add much to the details already known. He leaves Simla on the 10th October, and spends two days with the Maharajah of Kashmir at Jamu; then he proceeds to Srinagar, where he remains five days. This is the first occasion of a Viceroy visiting Kashmir and returning via Marri. He will inspect two principal frontier stations, Peshawar and Jacobabad. He arrives at Bombay in the middle of December, and leaves on the 21st. He enters Delhi on the 23rd. Lady Lytton, the private, military, and foreign secretaries, and two aides-de-camp accompany him. It is stated that about seventy native chiefs, including the Nizam and Gaikwar, will attend the Delhi darbar. It is reported that many among them are far from pleased with the Viceroy's invitation, as the expense of attending the darbar in full State, coming so soon after the Prince of Wales's visit, will be a heavy drain on their resources. The Committee of Management commences meeting next month. The editors of the principal European and native journals are invited as guests. With this invitation is coupled the somewhat comical announcement, that the care of

these gentlemen will be entrusted to the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, whose normal functions are suppression of organised brigandage and murder.

From the same source we learn that the report that the Indian Government, acting under Lord Salisbury's orders, is about to appoint natives to several posts hitherto reserved for covenanted civilians gains strength daily. It is said that Sir R. Temple has taken up the project warmly, and submitted a number of names for selection, and that the experiment will be first tried in the Hughli district, which will be officered entirely by natives. The scheme is generally viewed with disfavour in India, even by the leading native papers, such as the Hindu Patriot, Indian Mirror, and Bengali. They doubt whether the Government will select the best men. It is admitted to be a dangerous experiment to put untried and inexperienced men in charge of districts. The proper plan, they say, is to appoint young men to the lowest grade in the service, and let them work their way up in the ordinary course.

According to a recent telegram the *Pioneer* says that the oft-debated question of the censorship in the Native Press is again before the Government, and preliminary steps will soon be taken which will in the first instance be very forbearing and mild. It is quite time—thinks that journal—that something should be done. The Presidency towns' papers are generally unexceptionable, but the Provincial prints publish daily a mas of sedition and falsehood, which may produce much mischief.

il.

ACCORDING to the Times telegram of Sept. 24, the Doorgs Poojah holidays will be kept in Bengal on Friday. All the public and merchants' offices and banks will be closed till the This time-honoured custom of entirely suspending all business for nearly a fortnight yearly is probably not destined to last much longer. In the old times, when mails arrived and left at long intervals, it caused no perceptible inconvenience. In these days of telegraphs and weekly mails it is another matter. Business men are gradually working up to make a stand against the practice. There was a talk this year of petitioning Government to curtail the holidays, but nothing has been done. It will doubtless be carried into effect shortly, and the holidays will be reduced to the three or four days which the Hindoos consider really sacred. Even the hardest worked clerks will hardly regret the change when it comes, for at this season the weather renders holiday-making in the Plains impossible, and a fortnight is too short a time for a trip to the Hills. The prevalence of cholera in Jumnoo and Cashinere is likely to alter entirely the plan of the Viceroy's tour. The disease is abating somewhat at Sealkote and Jumnoo, but four hundred and fifty cases were reported in Sreenuggur during the week ended the The resident advised visitors to leave the valley.

WE also learn that Simla telegrams announce that the continuation of the Rajpootana State Railway will be taken in hard at once, and the line from Ajmere to Neemuch will have early attention. This is a most important step towards completing the connection between Bombay and Northern India, which, when finished, will avoid a roundabout route by Allahabad. Bombay people would, however, prefer the broad-gauge line joining their own railway system at Ahmedabad, and that would certainly be preferable both from a commercial and a strategic point of view.

From the same source we learn that the Kohat Pass affairs remain in statu quo. The Afridis show no signs of giving in, and our officers remain on the defensive. It is stated that the eldest son of the Akhoond of Swat is ready to join the Afridis with 1,600 men if we attack them, but this, like most faontier reports, must be received with caution. Another item of frontier news to which the same remark applies is that the Amir of Cabul shows much favour to the Russian Envoy, and has told the British Agent he may leave the country.

THE same telegram states that Sir Philip Wodehouse, whose period of service as Governor of Bombay expires next summer, has asked to be relieved in March. It is also reported that Sir Bartle Frere has agreed to accept another term of service in Bombay, and that he will come out for the Delhi Durbar and assume office when Sir Philip Wodehouse leaves. The Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship falls vacant in the beginning of the

year. It is generally believed that Sir Lewis Pelly will succeed to it.

THE Mussulmans of Bombay have held a large Mosque meeting, at which they adopted a resolution to petition her Majesty not to change her Eastern policy in a way tending to dismember the Turkish Empire.

RAIN is much wanted in the Punjab, according to the latest telegrams. Elsewhere the weather is favourable, and crops promising well.

A RECENT article in the Calcutta Englishman contained a statement concerning Lord Napier of Magdala, which, if true, would have greatly lessened our faith in his Lordship's impartiality. Lord Napier was charged with perpetrating a regular "job" in favour of Colonel Dillon, to the detriment of Colonel Mitchell, R.A. The Army and Navy Gazette, however, is assured that there is "not the smallest truth in the 'statement of facts,' which evidently comes from some one with interests to serve, and with an animus against Colonel Dillon, which is plain enough in the accusation that he 'in a roundabout way, more swo,' sought anything whatever for himself. Of Colonel J. A. Mitchell, C.B., we have not a word to say, except that we believe he would not lend himself to the disparaging remarks directed against Lord Napier of Magdala and Colonel Dillon.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pall Mall Gazette makes the following pertinent remarks on the coming assembly of Indian Princes at Delhi during the Christmas holidays, as viewed in the light of Lord Lytton's recent manifesto in favour of public economy:—

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11.75 21.75 21.45 Treading closely on the heels of Lord Lytton's resolution enjoining the strictest economy in all branches of the Indian Administration comes the announcement of the Imperial festivities that are to be celebrated at Delhi during the Christmas holidays. Princes, chiefs, and nobles from the remotest provinces of Hindostan are invited to gather together at the capital city of the old Moghul Emperors to do honour to their Sovereign Lady, Victoria, India Imperatrix. In defiance of threatened deficits and present cholera, it is stated that a camp of some 15,000 soldiers of all arms will be formed on the site occupied in a similar manner last year. A durbar of surpassing magnificence will be held in the open air, and entertainments worthy of the august occasion will succeed each other in rapid sequence. To stave off all danger of the obscurity and oblivion that overwhelmed the ante-Agamemnonian heroes for want of a sacer vates, a special camp will be pitched for the representatives of the newspaper press. But here, as elsewhere, the inevitable bitter drop lurks at the bottom of the flagon. How is this mighty expenditure to be defrayed? If public works, even of a productive character, are rigidly curtailed on the ground of financial necessity, whence will the funds be derived that shall pay for this brilliant demonstration of Imperialism? That is the question people are asking each other in India, and there is no one who can give a satisfactory really.

In view of the present crisis in European Turkey, Mr. Grant Duff's dream, as lately propounded in the Times, suggests at any rate one likely mode of solving the difficulties which the Eastern question offers to the minds of statesmen and diplomatists in most parts of Europe. It is evident, we think, that the old British policy of bolstering up the Turkish power, as a safeguard against Russian aggrandisement and Anglo-Indian disquietude, has received its death-blow from the hands of the British nation; and the question now is, how to protect the Christian provinces of Turkey from the continuance of Turkish misrule. Answers to this question have been furnished by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, both of which embody the principle of freeing these provinces from the direct rule of the Porte. Mr. Grant Duff would go a little further in the same direction. His dream, as he modestly calls it, contains proposals which we have heard before in private talk, but he may fairly claim the credit of bringing those proposals into public notice. While duly maintaining the titular dignity of the Sultan, and letting him rule as he likes in Asia, Mr. G. Duff would place all European Turkey in charge of a number of those Anglo-Indians who are now dying slowly of ennui" in England. At the head of this new Government he would appoint our own Prince Alfred, whose marriage to a Russian princess would secure the ready con cert of our Northern rival, while his close connection with Germany would remove all hindrances from that quarter to his enthronement in the capital of the Byzantine Cæsars. The English prince to whom the Hellenes once offered their throne could hardly fail, he thinks, to prove acceptable to those Greeks who do not hanker after Constantinople; and his es-

tablishment on the Bosphorus would guarantee Austria from the danger of annexing more Slavs to her composite empire. Italy, for her part, would hail with pleasure the foundation of a dynasty pledged to "peace, conciliation, free-trade, and the maintenance of pecuniary engagements," while, as for France, the new arrangement would certainly displease her less than any other that could be proposed, especially if "niches" were tound in the public service of the new Government for "the active spirits of many lands." This programme which looks so big, Mr. Grant Duff deems really smaller than Mr. Gladstone's, which involves the chances of "prolonged anarchy and frightful bloodshed" consequent on a general breaking up of the present system of Government. Under Mr. Grant Duff's scheme, on the other hand, there need not be any sweeping changes of personnel, for "as many of the old Turkish officials would be kept as could be used" under Anglo-Indian chiefs, who would merely play the part so brilliantly played by their countrymen of yore "in the Deccan and in so many other broad lands." Here is a prospect which many Anglo-Indians weary of forced idleness at home, or disgusted with their slow promotion and diminished chances of usefulness in India, would hail with unmixed delight. That the dream is one which might be realised, we have no doubt. What our countrymen have done in India they could do again under right conditions in Bosnia and Bulgaria, where the presence of conflicting creeds and races complicates the question which Europe is now considering. In this case ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute, and the first step once taken, Mr. Grant Duff's programme could soon be successfully carried out. But have we any statesman in power bold enough to propose the making of an experiment so fraught with certain good to the people now suffering from Turkish misrule? And is it likely that the other Powers interested in the settlement of the Turkish difficulty would agree to enforce upon the Porte the adoption of such a scheme, if it were laid before them and found favour in their eves?

In a recent letter to the Times, Mr. Maclean, whose name, we believe, is familiar to the citizens of Bombay and not un-known to readers of the Bombay Gazette, argued strongly against the policy of retrenching outlay on reproductive works in India, in order to make good the loss of revenue caused by the low rate of exchange on the rupee. To carry out such a policy in the middle of the financial year, "when establish ments have been erected in India and cannot be cast adrift, and when Cooper's Hill College is sending forth batches of young engineers, for whom on their arrival in India there will be no work to do," is a kind of economy which some people cannot understand. Mr. Maclean would liken it to the wisdom of a Highland proprietor, who, having greatly improved his estate with the help of borrowed money, "suddenly determined to make no more improvements because he had to payfive per cent. to a capitalist in London for the use of money which was probably bringing him in fifty per cent." But it may be pleaded that a good deal of the money hitherto borrowed by the Indian Government has been wasted on works which yield no adequate return. That, however, is an assumption which neither the India Office nor Mr. Maclean is willing to accept. The latter maintains that no country out of Europe, save America, and perhaps few countries in Europe, "can show a better direct return on railway capital than we get in India,' while the indirect returns from Indian railways, both to Government and people, have been incalculable. Thanks to her railways, India can now bear a yearly drain of fifteen millions to England more easily than she bore the drain of five millions twenty years ago. Such being the case, it seems all the more unwise, according to Mr. Maclean, to stop short in the work of improvement, so long as it involves no new taxation, at the very time when a low rate of exchange entails on the Indian Treasury a loss of more than two millions a year. One easy mode of recouping that loss may be found in the raising of loans in this country for the carrying on of important public works in India. If the India Office, for example, says Mr. Maclean, were to raise six millions here at 41 per cent. for the construction of lines from Ajmir to Ahmadabad, and from Nagpur to Raipur in the Central Provinces—two lines most urgently needed for trade purposes—in three years both these lines might be completed, while the interest on the loan for that period would be more

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than covered by the consequent rise in the exchange value of the rupee. If the payment of six millions into the Home Treasury caused a rise of no more than a penny, that end would be secured. The lines in question once opened, a large and steady traffic would soon set in, whose good effects would extend to the guaranteed railways with which they would be connected. In view of results like these, which Mr. Maclean shows good reasons for predicting, we may well ask with him whether it is wise policy to put off the construction · · of useful public works on account of the present depreciation · of silver.

THE Pioneer informs its readers—we believe on good authority—that one of the earliest vacancies in the list of K.C.S.I.'s will be bestowed upon Col. George Chesney, R.E., "chiefly in recognition of his success in establishing that admirably organised institution, the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. In fact, but for the prodigal fashion in which the Prince of Wales dealt with the order just before leaving India, Col. Chesney would doubtless be Sir George already."

In his Report on Indian Railways for the past year Mr. Juland Danvers concludes, from his recent journeys in India, that the railways "are conferring immense benefits on the country; that they are upon the whole in good condition and carefully managed; that they may do more than has hitherto been done for the development of traffic, and for the increase of profits; that a decrease in the rates of some of the present charges for conveyance and an increase of facilities would assist to accomplish these objects; that measures of this description have been and are still being taken; that close attention is required to the expenses of working and maintenance in order to secure economy; that the extension of the present system, and the construction of light feeders is much to be desired, whenever the state of the finances of the country admits of the necessary expenditure.'

WE notice in our Home Obituary the death, on the 22nd instant, at the age of fifty-one, of Colonel Alexander Stewart, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery. Colonel A. Stewart held the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines at Madras. The death is also announced of another Madras officer, Major Charles Roper, of the Retired List, Madras Army, at Ventnor, lately.

## Odds and Ends.

The new Neriad Cotton Mills in Bombay commenced work on the 17th August. The machinery has all the latest improvements.

The first train ran over the Jhelam Bridge on the Punjab State. Railway on Wednesday, August 16.
Cholera has again broken out in the military prison at Lucknow, and the prisoners have been moved into camp.
The cost of the Prince of Wales's visit to Ceylon was Rs. 133,138.
It is said that the Hon. G. P. Villiers, captain in the Grenader Guards, will succeed Colonel Burne as Private Secretary to Lord Lytton.

It is proposed to establish a Ladies' College, with European ser-

vants, at Masuri.

THE subscriptions for the Memorial to Lord Napier of Magdala amount to Rs. 14,000.

In July last 256,727 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 59,57,700, were

exported from India.
THE British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Malacca, of 360 tons, has been wrecked near Sonapur, on the Coromandel Coast. Two of the crew were drowned.

THE Russian Envoy at Kabul has not as yet delivered his message in darbar, but it has been communicated to the Amir that he wishes permission to establish a Russian trade in Kabul, and to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance.

COLONEL W. PASKE retires under the commutation scheme.

Mr. A. LYALL goes on duty to England for six months.

The heat at Madras has been very great, and there have been several deaths from sunstroke.

THE GAIKWAR had a fall from his horse whilst jumping a hurdle, but was more frightened than hurt. SURGEON-GENERAL BALFOUR will probably be appointed President

of the Madras Municipality.

MR. J. G. Moore is appointed Political Agent in Sattara.

MR. H. B. Boswell, of the Bombay Civil Service, retires in

October next.

MR. C. J. Powlett acts as Magistrate of Basti during the absence of Mr. E. J. Robertson.

THE warrant for increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in India comes into force this month.

It is reported that Sir John Strachey will be the next Finance Minister.

A TRAIN has run from Kotri to Sann on the Indus Valley Railway, a distance of fifty-four miles.

CAPTAIN RIDGWAY officiates as Political Agent at Bhartpur. MR. A. W. WOLLASTON acts as Urdu Translator to Government.

North-Western Provinces. MAJOR SANDEMAN was expected to leave Khelat on the 7th of

September. All is going on satisfactorily.

Messes. Binney and Co. are about to start a spinning and weav-

ing company at Madras, with a capital of six lakhs.

The Mohammedans in India are being urged to raise subscrip-

tions to help Turkey.

Two spans of the Satlej Bridge on the Punjab Railway have been washed away, and the line at Rumidi Bridge, near Jalandar, has been breached by the floods.

CAPTAIN G. SIMPSON is appointed Interpreter of the 109th Regi-

COLONEL COLLEY has gone to inspect Ranikhet with Sir H. Ramsay, and no money is to be spent on improvements at Simlathis

A Punjab paper announces that Sir Lewis Pelly will be the next Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

A LINE of telegraph is to be made from Kartapur to Kapurthia The rainfall at Chera Punji this year to the 3rd of August was 381.34 inches

CAPTAIN H. THOMPSON acts as Second in Command of the 13th Bengal Lancers during the absence on furlough of Major H. W. Macnaughten.

COLONEL DAVIES, Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, retires at the end of the year, and will be succeeded by Mr. H.L. Oliphant.

COLONEL BIRCH, Deputy Commissioner of Multan, has been sent to Channu to select a site for a camp for the troops at Mian-Mir, in case of an outbreak of cholera.

SURGEON-GENERAL BALFOUR is to be recommended for a good-

service pension.

The customs revenue is in future to be administered by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, in consultation with the Financial Department.

RULES have been published for the grant of leases for working coal mines in Assam. No lease is to be for more than fifty years. Colonel Thompson, Commanding the 9th N.I. at Baroda, and Mr. Melville, the Resident, have gone to Puna.

COLONEL DILLON returns to India to command the 4th Battalion

of the Rifles.

COLONEL MICHAEL, R.A., has been permitted to exchange to an Indian Battery, and will soon be appointed to a Brigade Command.

Wheat is selling at fifty-four seers per rupee at Belaspur, and forty-five seers at Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

The proposal to colonise the Charwa jungle of 150,000 acres, in the Central Provinces, has been approved by the Government of

CHOLERA still continued bad in thirteen districts in the Central

Provinces, and more rain was wanted.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Momein, and the troops and people having joined Loo Kong Whang, the Governor, the Commander of the troops and many other Chinese officers have been murdered.

CAPTAIN WILLOUGHBY, 21st Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp to the Go vernor of Madras, will soon vacate his appointment, and a nephew of the Duke will succeed him.

COLONEL CLEMENTSON has had two of his ribs broken by his horse rolling over him, when out hunting at Ootacamund.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. F. W. Holland. 72nd Highlanders, at Scalkotte. Sept. 10. Provost Sergeant Maclean, H.M.'s 51st Regiment, shot down by Affridis, at Chorat, Aug. 20. Capt. P. M. Marindivi, R.E., in Loaden, Aug. 17. Lieut. col. Deake-Freeman, 5th Middlesex (Royal Rithorne) Light Islanter, at Clohun-house, Buttesant, County Cork, Ireland, aged 54. Capt. James Beath, late 14th Hussurs, in London, Sept. 6.

BENGAL.—Mr. A. H. Fink, Accountant, Delhi and London Bank, third son of Mr. R. A. Fink, Financial Department, Government of India, aged 22, at Lucknow, Aug. 27. Mr. A. W. Spence, of the East Indian Railway Telegraph, of typhoid fever, at Allshabad, Aug. 26.

Madras.—Lieut. col. J. W. Rickards, late 21st Madras N.I., at Lynmouth, saddenly, Sept. 8, aged 70.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Por str. Indus, Oct. 2.—From Bonbax.—Mr., Starling, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Walter and four children, Mr. H. Dadabhoy, M. S. Fisher, and Capt. Cruickshank and wo children. From Calcutta.—Mr. Simons, Mrs. and Miss stolkart and child. From Madras.—Mr. Adolphus. From Shanghat.—Lieut. A. K. Harene, and Mr. G. Mill. Madras.—Mr. Adolphus. From Shanghat.—Lieut. A. K. Harene, and Mr. G. Mill. From Singaposs.—The Hon. R. Little, and Mrs. Little and two children. From Penang.—Mr. Campbell and Lieut. Lowth. From Adex.—Captain and Mrs. Thyne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, Sept. 21.—From Borbay.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnol, Mr. Brombay.

Rev. Mr. Moberley, and Major Sconoe. From Calcutta.—Major Tucker. From Adam.—Capt. Seton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.
Per str. Baroda, Sept. 24.—From Alexandela.—Mr. Kirby and Mr. Coldbeck.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Dacosta's letter is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that whey do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, September 25, 1876.

## TURKEY AND THE INDIAN MUSSULMANS.

In the course of his speech at Edinburgh on Saturday last, Sir Stafford Northcote protested in the clearest terms against the notion that England's policy towards Turkey was influenced by any especial concern for Mohammedan feeling in India:—

I have heard it said lately that we are perhaps inclined to think lightly of the misgovernment of parts of the Mohammedan Empire of Turkey, because we may fear if we in any way give offence to the Mohammedans in Turkey on account of their misgovernment of their Christian subjects we may produce a feeling among our own Mohammedan subjects in India which would be very injurious to us. I must say I never heard a more extraordinary doctrine than that, nor one which I am more completely prepared to repudiate. Upon what, I ask you, does our Empire in India really rest? Upon what would we claim to rest the dominion which we exercise over those great masses of Mohammedans and Hindus? Why, it has been nobly said in words far more eloquent than I could have thought of that we rest the claim of Great Britain to the Government of India upon the divine right of good government. That which we desire ourselves to see as the principle upon which our sway is to be exercised we feel must be the principle on which, if there is any truth, any solidarity in any country, that country must rest its administration. And to think that England or Great Britain could look contentedly upon misgovernment in any part of the world upon such a plea as that is entirely to misjudge, entirely to misrepresent, our sentiments.

Here at any rate we have a plain assurance from the new Ministerial leader in the House of Commons that the policy of the British Government at the present crisis in Turkish affairs will not be guided by any consideration of the danger involved in wounding the prejudices or going against the religious feelings of Indian Mussulmans. On this point therefore Sir S. Northcote is at one with Lord Northbrook, whose Indian experience has taught him to ridicule the belief that England, as ruler of forty million Mohammedans, had any special interest in keeping on good terms with the nominal head of Islam in If the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke with due authority, we may congratulate ourselves on the timely riddance of a bugbear which has long oppressed the minds of many politicians. It is useless indeed to deny that a good many Indian Mohammedans have a natural and traditional sympathy with the nominal successor to the old Kalifs; and the cry of Islam in danger would doubtless find an echo in India, as well as other countries where the followers of the Prophet muster strong. But, as a writer in the Times, who "lived for years in intimate connection with Indian Mohammedans," has lately remarked—"It is only by a sect of the Mussulmans that the Sultan is considered as the leader of the Faithful; and I think I am right in stating that whatever may be his influence in Central Asia and the trans-Himalayan countries, the Padishah-i-Rum is about as powerful in British India as is the Pope

in England." The Moslems in Bombay and elsewhere will go on praying for the welfare of their Turkish Pope, and the confusion of his enemies. Money will be collected in his behalf, and a few fanatics will probably set out for the seat of war, or continue to preach the Jihad they have been preaching in India for years past. But, as the same writer reminds us, "the mass of the Mohammedans in India are a peaceful, order-loving race," and it must not be forgotten that, even during the Mutiny, a large part of the Mussulman population remained either neutral or friendly towards the British power. If the Moghals of the Gangetic Doab and the fanatics of Patna rose or plotted against our rule, Pathans and Punjabis emulated the Sikhs in readiness to fight for the countrymen of Lawrence, Edwardes, and Nicholson, while the great bulk of the Mohammedans in Bengal gave no trouble to their English neighbours.

Not less significant in the same view was the fact of a great Mohammedan rising in 1857, against the very Power which had spent so much blood and treasure two years before in defence of Mohammedan Turkey against a Christian foe. Within a twelvementh after the close of the Crimean War the Delhi Mussulmans showed their gratitude for the help we had given the Sultan of Rum by murdering English men, women, and children, within the palace of a Moghal king who owed everything to English forbearance. From this one fact it is evident that nothing we could now do on behalf of the crumbling Turkish power in Europe would ensure to our Indian Empire freedom from any danger that might be involved in the numbers and tendencies, political or religious, of its Mohammedan subjects. It is even possible that a change of policy on our part towards the Turks might go far to strengthen our hands in India, by disabusing the Indian Mussulmans of wrong impressions as to our relations with the Turkish Sultan. A correspondent of the Times, for instance, tells how during the Crimean War a party of Mohammedans, smoking on the verandah of a house in an Indian town, invited him to sit down beside them and tell them how the war was proceeding. "After doing so, I pointed out the obligation they were under to our country for having aided the head of the Mohammedan faith in the hour of his peril. To my surprise the reply of one man, expressing apparently the views of all, was that England engaged in the war because she was summoned by the Sultan to his standard as one of his vassals." The story is quite in keeping with similar instances of native credulity recorded of late years. There is nothing too absurd for the natives of India to believe of their English masters and of the general state of affairs in the world outside their own experience. The real danger to our interests in India lies in the direction of that very policy which the people of England have all but unanimously condemned Our continued efforts to save Turkey from impending doom would merely be regarded by Indian Mohammedans as a fresh proof of our unwillingness to brave the manifest might of Islam. In dealing with the Turkish question the best thing to do is to put aside all thought of what people will say or feel in India. The Indian hobgoblin is just as unreal as the Russian, if we only face it steadily, in a right spirit. The Mohammedans in India may number forty millions, but what are these in comparison with the two hundred millions of Hindus and other races among whom they dwell? Is there less of disunion now among the former than there was in 1857; and even if there were, has our hold on India been any way weakened, morally or materially, by the events of the last twenty years? If, in spite of our efforts to reconcile the people of India to a rule which at least ensures them peace, order, and a certain amount of well-being, the seeds of disaffection are still rife among them, it would be good policy-apart from higher considerations-to convince the leaders of Mohammedan opinion that they have nothing to look for in the shape of material aid from the Power that now rules Constantinople.

THE blockade of the Afridis in the Kohat Pass is to be made more stringent. No other tribes have joine I them, and there will be no expedition against them.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

A WRONG-HEADED BISHOP.

The Bombay Gazette holds that it is impossible to take a merely legal view of the Bishop of Colombo's claims when their political significance is so grave. Dr. Coplestone is a paid servant of the State, and by virtue of his office demands that the Government shall connect itself in the most direct and positive way with a system of preselytism to which the bulk of her Majesty's subjects in cem or preservism to which the bulk of her Majesty's subjects in Ceylon are opposed. He is demanding, in fact, what Parliament in 1813 decided it would be politically dangerous to attempt; what the excited people of India falsely accused the Government of attempting in 1857; and what the Queen's Indian Proclamation in 1858 strictly forbids. In 1857, in a despatch regarding a scheme for the education of the Southals through the agency of the Church Missianum Society, the Court of Directors whether the Church Missionary Society, the Court of Directors wrote as follows to the Government of India:—"We are well aware that the Church Missionary Society has been marked equally for zeal as for rectitude of intention and laborious devotion to benevolent objects. But however entitled to our confidence such an institution may have proved itself, we adhere to the conviction that it would be altogether opposed to the rules if you were to take any steps which might have the appearance of uniting the Government with such a society in measures having the aim of converting any class of the population to Christianity." In the following year the Court also wrote:—"It is the duty of all public sequents to convert with good faith the dealers, but the step of public servants to carry out, with good faith, the declared intentions of the Government under which they act. There is no safety for a State if over-zealous individuals be permitted, in the execution of the duties entrusted to them, to substitute their own policy for that of Government. A Government must not be supposed to say one that of Government. A Government mass not be sopposed to say one thing and mean another. The Government will adhere with good faith to its ancient policy of perfect neutrality in matters affecting the religion of the people of India; and we most earnestly caution all those in authority under it not to afford by their conduct the least colour to the suspicion that that policy has undergone or will undergo any change." These principles have been repeatedly affirmed since the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and to these principles the Government of Ceylon is also virtually com-Does Dr. Coplestone, then, gravely imagine that his episcopal inspiration is going to be allowed to turn our Indian Empire upside down? Even if we assume that he is by the ecclesiastical laws of England entitled to what he claims, can he have persuaded himself that he will ever be permitted to exercise such power to the subversion of that just policy of religious neutrality which England has pledged herself firmly to maintain! The notion is so preposterous that we can only hope for the credit of the Church that Dr. Coplestone will either quickly withdraw from the false position he has taken up or resign his bishopric. If he should persist in his claims it would be obviously the duty of the Government to obtain his recal, apart from any action that might be taken by his Metropolitan or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA.

The Englishman remarks that four dignified ecclesiastical refusals of an office, with a palace maintained at the cost of the State, and an income of £4,000 a year, coming in quick succession from clergymen whose stip ends do not average a fourth of that sum, is, in-deed, a curious phenomenon. Nor are some of the reasons given deed, a curious phenomenon. Nor are some of the reasons given for these refusals less worthy of notice. It is stated that one clergyman declined the position after consulting with his friends regarding the sources from which the emoluments of the office were derived. These sources are, it need hardly be said, the general revenues of the country, paid, to a large extent, by a non-Christian population. To those who, like ourselves, think that some ecclesiastical establishment is as legitimate a charge on the Indian finances as the Medical Department this objection would not But this view is scarcely compatible with the opinions of the High Church party regarding the dignity and functions of the priestly office. In the first place, that party objects to the Church being considered in the light of an ordinary "Department" of the Civil Government. In the second place, it has a still stronger objection to the Church being regarded as an adjunct of the Military establishment, and defended as an item of military expenditure, on the purely secular line of argument, which would place the pay of the army chaplain on the same grounds as the pay of the regimental surgeon. Finally, the more serious thinkers among the party have a dislike to the Church of Christ being supported by enforced contributions from a Hindu and Mohammedan people, who reject this teaching, and are apt to despise a creed the followers of which do not think it worth supporting at their own expense. The High Church party, when contrasted with the forms of English dissent, strikes the uninitiated spectator as the opposite embodiment of the religious ideal. But all who have had to do with the practical working of the movement become aware that the High Church in England has taken to itself, and incorporated into its system, one of the great principles of English dissent,

namely, voluntaryism. The Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment violates that principle in a manner which shocks many good men. It may be a fair question for discussion whether the form of religion professed by a majority of a nation should, or should not, be identified with the Civil Government, and supported by the people in their corporate capacity. The Ecclesiastical Establishment here cannot be defended on this basis. It teaches the religion of a very small minority of the taxpayers, and, from the exclusive pretensions which its creed makes to being the only true faith, it is necessarily offensive to all who do not accept its dogmas. We think, however, that the Indian establishment is capable of being defended on other considerations. The Government of this country requires a vast body of imported servants; and, on financial grounds, as well as for reasons of political expediency, it finds it convenient to watch over the health and morality of its employed No one has yet urged that a large cantonment, or civil station, should be deprived of medical aid, partly paid for out of the public revenues: nor will those who have watched the practical sphere of usefulness filled by the chaplain of a cantonment, or large civil station, question the expediency of the State defraying, at least a portion of his salary. Financially, the Government deals with its chaplains and its surgeons on the same principles. It pays the whole charges for these two sets of functionaries for its military servants, and it contributes a portion of the incomes alike of chap-lains and of surgeons attached to civil stations. We see no other basis on which the Indian ecclesiastical establishment could safely rest its defence. We think the basis a sound one, but it is a basis which the more earnest leaders of the High Church party now refuse to accept.

## TURKEY AND THE INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

The  $Bombay\ Gazette$  remarks that Lord Northbrook is plunging into home politics in right good earnestness; and the fact that be returned to England from India under a cloud of some kind des not appear to have affected his vivacity in the least. He has made several long speeches during the Parliamentary Session, and now when hon, members and peers have fled to the country to listen to the hoarse cry of the grouse instead of to each other's opinions, he has been taking a Falmouth audience into his confidence with respect to the relations existing between the Mohammedans of Turkey and the Mohammedans of India. His Lordship would appear to be of opinion that, however much certain politicians may endeavour to make the sympathy of Turkish and Indian Mohammedaus a stalking-horse for the argument that England should repeat her Crimean policy and preserve Turkey with English blood and more, there is really no ground for believing that the ordinary ladian Mohammedan cares a rap for his brother in Roum. Lord Northbrook is partially right, and he is partially wrong. A small second tion of Mohammedans in India profess to have a great interest in Turkey. In Bombay we have lately had letters published in English newspapers and Mussulman papers, lamenting that a confederation of Christians seemed likely to be about to throw the Turks back into Asia. We have had appeals for pecuniary assistance for the Sultan from these people. We have also had a profusion of the Sultan from these people. We have also had a profusion of nasty epithets, couched in choice Oriental imagery, hurled at Chris tian dogs, infidels, and such like people. But this movement to create a sympathy between Indian and Turkish Mohammedans is, we believe, confined among one or two crazy or Quixotic individuals, at the head of which appears to be that eccentric Musulman educationist Goolam Mahomed Moonshee. So far as the people are concerned who are using the Indian Mussulman press to create a pro-Turkish feeling, there is undoubtedly a connection of some kind between Mohammedan India and Mohammedan Turkey; and to that extent Lord Northbrook is wrong in declaring that English policy towards Turkey can have no effect in India. But as we believe that the attempt to create a strong Mohammedan pro-Turkey feeling in this country has proved almost abortive, some flowers symptops but the provided by the strong Mohammedan pro-Turkey feeling in this country has proved almost abortive, some flowers symptops but the provided by the strong life. pathy but very little money being alone forthcoming, we think that the late Viceroy is right in the main, and that England sheald go straightforward with whatever policy she has in hand with out being influenced by the opinions of a few dozen Indian Mohammedans. Moreover, as our Anglo-Indian correspondent pointed out in a recent letter to us from London, England could expect very little sympathy from India in return for any exertion she might make on behalf of Mohammedanism in Europe. In the Crimean peninsula England did a good deal for Turkey—mere than Turkey is ever likely to have done for her again by a Christian Power; but did England's sacrifices on that occasion prevent the deeds of 1857? At a time when English power was hanging in the balance in India, was there the slightest symptom of a desire to help us on the part of the Mohammedan community as a grateful state of the Mohammedan community as a grateful return for what English blood and money had achieved on behalf of the only Mohammedan kingdom in Europe? No—there was not. Therefore England's policy in Turkish affairs should be conducted with regard to its own inherent merits; and the foolish attempts of a few reasons who are the conducted with regard to its own inherent merits; and the foolish attempts of a few reasons who are the conducted with the conducted wi of a few persons who ought to know better than strive to stir up political feeling in India should be treated with the indifference they deserve. The idea of making Mr. Goolam Mohammed Moonshoo or proposed like him as follows: shee, or persons like him, a factor in England's Imperial policy! It is too absurd to be discussed.

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# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

### COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN PLAYFAIR.

The Court-martial assembled at Fort William for the trial of Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair on certain charges advanced against him in connection with his duties as Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Jail was ordered by the home authorities on the earnest solicitation of Captain Playfair. This officer is defended by Messrs. Macrae and Reilly, barristers-at-law. The Court was to try the prisoner on the following charges:—

1st. Having at some date subsequent to the 15th October, 1874, erased, or caused to be erased, a remark written in the margin of page 163 of the visitors' book of the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, by H. S. Beadon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, consisting of the following words or words to the like effect, viz., "No, I mean re-introduced—H. S. Beadon," with the intention of suppressing from the notice of superior authority the fact that Mr. Beadon had ascertained that a certain new scale of diet for the prisoners had been introduced into the Penitentiary previous to the 16th October, 1871, which fact he, Captain Playfair, had by an entry in the said book on the latter date denied.

2nd. Having with the aforesaid intention acted in contravention of the rules of the Jail Department, and neglected the orders of his departmental superior by not forwarding copy of certain remarks written by Mr. Beadon in the then said book on or about the 28th November, 1874, which record contained an explanation why Mr. Beadon had stated, on the 16th October, 1874, by an entry in the said book, that the said new scale of diet had been reintroduced into

3rd. Having on the 20th February, 1875, with the aforesaid intention previous to sending the said visitors' book to Colonel Boddam, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, removed therefrom pages 165 to 168, both inclusive, containing the said Mr. Beadon's remarks made by him about the 28th November, 1874, referred to in the second instance.

## AN UNLUCKY RAILWAY.

The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway is a most unfortunate line. We learn that a pier near the East Bank of the Satlej Bridge has succumbed to the force of the high flood in the river, and that, with two pairs of girders, it has gone into the stream, thus, for a considerable time to come, breaking all through communication between Lahor and the Lower Provinces. This great calamity to the railway and the public occurred on the 10th inst., and, on the following day, the line at the Rumi li Bridge, near Jallandar, and between that cantonment and the river Beas, was also washed away. Thus, for travellers between Lahor and Sinla, there are two serious breaks to be passed over. Doubtless, means and appliances will at once be resorted to no order to keep up passenger and mail communication, but it will be many months before a railway engine will be able to cross the fine two ge erected over the Satlej.

This lass been for many years past a very unfortunate railway in respect to its iridges. Running, as the line does, across the water-way of the Punjab, it has to withstand at certain seasons the whole force of the mo ortain torrents from the Himalayas; as a line of observation for parament State railways it must be of invaluable assistance. The engineers of the Punjab Northern State Railway have been able to prove by experience thus gained, and, looking upon it in that light, it has served a good purpose; but it must be very dis heartening to the able chairman of the company, Mr. W. P. Andrew, to find that, in spite of all the scientific and professional care bestowed upon the bridges and their preservation, they cannot resist the power of the waterway of the country. Mr. Joseph Harrison. the late agent and chief engineer of the company, did for several seasons successfully combat the floods; and this he effected by a process he himself first originated in this country-by forming a strong bed of solid stone around the piers of the bridges. This prevented both the Satlej and Beas rivers from destroying the bridges in 1873-74, and its action was so remarkably good, that some of the highest men in the Institute of Engineers considered it one of the best means yet tried for strengthening such works in India. Mr. Harrison's reward however, was his own feeling of satisfaction at the result of his labours. It would have been a graceful act on the part of Government to have conferred on him some token of their appreciation.

It is to be hoped the new works at the Satlej will be completed as quickly as possible. Probably the Government will, through the Secretary of State, grant the working and maintenance of the Indus Valley line to the Sind, Punjab and Delli Pailway, and thus form a continuous railway communication between Agra, Delhi, and Karachi, giving to the Panjab or Multan secretary of the company a share of the sea-going traffic. This will, as a indeed military and political importance, be of immense service to the Sare. Troops and material of war can be pushed on from Karachi to Pelacwar without break of gauge.—Englishman, Aug. 22.

## Mr. W. H. Gordon acts as Joint Sessions Judge of Darjiling.

## Miscellaneous.

SIR LEWIS PELLY.—The latest appointment given to Sir L. Pelly, by the gossips, is that he is to succeed Sir H. Davies as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

East Indian Railway.—The receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 5th of August show an increase, as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, of £3,039. Those of the Jabalpur line show an increase of £4.

HUGHLI BRIDGE.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have protested against the terminal charge levied on coals by the East India Railway, under the Hughli Bridge Act, as the bridge is self-supporting without the charge. They have also written strongly to the Municipality on the refusal to supply the shipping with water.

Mr. C. Bayley from leave, Mr. Metcalfe, who has been officiating for him as Commissioner of Patna, will be appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, as Mr. Hankey is going on six months' leave.

—Englishman, Aug. 28.

Civil.—There are reported changes in Bengal, a regular shifting of appointments, something, says social gup, after this fashion:—Mr. Dampier succeeds to Mr. Schalch, Mr. Buckland to Mr. Money, Mr. Horace Cockerell to Mr. Buckland, Mr. Ross Mangles to Mr. F. Cockerell, Mr. A. Mangles to Mr. E. Lowis.

Colonel Maisey.—Colonel Maisey, who lately vacated the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate General, on succeeding to colonel's allowances, has been allowed for the present to retain office as Examiner of Military Law in connection with Garrison Instruction. For six months after a colonel obtains his off-reckonings he has a right to retain his Indian allowances, and during this period remains available for duty.—Times of India, Sept. 1.

FRONTIER NEWS.—Pahlwan Khan, one of the Chiefs of Chittral, has assembled a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men with the intention of hunting down Moolk-aman or Aman-ool-Moolk, the former ruler of Chittral.—There is an internal religious war in Boneyr in consequence of one of the chiefs having seceded from the Suni section of the Mohammedans and joined the Shias. A good many lives have already been lost.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 26.

TROOPS IN THE HILLS.—The extent to which European troops are this year enjoying the privilege of residence at the hill stations is very great. From recent returns which the *Pioneer* has obtained, and on which our contemporary says he can rely, we learn that there are at present 9 150 European soldiers, with 839 soldiers' wives and 1,810 children, distributed through the various permanent or temporary hill stations of the Bengal Presidency.

CHOLERA.—We are sorry to lear that cholera, after an absence of many years, has broken out again in Bareilly. The Royal Irish have had five cases and three deaths. The company in which the disease broke out was in camp for the usual time, and then returned to cantoninents. The disease has since appeared in the Royal Artillery—one woman being the sufferer. The Sudder Bazar is in quarantine, and up to date there have been sixteen admissions (natives) to hospital and ten deaths, with an addition of seven fatal cases of deaths out of hospital. Sulphur fires have been burned for many days, and at last discontinued as being useless and entailing great expense. Many cases have occurred in the city, and some also in the native pagal-khena. The weather is showery, with alternate days of sunshine and heat.—Pioneer, Aug. 30.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROSS.-Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 24th August, state that in the northern districts of Madras fair rain appears to have fallen; in the south the fall has been lighter; prospects are said to be unchanged. In Sind prospects are good, the rest of the Bombay Presidency good rain appears to have fallen only in Guzerat; in Khandesh, Nassik, the Deccan districts, and the Southern Mahratta country more is urgently required. In Berar seasonable rain has fallen, and prospects have improved. In the Central Provinces favourable rain has fallen in most districts; in Chanda and Bhandara more is wanted for the rice crops. In Bengal seasonable rain is reported from all districts, and reports are good, except from Pooree, where the crops are backward. Copions rain has fallen in Assam. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are good. In the Punjab more or less rain has fallen everywhere except at Mooltan; more is wanted at Hissar, but the property are except at the control but in the punjable. In Control but he provided the control but are provided to the provid but reports are generally favourable. In Central India abundant rain has fallen, and prespects are excellent. Rain is also reported from Rajpootana, but none has fallen in Serohi, Harowtee, or Jhallawar; in the first-mentioned tracts it is much wanted.

REMOUNT AGENCY.—The appointment of Captain Roberts to the Remount Agency is one that will give great satisfaction both on public and personal grounds. As a judge of a horse he justly enjoys a high position, and is second to none in India, reading and studying the horse in a way that can only arise from a thorough appreciation of that noble animal. Personally Captain Roberts is considered the soul of honour, outspoken honesty, and straightforwardness in sporting circles. That is a character not easily or rapidly gained, and it is a guarantee for stability of purpose and Digitized by

action that will assuredly manifest itself in his new capacity. In him importers of horses will soon learn that they will have plain treatment and a fair price for good cattle. The Government may safely rely upon him to keep up a high standard of remounts within the limits of the powers entrusted to him. The lovers of sport at Umballa and elsewhere will miss him as a central point towards which to look whenever there is occasion for action or reference. Lastly, the public may feel assured that once more a right man has been put into a right place.—Indian Daily News.

THE FIRST BISHOP FOR LAHORE.—It is likely, it seems, that the Rev. Mr. Baring will be appointed first Bishop of Lahore. This gentleman is, we presume, the Rev. F. H. Baring, who came to gentleman is, we presume, the Rev. F. H. Baring, who came to India two or three years ago, as a missionary of the C. M. S., and who a few months back was stationed at Umritsur. The wisdom of the appointment may be questioned if the stories told of Mr. Baring in Upper India be true. He is a nephew of Lord Northbrook's, and seems to be endowed with the same intolerant nature. Thus we have heard of his directing from the pulpit, and in another man's church, a peon to remove a cross from the altar and carry it out of the church. It is men of these intolerant tempers-whatever they call themselves, High Church or Low Church, or Broad Church or no Church, who set everything on fire in their neighbourhood. trust Mr. Baring is not coming, if the stories we have heard about him are true. We believe the late venerated Bishop had to snub him heavily, and Lord Northbrook also at the same time with him, for some ecclesiastical vagaries during the Prince's visit. Edgar Jacob, the late Bishop's chaplain, would be a really good nomination, but he is hardly of the legal age, we imagine, for a bishop, who must be thirty years old.—Calcutta Statesman, Aug. 23.

COLONEL MACGREGOR.—A writer in the Simla paper defends an cfficer who has lately been subjected to a most unpardonable attack. He says:—"Lieut. Col. C. M. MacGregor C s t, Bengal Staff Corps, than the recent attack upon whom no grosser libel ever was penned, is shortly returning to India, where he rejoins the Quartermaster-General's Department, an office of which, before many years, he will, I believe be found to have assumed charge. If the writers of the I believe, be found to have assumed charge. If the writers of the paragraphs reflecting upon him could have heard the indignation with which they were read at home, they would have seen how diametrically opposed are the views entertained by the officers who know Colonel MacGregor to those they expressed. No more important duty has been performed of late years than that which was entrusted to him, and which he so ably carried out. I was speaking last week to a good authority on such matters at the India-office, and he con-demned the onslaught upon Colonel MacGregor as one of the most shameful things ever given insertion in an Indian paper. This aushameful things ever given insertion in an Indian paper. This authority places Colonel MacGregor's name amongst these of the most competent men the Indian Army can boast, as he feels certain, he says, that the Colonel is bound to rise to the very highest responsibilities. Nor is his opinion at all at variance with those of others with whom I have conversed."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.-The Government of India, we are told by the Calcutta Statesman, and as we (Bombay Gazette) ourselves know, have under consideration the relations of the Government with the press, but what the Government proposes to do has not transpired. The special privileges which the *Pioneer* has been permitted to enjoy, and which that paper has told the world have been gained by means of "judicious profusion" on its part, will doubtless be abolished, and in their place a more just and respectable method adopted for giving information on public matters to the press, which certainly ought to be circulated in a more authoritative form than any single paper, let its "profusion" be ever so great, can possess. The Statesman alludes feelingly to the position that the Indian Economist held when the editor of the latter paper was at the same time in the service of the Government. He, we now learn, found how difficult it was to serve two masters—the public and the Government—and how he held to yield to the transport of the transport headers. he had to yield to the stronger of the two, the Government, because, we are now told, "the late Viceroy positively required that the proof sheets of the Indian Economist should be submitted to the Government before publication." This humiliation must have been terribly galling, but, adds the Statesman, "the whole story we shall now have to tell." No wonder after this that the Government was asked to No wonder after this that the Government was asked to purchase the Indian Economist.

THE FULLER CASE AND THE NATIVE PRESS .- It may fairly be replied to a portion of the native press, in the Fuller case, that they have practically supplied the refutation of their own position. Lord Lytton's argument is that very many natives of India have diseased spleen; that most English people know that this is the case; and that, consequently, striking them is especially reprehensible. The spieen; that most English people know that this is the case; and that, consequently, striking them is especially reprehensible. The native press says, "No, spieen is not common." Now, whom are we to believe? If the native press is right, then the general statement of Lord Lytton is wrong, and any inferences he draws from that statement as a premise fall to the ground. We are thus thrown back upon the inference which the native press would draw, that intentional beating to death, or beating which is so violent as to be likely to convend the pressure of Europeans to works not iver to cause death, is common on the part of Europeans towards natives. We venture to deny this absolutely, and the onus of the proof in the absence of supporting facts lies with those who make the assertion. If, then, spleen is not common, and violent beating is not common, why is there all this discussion? At all events, whichever way the

truth may be, we have had the unedifying spectacle of the Governor. General in Council pursuing precisely the same precipitate course as the native press. He and they generalise from insufficient ground, or at all events without adducing sufficient grounds, and his Lordship generalises without advancing a single fact in support of his views, after less than a six months' residence in India.—Friend of India.

MAJOR WILSON, R.E.-The Pioneer hears that Major Wilson, of the Royal (Imperial) Engineers, is employed at the India-office in compiling a map of Afghanistan. The want is one that has long been felt, and of Major Wilson's ability to supply it there can be no drubt. But could not some equally competent officer of the Indian series have been found to perform the task? We have a vague suspicion that the friction between the India-office and the Government of India places unnecessary and regretable difficulties in the way of employing Indian public servants on special duties in Europe. cutta sends home an officer, with a request that he be placed on daty in England to learn the manufacture of fire-bellows, or do bearleader to the ambassador of Barataria, virtuous Downing-street at once scents jobbery in the gale that wafts him to Brindisi; while, on the other hand, should the Secretary of State announce that the services of Colonel Dowbiggin now on furlough are being utilised in squaring the circle or extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, his Excellency in Council has been prone to remark sarcastically that the operation might be more readily performed in Calcutta, and that its hoped that Colonel D. will not fail to return to India on the expira-tion of his furlough. Some time ago Government proposed that no officer employed in Europe should draw more than two-thirds of his Indian salary, and the Secretary of State feeling, however, that the shot was aimed at him, could not do otherwise than assent. It must have been, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that he saw the first officer sent to Europe on duty bringing with him a letter from Calcutta begging that he might be allowed to draw his full pay. The request has, of course, been refused, and the last state of affair is worse than the first. Perhaps Major Wilson's highest qualification in the eye of the India-office is that the Government has no right to express its opinion on the appointment.

THE AFRIDIS.—The Lahor paper publishes the following frontier news:—"The Afridis of the Kohat Pass having temporarily vacated their defensive posts on the Kothul or crest of the Pass, and also the towers held by them at the mouth of the Pass, on the Kohat side, and gone off to some distance to attend the funeral of a man of some note in their clan, information of the fact was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered the Bungush tribe of the Kohat Valley to occupy these posts on behalf of the British Government. On hearing of this the Afridis returned in haste and gave the Bungushes the option of vacating peaceably, which the latter did, resigning, at the same time, some of their personal property, which they were either not able, or not permitted by the Afridis, to carry of The Afridis are laying in stores of supplies and ammunition, in the full conviction that they will be attacked by a British force at the commencement of the cold season, but they do not exhibit any desire to yield to the demands of the British Government. Indeed, they have received an assurance of help from the Akhoond of Swat in the Mean while, the event of a British force really entering their hills. Akhoond has reiterated his previous order for rigidly excluding all British subjects, servants, and emissaries from Swat, and has authorised the tribes under his influence to go to the assistance of the Afridis, as soon as these latter are attacked by the British. The Afridis of Teerah are still undecided as to which side they shall take; but some designing emissaries from the Kohat Pass Afridis have succeeded in alarming them with stories of the ulterior intention of the British Government to capture Teerah with the help of the Ameer of Cabul, and to extend their frontier in that direction in order to provide a more healthy and suitable location for their European troops than the sickly and deadly valley of Peshawur, and also with a view of obtaining a more commanding and strategic position, from whence they can turn the flanks of the Afridi tribes, and thus act against them more effectively than at present, whenever occasion for doing so arrives."

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21.—Strs. Arabia, Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon; City of Canterbury, Liverpool via Suez Canal; Mercia, Masulipatam; Sulina, Moulmein.—22. Prince Arthur, Madras.—23. Resolu, Bourbon.—24. Str. Gos., Bombay via Coasts; Baretine, Covelong; Hindoostan, Pondicherry; Albania, Bombay.—25. Katon Hall, Liverpool; Queen of the South, Adelaide.—26. Procurseur, Bordeaux, &o., via Suez Canal; Ellora, Melbourne; Devon.——; Eversham Abbey, Liverpoi; Night Hawk, Covelong; Jane Law, Bombay; Lady Belhaven, London; Southport, Cochin.—27. Broomhall, Rio Janeiro; Jane Porter, London.—28. Str. Dorunda, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.

Per str. Mahratta.—Mr. J. P. Snyed, Mr. R. Macalpine, Mr. Fuller, and Mrs.

Per str. Mahratta.—Mr. J. P. Snyed, Mr. K. Macapine, Mr. Fance, Fuller. Per str. Arabia.—Col. A. H. Paterson, Mr. J. M. Mutch, and Mr. J. O'Bilen. Per str. City of Canterbury.—Messrs. M. T. Bates, T. Spiolding, G. A. Gerreiadi, and F. Wallachi.

Per Sulina.—Mrs. Starkey and child.

Per str. Goa.—Miss Fankner, Miss Elliston, Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. Walker and Mrs. Borcland.

Per Night Hawk.—Mrs. Krokstedt.

Per Ellora.—Messrs. E. W. Passons, H. Passons, and J. Redd.

Per str. Dorunda.—From Londox.—Mr. Nicholls, two Misses Minto, Master Minto, Mrs. Sargett, Miss Sargett, Mr. Folger, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Hargreaves and Mr. Bonfield.

Mr. Bonfield.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.—Nyverheid, Cape Town.—22. Lady Dufferin, Mauritius.—23. Str. Cathay, Bombay, &c.—24. Strs. Duke of Lancaster, London via Suez Canal.—25. Queen's Cliff, Mauritius.—26. Edward Peroy, New York; str. Rene de Anjou, Bourbon.—27. Strs. Chyebassa, London, &c., via Suez Canal; Rajpootana, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; Meinam, Galle via Madras Coast; Mira, London via Suez Canal; Madras, Chittagong, &c.—23. Grecian, Mauritius; Marion Neill, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Africa.—For Coaff Ports.—Rev. and Mrs. W. Milne, Mr. Alex. Wilson, Mr. O. J. Montgomery, Mr. J. Hector and Mr. W. P. Alexander.

Per str. Cathay.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sutherland and child, Mr. H. F. Brown, Lieut. Col. MaoIntyre, Mr. O. Lash, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Heffernan, Mr. C. Deas, Dr. Raye, and Mr. J. B. Scott.—For Galle.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. H. A. Thornton, and Mr. Cook.—For Brinder.—Major W. R. Tucker.—For Southampton.—Mr. F. Simons, Mrs. Stalkart and child, Miss Stalkart, Mr. P. Nicholls, Mrs. M. Sleeman, and Mr. J. Martiu.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 29, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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#### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

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Stoci	C.				1	Rs. ea	ch.		R	8.
Agra Bank (Limited)	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	10	•••	104	LO	105
Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	20	•••	625	to	
Bank of Bengal	•••	••	***	•••	•••	1000	•••	1415	to	1420
Bank of Upper India Limp	ted)	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	123	to	125
Bengal Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1300	to	_
Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	14:0	•••	410	to	445
Cachar Tea Company			***	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	162
Ditto (Contributory)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500		650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Con	apany	7	•••		•••	100		65	to	70
Calcutta Docking Company	,	•••	•••		•••	700		270	to	28)
Central Cachar Tea Compa	nv	***		•••	•••	200	•••	163	to	170
Comptoir D'Escompte of P	aris	•••	•••	•••	•••	600	Fr		to	610
Delhi and London Bank Sh	ares o	div.	•••	•••		250		170	to	175
E. B. Indigo Company		•••	***	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16
East Indian Railway Comp	Anv	•••	•••		£20 or	218	•••	282	to	284
		•••	•••	•••		100		79	to	81
Eastern Bengal Railway Co	mnar	10			£20 or	218		280	to	235
Equitable Coal Company		-	•••			250	•••	180	to	1821
Great Eastern Hotel Compa		•••	•••	•••	•••	250		165	to	102
Howrah Docking Company		•••	•••	••	•••	500	•••	150	to	180
India General Steam Navig	ation	Con		••	•••	1000		625	to	650
Lower Assam Tea Company		COIL		•••	•••	£61	•••	41	to	
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Co	,		***	•••	•••		•••			
National Bank of India (Li	uipai	, y	***	•••	•••	500	•••	1200	to	220
Danish Dank of India (Li	mirec	1)	•••	•••	•••	£124	•••	115	to	116
Cianto Donk	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	57	to	60
Bimla Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	515	to	520
Union Steam Tug Company	y	•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Compan		•••	•••		•••	<b>£</b> 10		37	to	38
• Time ba	rgain	8.			† Tr	ansact	tion	3.		

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Saltpetr	e, per	ton	•••	•••	£0	0	0	to	£0	0	0	•••	Nos	hip.	
Bugar	•••	***	•••	•••	1	5	0	to	0	0	0		,,	,,	
Rice	•••	•••	***	•••	8	0	0	to	3	2	6	•••	,,	,,	
Beeds	•••	***	•••	•••	3	3	6	to	0	0	0	•••	,,	,,	
Jute	***	•••	•••	•••	3	5	0	to	0	0	0	•••	,,	,,	
Cotton	***	•••	•••	•••			N	omi	nal.			•••	**	,,	

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

NEGAPATAM, Aug.—Now for news, I, as special constable, had to attend a fire, and a very good conflagration, too, there will be soon, for no less than two thousand tons of coal belonging to the South Indian Railway has commenced smoking, and is expected shortly to burst out in flame. Fortunately, the individual who had charge of the coal has provided a large squirt, so it is probable that some of the coal may be saved. What excellent forethought must have been exercised in storing this coal! It has not been landed very long, and is not at all confined, yet by a judicious arrangement of slack and damp it has already begun to burn. What does it matter? the Railway Company may lose Rs. 25,000, yet the interest on the company's shares is paid all the same.—Another little bit of news about the South Indian Railway is that the agent's and chief accountant's offices are to be removed to Madras, because it is necessary that the Government and the company's agent should be in the same place. No doubt this is a very important consideration; but one would think that it was equally as important that the different heads of the railway should be located together; instead of that, in a short time, we shall have the agent at Madras, the traffic manager at Trichinopoly, the locomotive works at Negapatam, and the chief engineer goodness knows where. The old saying, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," is as true now as ever it was. In railway arrangements Government has a deal to say about them, the railway arrangements Government has a deal to say about them, the railway directors also say a good deal, the railway officials do a good deal which has to be undone, and even the Postmaster-General lately tried to put his spoon in the pot, but happily only burnt his fingers. Negapatam is a moral place, the result, no doubt, of our having a church and occasionally a padre. Strange to say, I have never heard of any one describing the Negapatam Church. It is as unique in its way as Milan Cathedral, or King's Chapel, Cambridge. Certainly it is not so beautiful as either of these buildings. in fact, it cannot be said that it is beautiful at all, yet it is strange, passing strange. It was originally a Lutheran Church, built by the Dutch, to whom Negapatam once belonged, and whose governors, admirals, generals and others have left their marks in hatchments on the once well white-washed walls. Over the pulpit, which is at least sixteen feet high, is a magnificent sounding board, large and ugly enough to send the last century churchwarden into raptures, and there is a gallery in keeping with the pulpit and sounding board. The walls are adorned and beautified by gushing laments on deceased missionaries' babies, done, the laments, not the babies, in foot square dabs of white plaster. I quite agree with Bishop Coplestone that all Low Church clergymen ought to be turned out, not for their peculiar tenets, as the Bishop proposes, but for their ignorance of anything like sesthetics.—Madras Athenaum Correspondent.

## Miscellaneons.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT. - From a report of the Collector of South Arcot the Board of Revenue are glad to observe that the season compares favourably with that of last year. The cumboo crop it is feared will be partial, but there has been no actual loss as yet, and it may be hoped that matters will improve hereafter. The Collector will watch the state of the season closely and report further, if necessary.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Nevile Chamberlain, G.C.B., and staff are expected to arrive at Bangalor on the 5th September. There are to be two parades of the troops in garrison during his Excellency's stay—one a show parade on the Maidan, and the other a grand sham fight on the Agram plains. All the troops in garrison, including the regiment of Siladar Horse, have been rehearsing the sham fight at Agram.—South Indian Observer, Aug. 25.

CLOTHING.—It having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that a great deal of the sickness prevailing amongst the women and children at the convalescent depot is due to their being insufficiently provided with warm clothing, his Excellency desires commanding officers of regiments and batteries to pay particular attention to this subject, and to see that families proceeding to Wellington have in their possession clothing suitable to the climate of that station.

THE BANGALOR RIFLE MEETING.—We hear that only five regiments have signified their intention of competing for the Bangalor Cup; these are the 43rd, 45th, and 67th Regiments, with the M.V. Guards and B.R.V.s. The 48th are still hanging fire, though with the good form they showed here in 1874 we think they ought not to hesitate. We are glad to see that the Madras Volunteers have decided on sending a team, it is a proof that more interest is being taken of late by officers and men in shooting. -Bangalor Spectator.

Dr. Balfour.—The meeting last Saturday evening of Dr. Balfour's friends belonging to all sections of the community, to con-Ballour's friends belonging to all sections of the community, to consider the best mode of recognising that officer's services to the community, was pretty well attended—Mr. Justice Kernan presiding. Several laudatory addresses by members of the several sections of the community were given, and it was ultimately resolved to devote the subscriptions that might be collected towards—in the first instance, getting a good portrait of Dr. Balfour—and, if funds are available afterwards, to establish a scholarship or prize in connection with the Medical College. On Monday a deputation of Mohammedan contlement waited on Dr. Balfour and presented a furawall address gentlemen waited on Dr. Balfour and presented a farewell address in Persian signed by the members of the Madras Mohammedan-Library, to which Dr. Balfour made a reply. Reports of these proceedings are given elsewhere.—Madras Times, Aug. 30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred to Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Marshal, of B Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Bellary, on the 14th Aug. As he was riding out to parade at about 5.30 A.M. his horse bolted with him, and had scarcely gone more than a hundred yards when he backed and threw the unfortunate man to the ground on his head, Some of the riders who saw the accident immediately conveyed the sergeant to the hospital in a dhoolie, where it was found that the fall had caused concussion of the brain. He remained unconscious till near 11 A.M., when he expired. He was buried the following morning with military honours. The band of H.M.'s 43rd Regiment volunteered their services for the occasion. The funeral was largely attended by both the military and civilians of the cantonment. The sergeant was very popular

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with the officers and men of the battery to which he belonged. leaves a young wife, to whom he was married only nine months since. The Rev. Dr. Pope gave an impressive address at the grave.

THE GOVERNOR.-His Grace the Governor started from Ootacamund, on his tour, on Monday, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs. Yesterday the party arrived at Mysor, where they remain till to morrow, and thence proceed to Mercara, returning to Mysor on Sunday. remaining two more days at Mysor his Grace proceeds on Monday to Bangalor, where he remains for four days, during which he will witness the rifle shooting, returning to Ootacamund on the 12th proximo. Grand preparations have been made at Mysor for his Grace's reception as also at Bangalor. A special train has been ordered for the 4th proximo to convey the ladies and others of the gubernatorial party to Bangalor to meet his Grace there on the morning of the 5th instant. Government is expected to break up its establishment at Ooty the last week in September, and all the Government offices will probably return to Madras the first week in October. - Madras Times, Aug. 30.

COURT OF WARDS.—The subject of what changes for the better can be made to secure efficient education for young men entrusted to the care of the Court of Wards has again been before Government; this time with a practical result. It has been decided to engage a competent English gentleman as tutor to such of their wards as, from time to time, they may be disposed to place under his care. He is to reside in Madras, in a separate bungalow, his pupils being accommodated in suitable bungalows in the same compound or in the immediate vicinity, and the expenses for their lodging. &c., being apportioned to the individual means of the wards. The Court proposed a salary of Rs. 500 to rise to Rs. 900 per mensem, for the tutor, but Government have fixed the sum at Rs. 1,000, and a native assistant tutor is also to be engaged on a salary not less than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 per mensem. The Government consider that amongst other candidates for the post of tutor it is probable that many Staff Corps officers will apply.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALA.

Ang. 23. Str. Maida, Calcutta; Penbrokeshire, Coast; str. Dorunda, London.—
21. Str. Khandalia, Rombay; Belted Will, Cocanada; John Allan, Bombay; str. Sir John Lawience, Cocanada.—26. Str. Oriental, Rangoon.—27. Str. Cathay, Calcutta—28. Str. Duke of Laucaster, Cdenta; str. Bokhara, Sucz. Aden, and Galle.

Galle.

PASSENGUES ARRIVED.

Per sir, Douanda.—For Calicut. Air. Drake. For Colombo.—Mr. R. Tennant, Mis. F. Vide and child, Mr. F. Lloyd, Mr. Grant. Mr. J. H. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Pyott. Mr. Moorey, and Mr. E. U. Johnson. For Madays.—Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. Blunt. Mrs. Irvic g and infant, and Mr. and Miss Wardman. For Calcutra.—Mr. Misses ward Misses Minto, Master Minto, Mrs. and Miss Targett, Mr. D. Hargreaves, Mr. J. Frowther, and Mr. W. D. Forger. For Rangoon.—Mr. J. H. Binfield.

Held.

Per str. M. Ma. - From Calingaratam. - Mr. A. di Lenaros. From Goraulpore.

- Dr. H. J. Begh - From Cality. - Mr. C. E. Martin and Mr. W. B. Leidell.

Per str. Khandalla. - From Galle. - Two Messrs. Vice jos. From Colondo. - Mr. Griev.

Mr. Griev:
Per str. O ien al., —From Mastlipatam.—Rev. —. Sharpo. From Vizagapatam.
—Mis. and Miss Baker and two chiefren. From Ringdon.—Col. W. H. Watts, Mr. J. M. Leishman, Mis. Lloyd and five children, Conductor J. Smith and wire, Sab Conductor C. Carroll, and Mis. Modie.

Ter str. C. thay.—From Calturia.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mr. H. F. Brown, Lieut. col. MacIntyre, Mr. O. Lash, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Leede, Mrs. Helerman, Mr. C. Deas, Mr. J. R. Scott, and Dr. Parja, For Galle.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. H. A. Thornon, and Mr. Cook.—For Bourhampton.—Mrs. and Miss Stolkost and child, Mr. P. Nicholis, Mrs. M. Steeman, and Mr. J. Martin.

Martin.

Martin.

Per str. Bokhara.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mr. W. Bidie, Mr. J. Butcher, Mr. bacoam, and Bandmaster Stomger. From Brindsi.—For Madras.—Mr. D. N. ble.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. L. Bensusan and Mr. H. Lemett.

H. Lennett.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23. Chothde, Calcatta: R.ne, Calcatta.—25. Str. Khandalla, Calcatta.—26. Str. Sir. John Lawrence, Colombo.—27. Isle of Anglesca, London; str. Cathay, Galle, Aden, and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Khandalla.—From Madras.—For Coconada.—Mr. C. Vaningen and Major J. Reatte.

For Str. Cathay.—From Madras.—For Galle.—Mr. J. H. Irvine. For Southampton.—Mr. A. E. Adolphus.

# Bombay.

MR Pope's Case. - A special telegram from Haidarabad, in Sind, on the 17th August, to the Bombig Gazette, says:-"Mr. Pope's case is decided. He is acquitted of causing grievous hurt, or of causing the death of Ibranim. He is pronounced to be guilty of clusing only simple burt, and is fined Rs. 500. Mr. Pope takes leave."

INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY .- A trial trip of a new engine, to which were attached two saloon carriages, was made on the 8th ult. on the New Indus Valley State Railway. The train ran from Kotri the New Indus Valley State Railway. The train ran from Kotri to Sán, a distance of fifty-four miles. The line was found to be in excellent condition; the last thirty-two miles had never before been run over. The Superintending Engineer, Mr. W. H. Parker, was present, and a party of gentlemen, among them two ladies, celebrated the event in the customary manner. Previous to the train leaving Karachi on the day before Sir W. Merewether travelled in it to one station from Karachi, when the ceremony of "christening"

the engine the "Sir William Merewether" was performed by a lady, who broke a bottle of champagne on the engine.

THE NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—We are glad to notice that the Governor of Bombay has not yielded to the clamours raised by interested persons with respect to the eligibility of certain Parsee gentlemen for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. No better selection than Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee could have been made. He is worth a thousand of those of whose so-called philanthropy and public spirit so much has been made. Perhaps in the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay it would have been desirable to have a substitute, because we are not aware that that gentleman, however respectable and wealthy he may be, shows any special aptitude for legislation. We suppose that General Kennedy is now a Legislative Council "institution;" but although it appears to be his fate to be a senatorial figure-head, he is undoubtedly capable of doing good public service, as he has wonderful tenacity and con siderable ability. Mr. Graham and Mr. Mandlik are both valuable representative men, and we are glad to notice that they have once more been returned among the noble army of legislators. - Bombay

SURGEON GENERAL WYLLIE,—It is announced in the Gazette of India that on the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on Deputy Surgeon-General David Wyllie, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, with effect from the 27th December 1875, in room of Lieutenant-General R. R. Younghusband, C.B. Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. Dr. Wyllie entered the service as Assistant Surgeon 1st January, 1844. was promoted to surgeon on 8th June, 1861, Surgeon-Major 1st January, 1864, and Deputy Surgeon-General 1st November 1874. January, 1864, and Deputy Surgeon-General 1st November 131, the served in medical charge, 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, with the Bombay Column, Army of the Punjab in 1848-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan; battle of Goojerat and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps); as Staff Surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps); as Staff Surrender of the Sikh Army (medal and two clasps). geon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the siege and capture by assault of Kotah on the 30th March, 1858, and in pursuit of the Gwallor rebel army from June to September, 1858; present at the action of Sanganeer on the 8th, and at the battle of Bunass on the 14th August, 1858 (medal and clasp). Served with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force as Field Surgeon, 1st Division; present at the capture of Magdala (medal).

FLOODS IN GOA .- The Goa paper gives an account of disastrous floods that have taken place in several localities in Goa, especially in the low-lying tracts on the borders of the river of Chapora. The villages of Nadora, Revora, Colvalle, Camorlim, Oxel, and Siolim lying on the banks of the river have suffered considerable damage in house property, loss of life, and extensive destruction of crops. Dead bodies of human beings were floating down the river, and with them were seen teams of bullocks supposed to have been carried away by the currents from British territory. Among the dead, two children were embracing each other, and a cradle was found which contained the dead body of a child. Along with large trunks of trees that were floating, there was a quantity of furniture which the fishermen were endeavouring to save, and some of the boxes they had secured were found to contain money and gold ornaments. At Colvalle the whole of the hamlets of the fishermen were totally wrecked, and at Camorlim thirty-six houses have shared the same fate. Four days previous to the 25th July the rain was falling in torrents, and the water on that day had risen to an unprecedented height. A funeral at Camorlim had to be conveyed by a boat, it being impossible to wade through the flood. The palace of the Governor at Pangin and the Seminary at Rachol have not escaped

injury from the results of the heavy rains.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY NATIVE.—The death is announced of the millionaire of Baroda, Balla Sahib, the successor to the untold wealth of the late Gopalrao Myral. The deceased displayed great liberality in feeding and clothing the sufferers by the Ahmedabad floods for one entire month, exclusive of his pecuniary contributions. His brother succeeds him. The original owner of the treasure by which the Myral family gained opulence was Meyah Mahmood, a contemporary of Sultan Ahmed Padshah, ruler of Ahmedabad, and by whom Ahmedabad was mostly colonised. In those days Badera (then known as "Shuhr Umun," or "City of Safety") was under the sway of Babees, vassals to the Ahmedabad ruler, and Mahmoud, it is said, was then the representative of Sultan Ahmed. And the Bubees to enrol themselves in the good graces of the Padshah by pandering to his avaricious propensities, and whatever he fleeced from the Babees was buried in and about his building. The treasures remained hidden, and Mahmood and his descendants were in To curtail this account, course of time consigned to mother earth. To curtail this account, the Mohammedan reign was supplanted by the Peishwas and the latter by the Gaekwars, and only about a couple or three score years ago Myral Puntdad, relative of the late Gopalrao Myral bought a tottering old house, and was having it rebuilt, when all the money left by Mahmood was discovered. Hence the Myral family wallow in wealth.

ADDRESS TO SIR SALAR JUNG.-The following is a translation of the Address presented to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.L., by the "Anjuman-i-Islam," Bombay:— To his Excellency Nawab Shuja-ud-Laulah Surab Ali Khan Mukhtar-al-

Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. May his fortune be for ever!

Your Excellency having just landed after your journey to Europe, and this great city of Bombay being the first to hail your presence on your way to your own country, we, the representatives of the Anjuman-i-Islam, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency. Your Excellency is so deeply concerned in the welfare of India, and God the Almighty One having bestowed upon your Excellency high position and great capacities—and for the reason that your Excellency is the Prime Minister of so great a Mohammedan State as Hyderabad, and on account of the glory of the Nizam's dominions (which in this country is the place of security and rest for the Moslems)-it is becoming of us, and our bounden duty, to pay these our respects to your Excellency on this joyful occasion.

The honours which your Excellency has received in London, and in other

great cities, have highly delighted the natives of India, and more especially have the Mohammedans shared this delight, among whom are the members of the "Anjuman-i-Islam." The accident that happened to your Excellency at Paris has deeply affected the hearts of us all, and we pray that Almighty God may speedily restore your Excellency to perfect health. We also pray that your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honour and

dignity of your exalted position.

In conclusion, it is the carnest desire of the Mohammedans, which the members of the Anjuman share, that the existing alliance and friendship between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam may be firm and close. And they hope that your Excellency's experiences during your late journey may bear fruit in extending improvements and forwarding the civilisation of the Nizam's territory, from which we trust the people will be benefited and improved. Finally, we pray that your Excellency may arrive in safety at Hyderabad, and have a joyful meeting Excellency may arrive in saidly in with your family and friends.

May the sun of your Excellency's fortune ever shins.

C. TYABJEE, President.

GHOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, Secretary.

THE RETURN OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO HAIDARABAD.—(HAIDARABAD, Aug. 26.)—Haidarabad is at the present moment mad with joy. The Nawab Sir Salar Jung has returned in safety from his adventurous journey to the Far West—hundreds upon hundreds of miles west even of far distant Mecca. He has come back to live once more among his devoted people—to bless them with the radiant light of his countenance, which is the sun, light-giving, and warmthproducing, of their day, and the full-orbed moon of their night. Never has the Lion City been in such transports of joy since it commenced its individual existence as a city. It is a matter of recret commenced its individual existence as a city. It is a matter of regret that his Excellency is not altogether so sound of limb as he was when he went away; but let us fervently hope the cruel effects of the injury will wear off with lapse of time, and that in due course he shall find restored to him his pristine ease and vigour of movement. The circumstance of his unfortunate accident seems to be generally overlooked in the general flush of gratitude that the Nawab himself has appeared once more in the flesh—of which, by-the bye, his Excellency seems to have put on a good deal since he crossed the black water, for in my opinion he is much stouter than when he started. The special train conveying the party arrived at nine o'clock this morning sharp, and a salute of welcome was fired by fog signals on the line as the carriages glided slowly into the station. Of course the big wigs from Secunderabad, as well as those of Haiderabad and sweet retiring Chudderghaut, attended to greet the returning Minister. assembled swells were comparatively few in number, but behind them. extending Heaven knows how far in rear, were marshalled thousands upon thousands of unconsidered small wigs, whose untutored hearts throbbed wildly on the occasion with a genuine Oriental impulsiveness of rapture such as you Occidentals have no conception of. Never before did the gates of Haidarabad pour forth such multitudes of people, all bound on an errand of peace, with joy marked on every countenance, and even with ecstacy on not a few more, especially among the congregating Arabs. The sons of Ishmael are hyperbolically stated to worship Sir Salar Jung—you will recollect it was chiefly through their fidelity that he kept matters straight in 1857—and they mustered in their thousands (each man carrying his matchlock and museum of knives) to welcome back their adored master from the land of the Feringhi. Although his Excellency still walks a little lame, requiring the aid of a stick or the arm of a friend, I was glad to observe that he was quite equal to ascending a steep flight of steps which leads up to his own mansion. It must be admitted that the native mode of returning a salute, if more graceful, is not nearly so convenient as that practised in European lands. To go through the form of raising your hand from contact with the ground to contact with your head is apt to impede progress if you are on foot, and give you a tripping appearance at each bob.

—Times of India Correspondent.

THE RECENT WRECK NEAR KARACHI.—The following extract from a letter written by the captain of the ship John Starr, which was wrecked off the Karachi coast some days since, has been placed at our disposal. The captain, officers, and crew have lost all they possessed, and are almost in a state of destitution at Karachi. A subscription list has been opened there, and Captain Parker will be glad to receive contributions. Any sums which are sent to us shall be forwarded:—"On the 1st instant we were getting towards the land, had good observations, placing me at noon on the 1st inst. forty-three miles S.W. from Karachi. At 2 P.M. I sent men up aloft to keep a good look-out for land, which was reported about 2.30. The chief mate went at once up aloft to see if he could pick up the Light-house,

and the second mate I ordered to get a cast of the lead. While this was done the vessel struck about eight miles off land. could to get her afloat, but with no avail, and she became a total loss. Mrs. R. and myself have lost all, not having saved anything more than we had on. We saved the ship's papers, and that was all. Our boats were all smashed, and the providential way in which the lives of all on board were saved was certainly miraculous. The top of the forward-house was washed adrift by the heavy seas which were breaking over the vessel. This I had secured after it was washed overboard by a man jumping in the water with a rope and leading it to the same. I then myself went on it, and lashed two spars to it to the same. I then mysel well on it, and to prevent it capsizing. I then got my wife and children lashed to it, and then the whole of the crew, twenty-one persons in all. It was then Wednesday morning, 2nd instant. It was then high time to leave the vessel, as the sea was breaking over her from fore to aft. The cabins were full of water, and the pilot-house in which my wife and children had taken shelter was smashed. The main hatches were burst open, and barrels of beer were floating round the deck, smashing everything they came against with great force. Left the ship between 8 and 9 A.M. The raft was eighteen inches under water, and the sea was breaking over it without intermission. We landed without losing a single life on a low sandy island about noon. Everybody was exhausted, and all fell down on the beach, thanking God for our wonderful escape from death. Rested till about 4 r.m., when we started along the beach in search of a human habitation. About 7 P.M. we came to a creek, where we found some native fishermen, who took us into their boats, and brought us to a native village and treated us very kindly. Next morning, Thursday, August 3rd, we arrived in Karachi, and here we have met with great kindness. Clothing was given us, and Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have given us a home in their house. I cannot describe the kindness of this family. The cause of my accident was an error in my of this family. The cause of my accident was an error in my chronometer of twenty-five miles, which I cannot account for, as it was correct when I made the land off Madagascar. Next a strong current set in to the eastward. Third, the deceptive state of the weather, which was apparently clear and really was not, being hazy on the horizon, hiding the land from view. Lastly, a very incorrect chart, showing twelve fathoms within two miles of the land, where there were not that many feet. My position with a wife and two children is a very sad one at present, and without assistance I shall be in a sore plight. May I say that anything you will do for me, or can do either yourself or by your influence in Bombay, shall be more than appreciated."—Times of India, Aug. 18.

## Shipping.

Aug. 25. Str. Pachumba, Bussorah; str. Guy Mannering, Liverpool.—26. Statelie, Moulmein.—27. Str. Madras, Cardiff; str. Commila, Kurrachee.—28. Str. Akola, Kurrachee: str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—29. Futtay Sultan, Jeddah.—30. Str. Khiva, London; H. M.S. Vestal, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khiva.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. E. W. Parker, Miss Taylor and two sisters, Capt. Gildea, Col. Preston, Mr. F. Korcross, Mr. J. C. McLaren, Mr. G. W. Forrest, Col. Etheridgo, Mr. A. Rhoud, Conductor Dunsford, and Coloned Thompson. From Venice.—Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Dr. J. J. Ireland. From Beixdost.—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. W. West, and Mr. Pauc. From Adra.—Capt. Cargill, Mr. Morod and two infants, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and two children.

children.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25.—Sir John Lawrence, London; str. Mirzapore, Southampton.—26. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee: Tiber, Liverpool; Waterloo, Calcutti.—39. Florence Treat, Calcutta; str. Pachumba, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—31. Str. Dacca, Coasts and Calcutti.

Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

for P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Mirzapore.—From Bothay.—For Southampton.

Lieut. A. C. Hill.—For Bainbist.—Mr. J. G. Pope.—Fo: Surz.—Migor Tannor.

Por P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Pera.—From Bothay.—For Southampton.—Mr.

W. G. Starling. Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Meeking, Mr. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Fisher, Capt. G. M. Cruickshame, R. E., child and infant, and Mr. Unsworth.—For Burnbist.—Major J. Soace, Mr. F. F. Arbuthaut, and Mr. T. T. Bond.

—For Venice.—Rev. R. C. Moberly.—For Aden.—Mr. J. P. Hoare.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ... ... ... ... House Rate 120 Nominal Ditto ... ... ... ... ... Market Rate 120 Nominal EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills- . ... 1s. 7\ 13-16d. ... 1s. 8 11-16d. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 8-1. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES. Digitized by GOOGLE

## PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			ch Rs.	
Spanish Dollars	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	pe	or 100	
Mexican Dollars	•••	***	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	do.	237
Five Franc Pieces		•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	do.	231
Bar Silver, 171 dw	t. bett	er, pe	r 100 t	olas	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	106-12-0
Sycee Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	109

#### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

- COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—(By Telegram.)
-Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.11;
40's Mule Twist, 93. Cotton firm: Dhollerah, Rs. 174; Oomra, Rs. 167. Shipments
for the week, 10,000 bales, arrivals, 4,000. Exchange on London: Six months'
bank bilsl, 1s. 8ld. Freights: Caual, 31s. 3d.

# Ceylon.

#### THE BISHOP AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The Bishop of Colombo has expressed the following opinion on the dispute between himself and the missionaries:—"Those clergy whose licenses are withdrawn are, I believe, doing what they think to be their duty in maintaining the long-tolerated, but never acknowledged, freedom of their society; I, on the other hand, believe that my duty is to compel them and their society to submit."

The following telegram from Colombo, dated the 15th ult., is published in the Times of India:—

Bishop Gell's letter to Bishop Coplestone has not been published. Bishop Coplestone has restored all the licences save two, saying that the Metropolitan strongly disapproved of the step he had taken, and counselled their return. Such counsel, he considered, had absolute claim to obedience. This, however, involves no concession, on Bishop Coplestone's part, of the This, however, involves no concession, on Bishop Coplestone's part, of the claims advanced, which he will insist on by all means in his power. Today a second letter appears, restoring the license to one cooly missionary. Bishop Coplestone says the Bishop of Bombay thinks him wrong in the manner he originally dealt with the Tamil Mission. He is writing to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. Bishop Coplestone sends an ultimatum, that, unless the control of the catechists and congregations is conceded, and the local unsectarian committee for the Cooly Mission discarded, and liberty granted to all chaplains to interfere with cooly services and schools, the bishop must ask the Society to withdraw from the island. The license of the oldest cooly missionary, the Rev. William Clark, has not been restored. restored.

A later telegram from Colombo, dated 18th August, is published in the Madras Mail:

The licence of the Superintendent of the Cooly Mission is still withheld, those of the other eleven missionaries have been returned.

The Bishop, in a letter home to the Church Missionary Committee, insists upon having absolute control over the Unsectarian Tamil Mission, and claims for chaplains the right of interference with schools, and with ser-

vices. This can never be accepted.

A resolution of the Church Missionary Society, in answer to the Bishop of Calcutta, some years ago, refused practical control over its lay agents.

Dr. Caldwell has refused Bishop Coplestone's request to him to send Tamil Catechists to supersede those of the Church Mission. A few came from Tinnevelly, but returned rather than assist in the introduction of Pitualize.

The only defection here is that of one young Tamil schoolmaster.

The large majority of the planters give no encouragement to the Bishop.

A great many Evangelical Churchmen have supported memorials to the Queen and the Ceylon Legislative Council for the disestablishment of the local Church.

The Bishop and his chaplains favour the system of confession, and are

striving to introduce it.

A further importation of Ritualist priests is expected shortly

The Bishop wants to parcel the country into parishes, and is said to be prepared to spend his own private income, besides large aid from England in carrying out his plans.

The Home Church Committee have telegraphed their support of the mis-

Reconciliation is believed to be now impossible.

From this telegram it is very evident—says the Bombay Gazettethat the Colombo dispute can only be extinguished by extinguishing Bishop Coplestone; if that needful act be not carried out civil war in the Church of England will probably rage considerably at home as well as in India.

## Miscellaneous.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND .- Government has resolved that whilst all public servants may remit at the rate of 1s. 101d. the rupee, those who have served over a period of fifteen years shall be allowed to remit at par. This scheme is to be permitted to affect all remittances made hence since the 1st of January last .- Ceylon Times.

MR. COLVILLE BARCLAY .- The state of Mr. Colville Barclay's health is so unsatisfactory that he will proceed to Europe by the present French steamer. From what we gather, we do not anticipate his return to the island, a prospect the more to be regretted as Mr. Barclay is in many ways qualified to render essential service to the olony.—Ceylon Times, Aug. 19.



# Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 26.)

ELL—Hyde.—Mr. J. R. Bell, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Indus Valley State
Railway, handed over charge of the Bahawalpur div. to Mr. E. Hyde,
exec. engr., 4th grade, on the 8th inst., and received charge of the Satlej bridge div. from Mr. W. J. Galway, tempy. supt. engr., on the 9th

BRODHURST .- The services of Mr. M. Brodhurst, civil and sessions judge of Benares, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.,

from the 1st prox.

from the 1st prox.

Cosby.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. T. A. Cosby to be a justice of the peace within the State of Travancore.

Galwer, W. J., tempy. supt. eugr., received charge of the Mooltan dist. from Mr. M. Rayne, eugr. in chief.

Hodson, C. W., asst. eugr., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transf. from the Somastipoor div. to the Durbhunga div., Tirhoot State Raji-

HOME, A. L., dep. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India,

whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, is app. asst. to the insp. gen. of forests as a tempy. measure.

JOHNSTON—BLOOD.—Mr. E. Johnston, exec. engr., 4th grade, made over, and Mr. B. W. Blood, exec. engr., 5 Sambhar div., received, charge of the Ajmere div., tempy., on Aug. 11.

Lester, Col. W. C., political agent, 3rd class, officg. political agent, 2nd class, assumed charge of the offices of the Bheel agent, Bhopawar, and comdt. 3rd class, and officg. political agent Malwa Bheel corps, from Lieut. col. C. W. Kincaid, political agent, 2nd class, on Aug. 15.

Luffman, J., headers, insp. of police, will offic, as dist, supt. of police. LUFFMAN, J., headqrs. insp. of police, will offic as dist. supt. of police, Sitapore, in Capt. Tweedie's absonce.

McDonel, W. F., v.c., Bengal Civil Service, to act as judge of the High

Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Pearson—Warneford.—Rev. A. C. Pearson, M.A., to be chaplain of Maulmain, in British Burma. Rev. T. L. J. Warneford, junior chaplain, to be senior chaplain, from Aug. 18.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C. J., is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Panjab, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. T. H. Biggs.

SWINLEY, Capt. S. V., station staff officer, Nowgong, to offic. temp. as political asst. 1st class, and cantonment mag., Nowgong, in addition to his other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of his appt. by Mr. J. Smart, asst. engr., 3rd grade,

Bengal provincial estab., is accepted.

The services of Mr. T. W. Miles, exec. engr., 4th grade, on the estabunder the director of State railways, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. from Jan. 22, 1875.

Mr. V. B. Paterson, asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the railway estab., British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, from July 18.

The services of Lieut. col. G. Clerk, gen. list, inf., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the estab. under the director of State railways, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.

Mr. J. C. Wyatt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 5th to the 2nd circle, mil. works.

Mr. J. Hogan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the

3rd circle, mil. works. Mr. A. Grant, asst. engr., Firozepore div., mil. works, returned to duty

on Aug. 5, from the two months' priv. leave granted to him.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 23.)

Mr. H. H. Risley, B.A., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll, Midnapore, is transfd. in the same capacity to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Risley is app. as a temp. measure to offic. as an asst. sec. to the

Govt. of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr. G. F. Porter, C.S., is app. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, but to continue to act as dist. and sess. judge of Sarun and Chumparun during the absence on leav of Mr. E. Drummond.

Mr. J. Whitmore, office. joint mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Bogra during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Moorshe

Mr. E. S. Andrew, dep. mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is posted to Moor-

Mr. A. Smith, mag. and coll., Jessore, is app. to act as comr. of the Chittagong div. during the absence on leave of Mr. E. E. Lowis.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, joint mag. and dep. coll., Purneah, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Jessore during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. Smith

Mr. H. S. Beadon, B.A., office senior supt. of survey, Midnapore, is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom during the absence on leave of Mr. R. D. Hime.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, is transfd.

to Monghyr.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, mag. and coll. of Gya, is app. to act as opium agent of Benares during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac.

Mr. H. Bayley, officg. asst. supt. of police, is posted to the dist. of

Sarun.

Mr. W. R. Green, officg. dist. supt. of police, Pooree, is app. to be a member of the Road Cess Committee of that dist.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. R. Rainey of his app. as hon. mag. in Jessore.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Aug. 19.)

Mr. C. J. Powlett, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic as mag. and coll.,

Basti, during the deputation of Mr. E. S. Robertson.

Mr. A. W. Wollaston, barrister at law, to offic. as Urdu translator to Govt. during the absence on leave of Lala Sadasukh Lal.

Mr. C. Donovau, office, joint mag., 1st grade, Agra, to be in charge of Etah dist. during the absence on leave of Mr. T. F. Harkness.

Inspr. H. A. Emile to hold charge of the current duties of dist. supt.

of police, Bulandshahr, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. J. D. La Touche.

The services of the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, chaplain of Landour, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, from Aug. 8.

Mr. H. G. Passanah, asst. eugr., 2nd grade, will be in charge of the

Special Drainage Works during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Howe. Mr. C. L. Bickers, asst. engr., 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on the Light Provincial Railways on June 1.

Mr. T. Twidale, asst. engr., 2nd grade, for Europe on July 12.

Capt. F. J. Home, R.E., exec. engr., made over, and Mr. A. W. Slater, asst. engr., received charge of the Eastern Jumna Canal on the 2nd inst.

In consequence of a reduction of establishment, the Govt. of the N.W.P., in the Irrigation Branch, has no further need of the services of

the following tempy: upper subordinates attached to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th circles, Irrigation Works:—

Mr. R. Mackinnou, sub engr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. O'Malien, overseer, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. R. S. Jones, exec. engr., workshop div., Lower Ganges Canal,

returned on the 6th inst. Mr. J. O. Lawder, asst. engr., Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, returned

on July 20.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following tempy. prom. in the engr. estab., from June 10:—

Mr. A. W. Slater, to asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Garstin.

Mr. W. G. Bligh, tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 1st circle of irrigation, and is posted to the Meerut div., Ganges Canal; Mr. J. L. Tickell, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the 1st to the 2nd circle of irrigation, and is posted to the 2nd div., Agra Canal.

Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, asst. engr., is transfd. from Aligarh to the Etawah div., Ganges Canal, on July 28.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Aug. 12.)
Under Section 8 of Act III. (B.C.) of 1864, the chief comr. is pleased to app. Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, asst. comr., to be a member and vice-chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board, v. Mr. A. E. Heath, on

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell is app. to be sub registrar of assurances of Gauhati, with effect from July 20, v. Mr. A. E. Heath, on leave.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 26.)
CLERK.—The services of Lieut. col. M. G. Clerk, Bengal inf., are replaced

at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Hamilton, Lieut. W. R. P., 70th foot, Punjab frontier force, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing subalt., Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), during the period Lieut. M. E. Cooke-Collis may offic.

Thomson, Lieut. col. M., Bengal inf., is prom. to the rank of col. by brev., from Nov. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following appts. are made in the Punjab frontier force:—
4th Punjab Cav.—Capt. E. A. Money, adjt., on rejoining to offic. as
8rd squad. officer during the period Capt. T. Shepherd may offic. as 2nd squad officer

Lieut. E. Lloyd, adjt., to revert to his former appt. of 1st squad. sub. but to offic. as adjt. during the period Capt. Money may offic. as 3rd

squad. officer

Lieut. R. H. Forrest, 1st squad. sub., to revert to his former appt. of 2nd squad. sub., but to offic. as 1st squad. sub. during the period Lieut.

Lloyd may offic. as adjt. Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).—Capt. A. J. Nicholson, whose tenure

of appt. of qrmr. has expired, to office as wing officer during the period Capt. A. G. Hammond may office as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. F. D. Battye, squad. sub., to be qrmr., v. Capt. Nicholson.

## H.M.B. FORCES, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are

placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept. :--Lieuts. R. C. Maxwell, A. C. Foley, R. Jennings, W. V. Constable, G. H. Sim, H. Finnis, J. A. Ferrier, C. R. Hoskyn, W. F. H. Stafford, and A. H.

ABOLITION OF THE ALLAHABAD CENTRE.

The Govt. of India having approved of the abolition of the Allahabad centre of garrison instruction, Capt. E. M. Larminie, R.E., garrison instructor, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Rangoon, to take over charge of the garrison instruction centre at that station from Capt. W. F. Nelson, R.A., whose period of staff service is about to expire.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14.)
DE BRETT—VIVIAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 24, making the following appts. from the 23rd idem., consequent on the absence on court-martial duty of Major F. Allen and Lieut. C. A. R. Sage :-H. DeBrett, wing officer, 18th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. F. G. Viviau, 2nd wing sub. and office, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd wing sub., there being no other officer available, and to retain charge of the adjt. and qrmr.'s offices. Howey—Stead.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange

of appts. between Capt. J. E. W. Howey, qrmr., and Capt. A. J. Stead, 1st wing sub. 11th N I.

Sadler.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 31, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing sub. and officg. qrmr., 33rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Stehelin, dec.

SIMPSON, Lieut. (local capt.) G., having passed by the higher standard,

to be intpr. to the 109th regt., v. Capt. Mackinnon.

Typler, Capt. R. F. C. A., 1st squad. sub. 8th Bengal cav., has passed the examination for the judge advocate gen.'s dept. prescribed by para. 343 Bengal army regulations.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 22.)

Boileau, Lieut. L. M., offic. 2nd wing subalt. 38th N.I., to be offic. 2nd wing subalt. 41st N.I., v. Palmer, app. to the Commissariat dept.

BULLOCK, Lieut. G. M., having passed by the higher standard, is confd. in the appt. of interp. to 1st batt. 11th regt.; dated Aug. 1.

CARNEGIE.—Regth. order confd., dated Aug. 5, app. Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, offic. 3rd squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in

addition to his other duties, with effect from July 31, v. Gower, on leave, there being no other officer available.

Dixox, Lieut. C. E., to be instructor of musketry to 1st batt. 18th regt., v. Rogers, prom.; dated Aug. 14.
Kinlock, Lieut. F. G., will continue to offic. as instr. of musketry, in

addition to his duties of interpreter.

MACTURK—OSBORNE.—Major W. D. Macturk, cadre of the late 64th N.I., recently attached to the 40th N.I., is posted to Ferozepore for general duty. Major J. H. W. Osborne, cadre of the late 44th N.I., recently attached to the 31st N.I., is posted to Cawupore for general duty. Mills.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, app. Lieut. A. M'L. Mills,

adjt. 10th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties,

v. Palmer, on the sick list.

Rogers, Lieut. S. M., No. 7 batty. 21st brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from Jutogh to Khyra Gully, for duty with No. 6 batty. 13th brigade.

WHEELER.—Regtl. order coufd., dated June 7, making the following appt., consequent on the departure of Capt. H. C. Marsh, 2nd in com. 18th Bengal cav., on furl.:—Major R. Wheeler, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee on July 10:— Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh, R.A. Private W. Jackson, 1st foot.

Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, officg. adjt. 11th Bengal lancers, 10th hussars. Surg. major F. Howard, and Surg. W. O'Donnell, Army Medical Department.

### 15TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The following orders are confd.:-

Regtl. order, dated April 11, making the following appts., consequent on Capt. C. O. W. Apperley's return to the regt., from the brig. Staff:—Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. sublt. to offic. as 3rd squad. officer; Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. sublt., to officiate as 1st squad. sublt., v.

Apperley.

Dated July 1, making the following appts., consequent on the return from leave of Major W. Musgrave: -Capt. R. Atkins, 3rd squad. officer to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. sub., to offic, as 3rd squad. officer; and Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 1st squad. sublt.

Dated Aug. 1, making the following appt., during the absence on leave of Lieut. F. R. Ditmas:—Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. sublt. and office. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Rifle Brig. (4th batt.)-Regtl. order confd., dated July 21, apptg. the following committee of paymastership, consequent on the appt. of Major C. D. Broadbent as station staff officer at Landour:—Capt. H. S. Brownrigg, President; Lieut. R. J. Heber-Percy, and Lieut. J. D. Mansel, members; Capt. H. S. Brownrigg to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

CONSULAR. - The recognition by the Govt. of India of the app. of Mr. J. Woodtli as acting consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt, has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. T. H. Eyre, 11th hussars (officiating 2nd wing subaltern 8th Bengal cavalry, on probation), to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages, from June 7 to Oct. 15,

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in extension. Surg. major J. N. Shipton, 13th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., to remain at Dalhousie from July 10 to Oct. 10, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. F. H. McLeod, R.A., to Dalhousie, from Aug. 7 to Nov. 7. Major G. G. H. unnen, R.A., from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Paymr. J. J. Bailey, 1-3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Col. S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, 73rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. M. Baker, 73rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, 108th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. C. O. W. Apperly, general list infautry, to the hills north of Dehra, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 8, on private affairs. Surg. major A. Thomson, M.D., British Medical Service, from date of embarkation. Surg. major J. M. Waters, British Medical Service, from date of embarkation. Dep. Surg. gen. G. Banister, Indian Medical Dept., to Murree and adjacent hills, from Aug. 3 to Dec. 6 next. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, Bengal staff corps; Major G. M. Bowie, Madras staff corps; Capt. J. R. Yule, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal staff corps; and Surg. J. F. Sargent, Madras Medical Dept. Capt. and Brevet major W. Tweedie, Bengal staff corps, political agent, 2nd class, 1st assistant to the resident, Hyderabad, and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, officiating political agent, 1st class, and agent to the Governor-general at Moorshedabad, for circhteen the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, officiating political agent, 1st class, and agent to the Governor-general at Moorshedabad, for eighteen months, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. - The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise, specified:—Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Tezpur, privilege leave for three months, from superintendent of police, Tezpur, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Capt. H. J. Peet, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, in charge of the deputy commissioner's office, Darrang, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Col. J. F. Sherer. Mr. E. E. Lowis, commissioner of Chittagong, for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved. Mr. C. F. Magrath, officiating magistrate and collector of Bogra, for three months, from Aug. 20. Mr. R. D. Hime, magistrate and collector of Bearthpoon for one month from Sept. 15 magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom, for one month, from Sept. 15. Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, opium agent, Benares, for three months, from Sept. 7. Mr. A. V. Knyvett, assistant superintendent of police, for one month and twenty-nine days, from Sept. 20. Mr. J. Rowe, Bengal Educational Service, for one month, in extension. Mr. H. A. Coombs, district superintendent of police, Tezpur, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. L. from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. L. Louis, assistant district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months, from July 15. Capt. G. F. I. Graham, district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 17. Mr. G. G. Billings, doputy collector, Meerut, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 1. Capt. F. W. Chatterton, cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, privilege leave for one month, from September 1. Mr. E. White, assistant magistrate, privilege leave for one and a half month from Sept. 16. Mr. W. H. Smith, settlement officer, 2nd grade, Agra, privilege leave for six weeks, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. T. W. Holderness, officiating 2nd assistant secretary to Government, privilege leave for eleven weeks, from Aug. 15. Mr. F. B. Mulock, assistant magistrate and collector, Aligarh, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 1. Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 25. Mr. G. J. Laidman, assistant magistrate, Moradabad, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from Sept. 6. Mr. privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from Sept. 6. Mr. A. T. Dodsworth, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Rohilkhand Canals, privilege leave for two months. Mr. G. E. Coles, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, privilege leave for one month and ten days. Mr. W. W. Smith, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, for one month and ten days. Capt. J. L. Macpherson, royal engineers, executive engineer, 4th grade, Shikohahad Distributory Surgey, privilege leave for one month and Shikohabad Distributary Survey, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days. The privilege leave for sixty days granted to Surg. major A. D. Campbell, in medical charge of Malwa Bheel Corps, is cancelled, no officer having been available to relieve him. Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd in command of the Deolee Irregular Force, privilege leave for ninety days, from Sopt. 1. Dr. T. H. Hendley, agency surgeon, Jeypore, privilege leave for thirty five days, from Aug. 25. Capt. R. Bullock, officiating deputy commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 16. Capt. M. Tweedie, district super-intendent of police, Sitapore, privilege leave for three months, from Sept.

1. Lieut. col. W. Tweedie, officiating political agent, 1st class, at Moor-shedabad, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Mr.

A. J. Bell, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valiey State Railway, for twelve months, together with subsidiary leave for one month. Mr. G. H. Tait, executive engineer, 3rd grade, in charge of Kosee Extension Surveys, No. 2 division, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 1.

Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, 1st Circle,
Military Works, privilege leave for two months and eleven days, from
Aug. 22. Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, 1st Circle, Military Works, privilege leave for two months and seven days, from Ang. 20. The leave for eighteen months granted to Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade. from Feb. 5,

Acting Allowances to officers serving with the native artillery:—I. grant of acting allowances to omeers serving with the native artifiery:—1. A doing-duty officer appointed to officiate as commandant during the absence of the latter on furlough or general leave, will be allowed the half staff salary of commandant, and half staff salary of his own appointment, in addition to staff corps pay. II. An officer appointed, to officiate as doing-duty officer during the absence of the permanent incumbent, or on his appointment to officiate as commandant, will be allowed the full staff salary, R. 150, in addition to regimental pay and allowances.

## Itladras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 22.)
Chrystle, Capt. G., supt. of police, 3rd grade, Nellore, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Capt. H. W. H. Cox.

Cox, Capt. H. W. H., sapt. of police, 2nd grade, North Arcot, to act as supt. of police, 1st grade, during the abs. of Capt. C. A. Berteous on priv. leave, from the 13th inst.

MONTGOMERIE, Major P., R.E., exec. engr., Presy., is posted to the Salem dist. as dist. engr., v. Major J. N. Hunter, R.E. Morris, Capt. C. C., asst. supt. of police, Godavery dist., to act as supt.

of police, 3rd grade, Godavery dist., from the 13th inst.

RICHARDSON, II., dep. coll. and mag. in the Godavery dist., to be in charge of the office of master attendant, Coconada, without prejudice to his ordinary duties during the abs. of Mr. J. Castor on priv. leave.

### Examinations in the Native Languages.

The following gentlemen have been declared to have qualified according to the standard specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. G. W. Fawcett and Mr. P. W. Moore, second or higher standard, Mr. W. J. Tate, Mr. J. H. A. Treemenheere, Mr. J. D. Rees, and Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, first or lower standard.

MILITARY.
(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 22.)
Hope, Capt. H. R., cav., gen. list, brig. major, from an app. to northern dist.

Passy, Lieut. De L. D., 67th foot, is app. offic. 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., and with the sanction of Govt. a probationer of the Madras staff corps.

Triscorr, Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. P. Y., inf., having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. col., to be col., from Aug. 17.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 14.)
BEATTY, Lieut. col. R., from officer wing officer 36th N.I. to wing officer
36th N.I.

COX—GROVE.—Order confd., dated July 10, by the comdt. 15th N.I., making the following apps., from date of Col. J. M. Grant (app. office. comdt. 24th N.I.) leaving Port Blair:—Major A. T. Cox, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Capt. and Adjt. A. S. Grove to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

HASTINGS, Lieut. E. S., 109th foot, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., and a prob. of the Madras staff corns.

a prob. of the Madras staff corps.

Morris, Lieut. col. J. V., from wing officer, and officg. 2nd in com. 36th

N.I. to 2nd in com. 36th N.I.

Nepean, Major H. A. T., staff corps, from gen. duty, Waltair, to officg. wing officer 15th N.I.

Phillips, Col. W. C., from comdt. 29th N.I. to comdt. 37th grendrs.

Rammell, Col. H. S., from 2nd in com. 36th N.I., officg. comdt. 29th N.I., to comdt. 29th N.I.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Lieut. E. G. Edwards, R.A., has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :-

Capt. R. A. Richmond, 89th foot. Lieut. W. D. Corfe, R.A.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. H. Wright, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, for two years. Mr. J. F. Sallivan, acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, for three months. Mr. J. Castor, master attendant, Coconada, privilege leave for three months. Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Capt. D. J. S. McLeod, lations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Capt. D. J. S. McLeok, cavalry general list, attached to Quartermaster General's Dept., privilege leave for one month, from Aug. 22. Major F. C. Trent, 48th foot, privilege leave on private affairs, from July 1 to Oct. 1. Capt. H. Cadell, 89th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. J. C. Cookson, cavalry, to Madras, from Aug. 16. Lieut. col. A. D. Grant, office. 2nd in com. 17th N.I., to India, for five months, from Oct. 1, on private affairs. Col. W. C. Rich, etc. 1875, p. Rich, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs.

## Romban.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 24.)
CHANDAMUL, K., acting 2nd class extra asst. coll., Sind, has been posted to the Shikarpur Collecterate as city survey inquiry officer at Sakkar,

- FARRELL, 2nd Class Schoolmaster B. C., is prom. to be 1st class schoolmaster.
- OZANNE, E. C., assumed charge of the office of supernum. asst. coll. and
- mag., 1st class, Sholapur, on Aug. 8.

  WORTHINGTON—OMMANEY.—Mr. R. B. Worthington delivered over, and Mr. H. T. Ommaney received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Khandeish, on the 3rd inst.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 31.)

Baker, M. B., to act as 2nd grade judge and sessions judge of Khandesh during the absence of Mr. J. Jardine on priv. leave.

Barton—Schneider.—Lieut. col. L. C. Barton and Col. F. Schneider

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent, Kolapur and Southern Mahratta Country, on the 21st inst.

Leacock.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. F. Leacock to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

POLLEN, A. D., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri during the abs. of Mr. Wedderburn. On being relieved by Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Pollen will revert to his present app. as acting asst. judge and sessions judge of Ratuagiri.

#### SIND COMMISSION.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following acting appts. in the Sind Commission :-

Major E. W. Trevor, 2nd class, to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Major

Ross, from April 25 to May 6.

Mr. H. E. Watson, 2nd class, to act as 1st class dep. coll., from May 7

to June 23, v. Major Ross.

Capt. A. H. Mayhew, 2nd class, to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Mr.

Tyndall, from May 7 to June 23.

Mr. H. E. Watson, 2nd class, to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Mr. Tyn.

dall, from June 24, until Mr. Tyndall's return from leave.

Mr. D. B. Crawford, 3rd class, to act as 2ud class dep. coll., v. Major Trevor, from April 25.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, 3rd class, to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Watson, from May 7 to June 23, and from June 24 until further orders.

Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, 1st class, to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Capt. Maybew, from May 7 to June 23.

Mr. C. E. S. Steele, supernum., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Crawford, from April 25.

Mr. G. Macleod, supernum., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Lam.

bert, from May 7 to May 12.

Rao Bahadur Diwan Parumal, acting supernum., to act as 3rd class

dep. coll., from May 13.

Mr. C. Mules to act as supernum, dep. coll., v. Mr. Steele, from April 25.

Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Muhammud to act as supernum. dep. ooll., v. Diwan Parumal, from May 13.

Khan Saheb Kadirdad Khanwalad Gul Khan to act as 1st class extra asst. coll., v. Mirza Ali Muhammad, from May 13.

### HYDERABAD (SIND).

Col. Dunsterville, coll. of Hyderabad, having proceeded on three mos'. priv. leave from July 31, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments:—
Major C. F. Boulton, 1st class dep. coll., to act as coll. of Hyderabad

during the absence of Col. Dunsterville on leave, from Aug. 1.

Capt. A. H. Mayhew, 2nd class dep. coll., to act as 1st class, v. Major Boulton.

Mr. R. Giles, 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class, v. Capt. Mayhew. Mr. R. Graves, supernum. dep. coll., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. R. Giles.

Khan Bahadur Faiz Muhammed, 2nd class extra asst. coll., to act as

supernum. dep. coll., v. Mr. R. Graves.

Capt. Mayhew and Mr. R. Giles having proceeded on priv. leave for three months from Aug. 8 and Aug. 4 respectively, the following acting appointments have been made:

Mr. D. B. Crawford, acting 2nd class, to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Major Boulton, from Aug. 9.

Mr. Steele, acting 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class, v. Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Mules, acting supernum., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Steele.

Mr. J. Price to act as superuum. dep. coll., v. Mr. Mules

Rao Bahadur Diwan Rarumal, acting 3rd class, to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Giles, from Aug. 15.
Diwan Wadhumal, Huzur dep. coll., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v.

Diwan Parumal.

#### MILITARY. (Bombay Government Garette, August 31.)

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 31.)

CLAY.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major C. H. Clay, staff corps.

TYLER—SMITH.—The undermentioned warrent officers are prom. to the grade of dep. asst. commissary:—Cordr. C. Tyler, chief clerk, Qrinr. Gen.'s Dept.; Condr. D. M. Smith, clerk, Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Aug 30.)
McMath-Hall. - Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 13, directing Lieut. W. H. McMath, to perform the duties of add, to 60th foot, from the 16th idem. Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 21, app. Capt. G. W. M. Hall, interpreter to the regt., in the absence of a qualified subalt.

## TRANSFERS .- ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following transfers of royal artillery officers have been made:-

Lieut. J. E. H. Orr, 6th brig., to No. 5 batty. 5th brig. Lieut. G. H. Bittlestone, 6th brig., to No. 4 batty. 5th brig. Lieut. A. Chambers, 6th brig., to B batty. 1st brig.

Lieut. E. A. Barrows, 6th brig., to No. 2 batty. 2nd brig. Lieut. C. H. Crofton, 6th brig., to No. 4 batty. 23rd brig.

Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, 13th brig., to B batty. 9th brig. Lieut. F. J. Murphy, 8th brig., to C batty. 4th brig.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. major T. B., A.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., performed the duties of dep. surg. gen., Indian Med. Dept., Poona div., in addition to his own as civil surg., Poona, from April 25 to May 11, on May 19 and 20, and May 28 to June 13.

BLOWFIELD, Surg. major A. M., received charge of the civil med. duties at Rajkot from Surg. A. J. Legatt on the 15th ult.

BURROUGHS, Surg. G. E. E., is transf. from gen. duty, Poona, to gen. duty, Mhow.

Chapple, Surg. major R. A., performed the duties of dep. surg. gen., British troops, Poona Circle, in addition to his own, from April 29 to May 29.

COOK, Surg. major H., M.D., is app. to act as Principal of the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surg. major W. G. Hunter, M.D. Surg. major Cook delivered over charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College to Surg. major Hojel on the 21st ult.

CORDEIRO, Apothecary L., is transfd. from gen. duty, Sind div., to gen. duty, Presy. div.

HOPKINS, Surg. major, civil surg., Kurrachee, received charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the supt. of vaccination, Sind Circle, on July 28, v. Surg. Williams, dec.

IRONSIDE, Surg. major W., M.D., gen. duty, Presy. circle, is directed to proceed to Poona, to assume med. charge of the 66th regt.
Keith.—The services of Surg. J. F. Keith, acting civil surg., Aden, are

placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. on the arrival of Surg. Nolan. LANGLEY.—The services of Surg. major E. H. R. Langley, B.A., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the civil dept.

LAWRENCE, Senior apothecary J., performed the duties of the civil surg.,

Leggart.—The services of A. J. Leggatt are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept., from the date of his being relieved of the med. charge of the 28th regt. N.I.

McClogher, Surg. J., performed the duties of civil surg., Sholapur, from April 9 to June 7, inclusive.

Millar, Surg. major W., from arrival from Calcutta, to med. charge

Depot Poonamallee, as a temp. measure.

MURRAY, Surg. major T., Bombay Med. Estab., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, from July 21.

NIVEN, Surg. major M., M.D., is reapp. supt. of Matheran for one year,

from Dec. 8 next.

O'BRIEN-GREEN.-Surgs. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., and H. R. Green, Army

Med. Dept., are placed on gen. duty, Presidency Circle.

PINKERTON, Surg. major J., superint. gen. of vaccination, to offic. as surg., European General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the abs. of Surg. major F. G. Joynt, on priv. leave.

RABY, Surg. J., resumed charge of the office of the supt. of vaccination,

Southern circle, on June 6.

Ross, Surg. major H. McE., M.D., 14th regt. N.I., to Dep. Surg. Gen.'s Dept., Presy. div., doing duty St. Thomas's Mount.

Sampson, Asst. apothy. J., gen. duty, Poona circle, is directed to pro-

ceed to Kurrachee for duty with the B-9th R.A.

ceed to Kurrachee for duty with the B.9th R.A.
Subnis, Asst. surg. D. G., is app. to the charge of the Palanpore Dispensary, from March 18 last.
Straker, Surg. major J. F., in med. charge sappers and miners, performed the duties of dep. surg., Indian Med. Dept., Poona div., from May 12 to May 18, in addition to his own.
Thomson, Surg. major W., attached to 3rd hussars, is app. to offic. as

dep. surg. gen. from the date he relieved Dep. surg. gen. Gallwey.

MEDAL FOR GOOD CONDUCT.—The Gazette of India notifies that H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army has conferred on the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay unattached list the medal for good conduct and long service without gratuity:—Ordnance Department—Serg. (now sub. condr.) William Briscoe.

REWARD FOR SERVICE.—The Gazette of India notifies that in recognition of the services rendered to Government by Khoda Bux, native assistant to the executive engineer in charge of Eastern Nara division, Sind, the Viceroy and Governor General has conferred upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. S. Fitzgerald, privilege leave for thirty-eight days, from Aug. 20. Mr. J. W. Walker, acting assist. judge of Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. assist Judge of Minicatana, price of the Mr. J. Jardine, acting district and sessions judge of Khaudesh, privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, from Aug. 30.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. G. T. Pretyman, C battery A brigade R.H.A., from date of embarkation, overland. Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, E battery 9th brigade R.A., from Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, in extension. Major W. Clutterbuck, 56th foot, in extension, to remain in England, from July 29 to Jan. 20. Col. J. P. Sandwith, staff corps, commandant 8th N.I., to Bombay, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 10.

## War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 22.

Royal Artillery.—Major gen. G. P. Sealy (late Bombay) to be Col.
comdt., v. Major gen. H. W. Trevelyan, c.B. (late Bombay), deceased;
Lient. col. and brevet col. G. G. Brown (late Bombay), to be col., v.
W. D. Aitken (late Bombay), prom. major gen.; Sept. 1. Major E. P.
B. Turner to be lieut. col., v. H. L. Talbot, deceased; Aug. 23. Major
H. LeCocq (late Bombay) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. G. G. Brown
(late Bombay); Sept. 1. Major R. Gore to be lieut. col., v. H. Irvine,
who retires upon full pay; Sept. 23. Major G. G. Hannen, from the
supernum. list, to be major, v. E. P. B. Turner; Aug. 23. Capt. E. G.
Battiscombe (late Bombay) to be major, v. H. LeCocq (late Bombay);
Sept. 1. Major W H. Noble, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. R. Sept. 1. Major W H. Noble, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. R. Gore; Sept. 23. Lieut, J. A. S. M. Davies to be expt., v. A. Grubb, placed upon the supernum. list; Aug. 9. Lieut. W. E. Denison to be capt., v. E. G. Battiscombe (late Bombay); Sept. 1.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. Irvine, retired full pay R.A., to have the hon. rank of col.; Sept. 23.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Aug. 31, of Major gen. H. W. Trevelyan, C.B., col. comdt. Royal (late Bombay)

Artillery, viz:—
Col. W. D. Aitken, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be major gen.
Oct. 28, 1868, such autedate not to carry back pay prior to Sept. 1.
Major S. G. C. Hogge, 66th foot, to be lieut. col. Capt. G. B. Stokes,

108th foot, to be major; Sept. 1.

INDIA-OFFICE, SEPT. 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following promotions among the officers of the staff corps and of her Majesty's Indian military forces made by the Governments in India:-

BREVET To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Bengal inf.

To be Captain.

Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, Bengal staff corps. The undermentioned officers to rank as captains in the army from the

dates specified :-

Capt. W. B. Seton, Bombay staff corps, from March 12, 1874; Capt. J. R. Watson, Bombay staff corps, from Nov. 7, 1874; Capt. T. Teed, Bombay staff corps, from March 31, 1875.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Major E. L. Earle, Major (Brevet col.) D. Macintyre, v.c., Major R. D. Campbell.

To be Majors.

Captains E. Temple, B. J. Parsons, G. G. Young, F. Lance, C. J. Griffiths, E. C. Garstin, A. Pullan, C. Case, G. C. Udny, L. Wavell, W. D. Palmer, R. B. Graham, J. Eitzgerald.

To be Captain.

Lieut. W. H. Brown.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut .- Colonel.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.

To be Majors.

Capt. F. B. Middleton, Capt. C. C. Sargeaunt, Capt. H. T. Harris.

To be Captains.

Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, Lieut. (Bravet capt.) T. S. Magan.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS. To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Major D. B. Young, Major (Brevet lient. col.) H. Moore.
To be Major.

Capt. M. J. J. Mignon.

## Births, Marriages, and Peaths.

BARNARDO—At Rainghot, N.W.P., Aug. 11, wife of Geo. C. E. Barnardo, C.E., A.B., I.C.D., Public Works Dept., son.
BEAN—At Rawal Pindi, Aug. 20, wife of Col. J. W. F. Bean, B.S.C.,

daughter.

Bell.—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of Henry Bell, Bengal Civil Service, Bross—At Bombay, Aug. 26, wife of John S. Biggs, Mofussil Company, [daughter.

Bower—At Trichoor, Aug. 15, wife of the Rev. F. Bower, C.M.S., Bradshaw—At sea, Aug. 25, wife of Brevet major Bradshaw, 80th Regt., son.

Regt., son.

BURNE—At Simla, Aug. 8, the Hou. Mrs. O. Burne, son.

CAMPBELL—At Chuprah, Aug. 11, wife of F. J. G. Campbell, C.S., daughter.

[P.W.D., daughter. Cotton - At Khagoul, Aug. 24, wife of C. V. S. Cotton, asst. engr., Downes - At Bombay, Aug. 29, wife of T. A. Downes, H. M.'s Customs Dept., daughter. [M.R. Co., daughter.

Dept., daughter. [M.R. Co., daughter. French—At Madras, Aug. 20, wife of H. T. French, prosecuting inspr., GALLACHER—At H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, Aug. 26, wife of Sub conductor P. F. Gallagher, Commissariat Dept., daughter. P. F. Gallagher, Commissariat Dept.,

GUBBINS-At Salem, Madras, Aug. 16, wife of Capt. Gubbins, R.A., HEARN-At Breach Caudy, Bombay, Aug. 31, wife of Risley V. Hearn,

HOOPER-At Gonda, Aug. 21, wife of John Hooper, C.S., daughter. HYRAPIET-At Howrah, Aug. 20, wife of Jacob John Hyrapiet, son. JACKSON—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 20, wife of John W. Jackson, son. Jones—At Calcutta, Aug. 19, wife of Henry Edwin Jones, daughter. JONES—At Cawnpore, Aug. 23, wife of Gavin Jones, daughter.
MacFarlane—At Bangalore, Aug. 21, wife of W. F. Macfarlane, son.

McDermorr-At Mooltan, Aug. 20, wife of Michael Thomas McDermott, Post Master, son.

PARTRIDGE—At Fyzabad, Oudh, Aug. 20, wife of Capt. S. R. B. Partridge, 25th King's Own Borderers, daughter.

PITTAR—At Calcutts, Aug. 25, wife of W. J. Pittar, son.

ROWLANDSON-At Tanna, Aug. 26, wife of Captain J. A. Rowlandson, H.M. 7th N.I., son.

Scott—At Dharwar, Aug. 26, wife of W. H. Scott, C.E., daughter. SMITH—At Lucknow, Aug. 22, wife of H. Whistler Smith, Royal Engineers, son.

STATHAM—At Akyab, Aug. 11, wife of Albert A. C. Statham, daughter. Thompson—At Jubbulpore, Aug. 19, wife of Geo. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, son.

WHITE—At Tirhoot, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. W. White, R.E., son. WHITE—At Moozufferpore, Aug. 15, wife of W. Hanbury White, R.E.,

WILLIAMSON – Aug. 13, wife of W. P. Williamson, daughter. WILMER – At Hassan, Aug 15, wife of H. Wilmer, Asst. Engineer, P.W.D.,

WYLLE-At Chukrata, Sept. 5, wife of Capt. H. Wylie, 1st Punjab cav.,

MARRIAGES.

HUTTON-SOUTAR. - At Kurrachee, Aug. 23, James Hutton, manager Agra Bank, Kurrachee, to Barbara, second daughter of James Souter,

WEAY-KENNEDY.—At Poona, Aug. 24, John W. Wray, lieut. Bombsy staff corps, to Ellen L., eldest daughter of Major gen. Kennedy, R.E.

DEATHS.

Amos - At Calcutta, Aug. 21, Eliza, wife of W. G. Amos, aged 42. BARNARDO—At Rainghat, N.W.P., Aug. 13, Caroline, wife of Geo. C. F.
Barnardo, C.E., A.B., I.C.D., Public Works Dept.
CAMERON—At Murree, Aug. 1, Alexander E., infant son of Lieut. E. H.

Cameron, R.E., aged 51 months.

CRUICKSHANK—At Ahmedabad, Aug. 18, Mary S., wife of Capt. Geo. Cruickshank, R.E.

DENNISON—At Coconada, Aug. 15, Charles P. Denison, aged 41.

DUVAL—At Shahdarah, Aug. 19, Margaret, wife of Walter H. Duval, of the Punjab Northern State Railway, nged 45.

FISHER - At Simla, Aug. 22, Lieut. col. H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal staff corps.

HART-At Solun, near Simla, Aug. 18, Henry F., son of Lieut. R.C. Hart, R.E. [of Delhi. Hickie.—At Murree, Aug. 15, Emma, daughter of the late M. C. Hickie.

HOLLAND-At Sealkote, Punjab, Sept. 10, Lieut. F. W. Holland, 72nd highlanders, aged 27.

JONES—At Calcutta, Aug. 20, Catherine, wife of H. E. Jones, aged 19. LARSEN—At Delhi, Aug. 24, infant daughter of J. A. Larsen, aged 11 months.

LEWIS -At Lucknow, Aug. 20, Amelia, child of Qrmr. F. Lewis, 13th hussars, aged 13 months.

MORE-At Allahabad, Aug. 24, Jane, infant daughter of H. More. PACKARD-At Madras, Aug. 24, W. Packard, of Tain Mulla Estate, Vellera Mulla.

PRICE—At Subathu, Aug. 19, Francis L., aged 21, years; and on Aug. 21, Llewellyn, aged 5 years, children of W. S. M. Price, army surg.

formerly of the 73rd regt.

ROE—At Murree, Aug. 18, Maude E., child of Surg. W. A. C. Roe, 21st Punjab inf., aged 2 years.

WEATHERDON-At Calcutta, Aug. 24, Edith M., child of R. W. Weatherdon, aged 8 months.

WHITTALL—At Kapurthala, Aug. 20, H. F. Whittall, Principal of the Randhir College, aged 22.

THE OLD BENGAL ARTILLERY .- " Ubique " writes :- " In your paper of last week I read a statement which requires some modifi-You remark that in the Royal Artillery 'it appears that cation. the late Indian officers are commanding six horse and nine field batteries more than their share. I do not know how these statistics are obtained; they may be correct, but as there are no less than three regiments of Artillery in India, it would be fairer to treat them individually than collectively. For instance, the number of officers of the late Bengal Artillery in command of batteries at the present time is only thirty-nine, although there are still forty-one batteries of the old regiment now in the Royal Artillery, which are distributed as follows:—In C Brig., five; in D Brig., two; in F Brig., five; in 8th Brig., one; in 16th Brig., seven; in 19th Brig. seven; in 22nd Brig., seven; in 23rd Brig., seven—total, forty-one. Summary, twelve horse batteries, fifteen field batteries, fourteen garrison batteries—total, forty-one. It would appear, therefore, that so far as the officers of the late Bengal regiment are concerned they are commanding two batteries less than their share in the agthey are commanding two batteries less than their share in the aggregate. Of the thirty-nine majors, ten are in command of Horse Artillery batteries, twenty of field batteries, and nine of garrison batteries, but the collection of the state of the stat batteries; but this only shows that the officers prefer generally the mounted service, and as long as the system of exchanges is allowed and encouraged this predilection cannot be stopped."—Army and Nanu Gazatte Navy Gazette.

# Pome.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for India Council drafts to the amount of 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), which were all allotted at 1s. 7\(\frac{2}{4}\)d. per rupee for bills, and at 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for telegraphic transfers. This shows a fresh advance of \(\frac{1}{8}\)d. since last week. The amounts taken up were fresh advance of  $\frac{1}{3}$ d. since last week. The amounts taken up were £270,100 for Calcutta, £9,900 for Madras, and £70,000 for Bombay, the Calcutta and Madras tenders for bills at 1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. receiving only 90 per cent. of applications. In consequence of this improvement in price, the quotation for bar silver was firm, at 511d. per oz., but little was on the market.

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN COLLECTION.—The exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Loan Collection at the India Museum, South Kensington, closes on Saturday, the 30th inst. In order to give the inhabitants of the East-end an opportunity of seeing the Indian presents, his Royal Highness has directed that they should, on their removal from the India Museum, be exhibited for two or three months in the Bethnal-green Museum. His Royal Highness has further instructed Lord Lyons to communicate to the Duc Decazes his Royal Highness's intention to exhibit his Indian Collection at the French Exhibition of 1878, a compliment which will be highly appreciated by the French Government and French nation.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of specie to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company are notified in De Quetteville's Indian Circular for September 14th:—From Southampton, per *Teheran*, Sept. 7—Gold, to Alexandria, £74,000; Silver, to Bombay, £4,500; Gold, to Ceylon, £200; Silver, to Papager 17,800; Silver, to Hong Kong £39,600; Silver, to Boinbay, £4,300; Gold, to Ceylon, £200; Silver, £39,600; Silver, to Penang, £17,800; Silver, to Hong Kong, £40,150; Silver, to Shanghai, £7,490; Gold, to Yokohama, £38,500; Silver, £60,000. Per Thibet, Sept. 14—Gold, to Alexandria, £37,000; Silver, to Bombay, £11,200. Subjoined are the exports by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales:—From Marseilles, per Peluse, Aug. 31—Gold, to Alexandria, £76,800. Per Tage, Sept. 7—Gold, to Alexandria, £11,040. Per Anadyr, Sept. 10—Silver, to Shanghai, £147,000. to Shanghai, £147,000.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. GREEN.—The will, dated Feb. 23, 1875, of Mr. Henry Green, late of Blackwall, and of No. 3, Chichester Park, Reigate, was proved on the 9th ult., at Temple Court, Wray Park, Reigate, was proved on the 31st ult., the personal estate being sworn under £180.000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, all his household furniture, plate, pictures, horses, and carriages, his house at Brighton, and £2,000; he also leaves her £2,700 per annum for life; upon trust for his daughter Helen, £20,000; upon trust for his daughters Sarah and Emma. £15,000 each; upon trust for his son Walter Shirley Green, £8,000, and a farm at Great Saling, Essex; a house each to his sons Henry and Charles Ernest; the residue of his property to his three sons, Henry, George Frederick, and Charles Ernest.

MAILS FOR JAVA AND SUMATRA .- A notice issued from the General Post-office intimates that as the Netherland Mail Packets, on their voyage to Java, call and embark mails at Naples, an additional opportunity is afforded for the transmission of correspondence from this country to the Netherland East Indies. The next packet will leave Naples on Thursday, the 12th October, and thenceforward a vessel will leave that port on every fourth Thursday. Any ward a vessel will leave that port on every fourth Thursday. Any letters, printed papers, or patterns which the public may desire to forward by the Netherland packets to Java or Sumatra will be so sent on being specially addressed by "Netherland Packet, ria Naples." The postage on such correspondence will be as follows:—Letters, 8d. per half-ounce; Newspapers, 3d. each, not exceeding four ounces; Books and Patterns, 3d. per two ounces. Registered letters may be forwarded, if prepaid the ordinary postage, together with a registration fee of 4d. each letter.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS. - St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Since Sunday the Congress has met twice a day, and some of the most distinguished Oriental scholars have been heard. Amongst the subjects discussed was the following on the Oriental Languages, brought before the Section for India, Persia, &c. M. de Gubernatis, in pre-senting a copy of his learned and valuable work, entitled "Mate-riaux pour sevir a l'étude des Langues Orientales en Italie," addressed the section at some length with reference to the subject about which his book was conversant. He paid an eloquent tribute to the learned individuals and societies of his native country for their care in the development of Oriental learning, and for Italy herself he claimed that she had to so great an extent been the channel for the introduction of that learning generally into Europe. Mr. Kern started a question as to the possible survival, under other and hidden ethnographic names, of the Saci and the Gette, the Ise and the Youei-ti of Chinese writers, who about the Gette, the 1se and the Youel-to of Chinese writers, who about the beginning of the Christian Era had conquered the indigenous peoples of the lower valley of the Indus. This is reserved as one of the insoluble problems for the future exercitation of enterprising scholars; and a like fate has happened to a question having reference to the origin of the Zaza dialect, owing, directly at least, to the sudden illness of M. Lereh, who for a long time has occupied himself with its elucidation. An inquiry into the geographical philological antiquities of the Affghaus resulted, at least provision-

ally, in the assertion that they are closely allied to the Semitic -that they are, in fact, of an ancient Semitic type, corrected by the influence of the Aryan type. Philologically, it was maintained that this language was independent of the Indian or the Persian; with contact with which it bore only the signs of accidental occurrence, and not of inherent formation.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Crocodile, Indian troopship, Captain Sharpe—the first on the roster for troop service—sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th inst., for Bombay, calling at Queenstown, where she will embark the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment, and draughts consisting of 212 men, six women, and ten children. She embarked no draughts at Portsmouth, but the following officers took passage :-

Surgeon James; Lieutenants J. B. Sharpe, C. H. Darling, A. L. Menn, G. C. Onslow, and W. Cole, R.E.; Sub-Lieutenant Cowper, 70th Foot; Sub-Lieutenants Gardner and Spankie, 2-22nd Foot; Sub-Lieutenant Robertromone, 1-21st Foot; Sub-Lieutenants Pycroft and Retallick, 1-25th Foot; Lieutenant Whitaker, 65th Foot; Paymaster Blurton, 1-2nd Foot; Captain Lambarde, 45th Foot; Veterinary Surgeon Walker, 15th Hussars; Surgeons J. Finlay, C. A. Daubeney, J. W. Thompson, and E. H. Fenn, Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith; Surgeon P. A. Hayes; and Lieutenant Deane, 1-12th Foot.

The following officers will embark at Queenstown :-

Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Major Bagnell, Brevet-Major O'Shaughnessy, Surgeon-Major Wallace, Captains Lowry, Harris, Magee, Triphook, and Brooke, Lieutenants Townshend, Sawyer, Williams, Riddell, Cave, M'Donell, and Smith, Sub-Lieutenant Perceval, Williams, Ididell, Cave, M. Donell, and Smith, Sub-Lieutenant Perceval, Lieutenant Townley, and Quartermaster Cox, all of the 1-12th Foot; Captain Pearson, 1-18th Foot; Lieutenant Young, 73rd Foot; Captain Newbolt, 54th Foot; Lieutenant Cockburn, 1-18th Foot; Lieutenant Ommanney, 1-3rd Foot; Lieutenant Knox, 62nd Foot; Lieutenant Connellan, 67th Foot; Surgeons W. A. Burgess, W. M. James, P. G. Jeeves, and W. J. Le Grand, of the Army Medical Department; Captain Armstrang 40th Bergers, etc. Lieutenant Polecter, 72rd East, and Lieutenant Connellan, 67th Policy, etc. Lieutenant, Polecter, 72rd East, and Lieutenant strong, 40th Regiment; Lieutenant Roberts, 73rd Foot; and Lieutenant Wilson, 10th Hussars.

The Crocodile left Queenstown on the 22nd inst., and is due at Bombay on the 25th of October.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO THE ARMY .- The details of the longpromised increase of pensions to the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army have been communicated to the various garrison authorities by order of the Secretary of State for War. The new Warrant establishes six classes. The first class will be entitled to a pension of 3s. per day, and will comprise master gunners, regimental and garrison, sergeant-majors, first-class military clerks, bandmasters, and others holding the highest positions allotted to non-commissioned officers. Class 2 will receive 2s. 6d. per day, and include quarter-sergeants, farrier-majors, and other chief artificers, and others of equivalent position. Class 3 is to be permitted to earn the same pension of 2s. 6d. per day as class 2, and is composed of a long list of non-commissioned officers employed as clerks, instructors, and in various other capacities connected with the training and administration of the army. Class 4, which is rated at 2s. 3d. per day pension, embraces a still longer list, enumerating, in fact, all those who have attained the rank of sergeant, and are not included in the foregoing classes, such as battery and company sergeant-majors, and quartermaster-sergeants, drum and trumpet majors, and the whole body of sergeants at large. Class 5 is to have 1s. 6d. per day, and appears to be least benefited of all ranks; but as it includes only corporals and bombardiers and others of relative position aspiring to higher promotion before leaving the service, a comparatively small portion of the army will be affected by it. Class 6 comprises the main body of the army—the gunners, drivers, privates, sappers, and all the rest of junior rank, and they will be entitled to a pension of 1s. 3d. per day, being an increase of 2d. on the old rate, equal to £3 a year per head. All these pen-2d. on the old rate, equal to £3 a year per head. All these pensions will depend as heretofore on the completion of twenty-one years' service, and include good-conduct allowances. For shorter periods of service non-commissioned officers will reckon for every year's service in the rank they hold on discharge as follows:— Class 1, 2½d.; Class 2, 2d.; Class 3, 1½d.; Class 4, 1d.; Class 5, ½d. A similar provision is made for soldiers discharged on reduction after fourteen years' service, or for disability after eighteen years.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Mr. Juland Danvers's report on the Indian Railways for 1875-76 has been issued. He states that during the year 1875 a length of 261½ miles was added to the system which was open at the beginning of the year, making the whole extent now completed 6,467½ miles. Of these, 768 are constructed with a double, and 5,729½ with a single line; 5,676 are on the 5′6″ gauge, 794 on the metre, and 27½ on a four-feet gauge. The works on the Indus Valley Ballyny have here progressing and it is expected that all Valley Railway have been progressing, and it is expected that all the wells for the large bridge over the Sutlej, between Moultan and Bahawalhur, will be fixed in their places before the end of this year. Fair progress has been made on the Northern Bengal Railway towards Darjeeling. With the exception of the South Indian Railway, the extent of the guaranteed undertakings has not been materially added to during the year. As to the future, the extension of the Rajputana lines southwards from Ajmere has been sanctioned so as to form junctions with the Indore line on the east, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Ahmedabad on the west. The opening of the Suez Canal has produced a revolution in the trade between England and India, says Mr. Danvers, and this

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line has become of infinitely more importance than when Lord Dalhousie, in 1853, described it as one of "the greatest political and commercial value, and calculated to afford the greatest amount of general advantage." It is estimated to cost Rs. 1.84.06.261, or about Rs. 61,300 per mile. The other line, 133 miles long, will be in continued to the present matre gauge railway from Khundwa to Indeed, and will pass through Neemuch. Its cost is put down at Rs. 82.48.660, or Rs. 62,000 per mile. Mr. Danvers remarks that the greater part of the travels of the Prince of Wales was performed on the railways, and they contributed to the success of the Royal progress. The visit of the Prince, he adds, has given a considerable stimulated without the success. siderable stimulus to railway travelling among the natives of India. During the twenty-five years since the railways were commenced 5,181,721 tons of goods, of the value of £34,660,460, have been shipped from this country in 8,495 ships, seventy-five of which have been wrecked on the voyage. Mr. Danvers has made a personal inspection of all the railways in India, and reports the existing lines to be in good condition. Natives are extensively employed in the railway made and are being gradually trained to manage the railway workshops, and are being gradually trained to manage the locomotive; while many of them fill the positions of stationmasters, clerks, and assistants to traffic managers, as well as accountants and guards.

## India Office.

Sept. 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. W. H. Longmore (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Sub conductor T. Jameson; Lieut. F. M. Rundall, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. J. Grey. Staff Corps; Col. W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., Engrs.; Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. C. Goldney,

Madras Estah.—Surg. major W. H. Morgan, Med. Estab.; Major J. W. Hunter, Engrs.; Col. A. B. Marsack, Staff Corps; Capt. T. E. Thorpe, Inf.; Surg. J. F. Sargeant, Med. Estab.; Capt. P. S. Marindin, Engrs.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.-Messrs. T. Walton, 7 mo. farl.; F. Wyer, 8 mo. farl.

MILITARY. MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. W. Denkin, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major J. Stewart, Art., 1 mo.; Capt. C. Skene, Inf., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. R. Barter, Staff Corps, 2 weeks; Lieut. col. J. Johnston, Inf., 2 mo.; Capt. C. Young. Inf., 6 mo.

Madras Estab .- Lient. H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps, 12 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. M. G. Cooper, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Major L. Russell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. W. Creagh, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major M. J. Mignon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. Grierson, Gr Corps, 1 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIT.

-Messrs. E. J. Moore (Uncov.), J. Low (Uncov.), C. W. W. Alexander (Uncov.), J. Bennett (Uncov.), E. Culliford (Uncov.), H. F. J. Keen, M. Chapman (Uncov.), C. Hordern (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. Perrett (Uncov.).

engal Estab.,—Lieut. G. H. Dyce, Staff Corps; Surg. major A. K. Reed, Med. Estab.; Surg. R. Power, Med. Estab.; Surg. major A. P. Holmes, Med. Estab.; Apothecary R. W. Beale, Med. Estab.; Surg. R. Reid, Med. Estab.; Surg. major J. W. Johnston, Med. Estab.; Capt. D. Adamson, Staff Corps; Major S. Browne, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. A. Hutchinson; Surg. G. Massy; Major H. Collett, Staff Corps; Capt. R. B. Lockwood, Cav.; Major R. G. Birch, Cav.; Lieut. col. A. D. Vanrenen, Staff Corps.

Capt. R. B. Lockwood, Cav.; Major R. G. Birch, Cav.; Lieut. col. A. D. Vanrenen, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. F. Skottowe, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. J. Bruce, Staff Corps; Col. H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Pritchard, Staff Corps; Surg. major A. Gamack, Med. Estab.; Surg. major J. Wilkins; Col. C. De Abdy, Cav.; Capt. W. C. Bayley, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. H. Cooke, Staff Corps; Major R. Houghton, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major R. C. Thorp; Lieut. P. Walsh; Major C. E. Fisher, Staff Corps; Col. J. Jones, R.E.

# Pirths, Marringes, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

Daly-The wife of Robert D. Daly, C.S., Singapore, of a son, stillborn, at Hounslow, Sept. 6.

at Hounslow, Sept. 6.

DAUNT—The widow of Col. Daunt, late Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Bay Lodge, Hampton, Sept. 9.

DAVIS—The wite of G. F. Davis, late 50th Queen's Own Regiment, of a son, at Axminster, Devon, Sept. 16.

Horsburgh—The widow of Capt. C. B. Horsburgh, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, of a daughter, at Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Hose.—The wife of the Ven. G. F. Hose, M.A., Archdeacon of Singapore, of a son, at Addlestone, Sept. 17.

KNIPE—The wife of Major Knipe, 86th Regt., of a daughter, at Ireland,

NEWMARCH-The wife of Lieut. col. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Herne Bay, Sept. 17.

Sichel—The wife of Ernest Sichel, of a daughter, at Oakbrook, King's road, Clapham-park, Sept. 16.

SMALLEY—The wife of Major H. Smalley, R.E., of a son, at Bayswater,

SMYLY—The wife of Col. Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Glenamoyle Lodge, Co. Derry, Sept. 13.

TROUSDELL—The wife of H. B. P. Trousdell, late 7th Hussars, of a daughter, at Maidstone, Sept. 18.

TURNBULL-Lieut. col. J. R. Turnbull, late Royal Dragoons, of a daughter,

at Torquay, Sept.

OEUX—The wife of Lieut. col. A. Des Voeux, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Brighton, Sept. 21.

#### MARRIAGES.

BATE-WHITEHILL.-Capt. H. R. Bate, 13th Prince Albert's L.I., to Elizabeth F., daughter of the late Mathew Whitehall, at Barshaw, Sept. 14. CHAMPNEYS—DALRYMPLE.—Francis H., son of the late Dean of Lichfield, to Virginia J., daughter of John W. Dalrymple, late B.C.S., at Paris,

CORDNER-WALLACE.-Clemen's K. Cordner to Frances E., widow of Capt. Newton H. Wallace, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, at St. Marys, The

Boltons, Sept. 12.

Corry—Wood.—Capt. the Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., to the Hon. Blanche
E., daughter of Viscount Halifax, at Hickleton, Yorkshire, Sept. 21.

E., Gaughter of Viscount Hadiax, at Hickieton, Torkshire, Sept. 21.

Hicks—Smith.—Edward L. Hicks, M.A., to Agnes M., daughter of Edwin T. Smith, M.A., at St. Giles, Oxford, Sept. 19.

Honart—Douglas.—George Hobart, Royal Marine L.I., son of Lieat. col. C. R. Hobart, Madras Army, to Louisa, daughter of Wm. Douglas, at Charleombe, near Bath, Sept. 12.

Magnetic Research, Edward R., Son of the late Francis Magnetic.

MACNAGHTEN—GARSTIN.—Edmund R., son of the late Francis Macnaghten, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. C. Garstin, at Ireland, Sept. 20.

MONTEFIORE—DE WILTON.—J. G. Montefiore to Eugenie, daughter of

Surg. major Gerald De Wilton, M.D., 29th Regt. Madras N.I., at Paris, Sept. 20.

Moseley -Billyard. - W. H. Moseley, late Capt. 60th Rifles, to Mary A., daughter of W. H. Billyard, at Paramatta, New South Wales,

RYAN-GOODRICHE.-William C. B. Ryan, Major, Bengal S.C., to Lilla, daughter of the late Sir Francis L. Goodriche, at Tewkesburg, Sept. 20.

TETLEY-YOUNGHUSBAND .- Henry G. Tetley to Gertrude, daughter of the

Wells-Wollaston, Henry C. Wells to Edith L., daughter of E. O. Wollaston, late Capt. Bengal Army, at Brompton, Sept. 19.
Wells-Cowen.—Arthur A. D. Wrigall, 76th Regt., to Alice I., daughter of Deputy Surg. Gen. H. L. Cowen, Principal Med. Officer, Northwen Diet, at Southeen Sept. 21. Northern Dist., at Southsea, Sept. 21.

### DEATHS.

Averst-George Ayerst, Madras Civil Service, at Lowestoft, Sept. 12, aged 33.

BEAUMONT-Elizabeth M., widow of Major gen. R. H. J. B. Beaumont, at 57, Inverness-terrace, Sept. 17.

DAUBENEY—Henrietta A., wife of Major gen. Sir H. C. B. Daubeney,

K.C.B., at Thun, Switzerland, Sept. 19, aged 61.

K.C.B., at Thun, Switzerland, Sept. 19, aged 61.

ELPHINSTONE—Christian J. Elphinstone, widow of Col. Chas. J. Elphinstone, Madras Army, Sept. 12.

FRENCH—Nathaviel B. French, son of the late St. John B. French, Major 1st European Regt., H.E.I.C.S., at Thornton Heath, Sept. 11, aged 48.

McGeachy—Sarah G., widow of the late Major Alexander McGeachy, who was killed commanding the 17th Portuguese N.I. at the storming of Badajoz, June 9, 1811, at Clifton, Sept. 16, aged 90.

Maitland—Frances L. M., daughter of Gen. Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C. S.I., and wife of Major J. H. Maitland, R.E.

Mockett—Arthur Mockett, Apoor Estate, Mysore, East Indies, Sept. 16, aged 34.

RICH—Mary, widow of the late C. J. Rich, Resident at Bagdad, at Derking, Sept. 19, aged 87.

RICKARDS—Lieut. col. J. W. Rickards, late 21st Madras N.I., by an accident, at Lynmouth, North Devon, Sept. 8, aged 70.

ROPER—Charles Roper, Major on Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, and late 42nd Madras N.I., at Isola-villa, Ventnor, Aug. 13, in his 63rd vent. year.

STEWART. -Col. A. Stewart, late Madras Artillery, Inspector gen. of Ord-

nance, Madras, at Brentwood, Essex, Sept. 22, aged 51.

Tucker—Mariaune, widow of the late Stephen Tucker, and daughter of the late Robert Clerk, H.E.I.C.S., at Welling, Kent, Sept. 17, aged 83.

WALLICH—Sophia, widow of the late N. Wallich, M.D., F.R.S., at Surbi-

ton, Sept. 20. Wilson-Charles Wilson, Ceylon Civil Service, at Nelson, New Zealand, July 3, aged 55.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15. Pudsey Dawson, Rangoon.—16. Str. Strathleven, Bombay: Europa, Rangoon.—17. Str. Macedonia, Bombay.—18. Str. Queen Margaret, Calcula; Foreigner, Rangoon; Fil Amiei, Rangoon; Kit Carson, Maulmain: Perssis, Rangoon; Prince Patrick, Rangoon; County of Stirling, Akyab.—19. Eurynome, Rangoon; Persian, Bombay.—20. Cedric the Saxon, Calcuta; str. Mesopotamia, Bus.

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sorah; Reno, Rangoon; Boreal, Manila; Edwin Fox, Calcutta; Lauderdale, Bombay; Ellen Bates, Bombay; Zingara, Rangoon; Alardus, Rangoon; Charles Dickens, Moulmein; Amico Doge, Rangoon; Italia, Matila; Luigi Raffo, Akyab; Albion, Akyab; William and Anna, Akyab; Luce, Rangoon; Argo, Rangoon; Bara, Rangoon: Emma, Rangoon; America P., Rangoon; Maria, Bassein; Clan Alpine, Tuticorin; Huddersfield, Kurrachee: Belpore, Calcutta; Pride of Wales, Bimlipatam; Prosperita, Rangoon—21. Helen Scott, Bombay; Sierra Morena, Bombay. 22. Str. Mirzapore, with East India mail; Giovanni, Akyab; Monard, Akyab; Trevanion, Singapore; Childers, Rangoon; Philosopher, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Macedonia, Sept. 17.—From Boynay.—For Liverpool.—Mr. R. B. Worthington, Mrs. Worthington and family, Mrs. Marson, and Mr. Mowbray. From Ginealtre.—Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. G. Raukin, Mr. P. Raukin, Mr. H. Waiker, and Mr. H. Todd.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13. Khimjee Oodowjee, Madras; Scotia, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Thibet, Bombay; Circassian, Borrbay; Maha Buleshwa, Bombay; Venus, Port Said.—16. Berlin, Rangoon; C. Boschetto, G.lle: str. City of Poonah, Calcutta: Perseverance, Calcutta; Marmion, Calcutta; Ardgowan, Calcutta.—16. North Riding, Calcutta; Str. Duke of Argyll, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Spriit of the South, Kurrachee; Ganges, Calcutta: Lillian Morris, Rangoon.—18. Northbrook, Madras; Sumatra, Bombay; Hereford, Bombay.—19. Str. Bengal, Calcutta,—20. Duxford, Hangoon.—21. Str. Poonah, Calcutta; Str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; Ben Rhydding, Calcutta; Rajmahal, Calcutta; Vesta, Gaile.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Argyll, Sept. 16.—From London.—For Colombo.—Mrs. A. Auchmuty and three children, Mr. C. T. Griffin, Mr. W. Burton, Mrs. Burton and three children, Miss M. Willis, Miss Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, and Mr. W. Jenkins. For Maddas.—Mr. Bell and child, and Dr. and Mrs. Ogg and two children. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. F. Morrison, Mr. C. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. G. M. Jackson, Mr. J. Braine, Mr. F. Taylor, and Mr. J. Sissmore.

W. Jenkins. For Madras.—Mr. Bell and child, and Dr. and Mrs. Ogg and two children. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. F. Morrison, Mr. C. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. G. M. Jackson, Mr. J. Braine, Mr. F. Taylor, and Mr. J. Sissmore.

Per str. Almora, Sept. 22.—For Alexandria.—Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Vivian. For Colombo.—Miss Imray, Mr. J. Erberson, Mr. Wm. Coults, Mr. Hope, Mr. Danston, Mr. Pardon, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Penny. For McDras.—Mrs. Leslie, Col. and Mrs. Smart, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Priestley, Rev. —. Wynch, Mr. Smart, Mr. Lawder, Mrs. Corbett and two children. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Grey, Miss Ritchie, Mr. F. M. Webb, Mr. Ritchie, Major and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Fraill, Miss M. Fraill, Miss K. Fraill, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Theabald, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Curram and two children, Mrs. Co., two sons, and daughter.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Sept. 21.—From Soutramprox.—For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. A. C. Pott, Mr. J. Young, Col. M. Boyd, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Wather, Mr. R. Trevihick, Mrs. Inglis and child, Mrs. Holdway, Lieat. H. J. Cumming, Mr. W. Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. Helm. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. O'B Sanders, Mr. Newe men, Mr. und Mrs. A. Wace, Mrs. Bruce and child, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Sm. th and child, Mrs. P. O. Kincaly, Mr. Goodricke, Mr. A. W. Murdock, Mr. W. Cam bell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery, Mr. E. Shepherd, Mr. Letherage, Mr. T. Owen, Mr. P. C. Beverley, Miss Haucetton, Miss Don, Mss Leigh, Mrs. Seymour, Miss A. Santon, three Misses Potter, Mr. Ionides. For Madras.—Two Misses Adams, Major W. Chisholm, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Mackly. For Crylox.—Mr. A. J. Parker. For Singaroise, Mr. A. S. Wison. For Yokonam.—Mr. F. H. Trevithick. For Sanna-Capt.—Mr. A. S. Wison. For Poten, Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Hohoyd, Miss Patrick, Deputy Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Gilborne. For Adex.—Mr. B. Hoper, Mr. R. Holdinghly, Mr. G. Lelincourt. For Malta.

Messrs. G. D. Blake, E. H. Eddis, Dr. Thorp. For Hong Kong.—Rev. and Mrs. Stewart. For Alexandra.—Mr. R. Shares.

PASSENGE IS ENGAGED.

Per str. Agra, Sept. 30.—For Algers.—Mr. Darbin, Mr. B. Morgan, Miss Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, and Miss B. Morgan. For Kerrechee.—Mr. R. Ogilvie, Miss Nash, Mrs. Nash and child, and Miss Evitt and four children.

Per str. Orion, Oct. 6.—From Livizpool.—For Calcutra.—Mr. A. Lawrie, Capt. Lowis, R.A., Mrs. Lowis and infant, Miss E. Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reed, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Selby and infant, Mrs. Long and child, Mr. H. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. J. Reid, Dr. R. Power, Dr. J. Reid, Major S. Browne, Misses E. F. and S. L. Mulvany, Mr. T. Dorgett, Miss Bryans, Miss Eyre, Messrs, R. D. and A. F. Nuthall, Miss White, Miss Featherston, Miss Clay, Miss Phillott, Mr. J. Hay, jun., Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gray, and Mr. E. Muspratt.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Miss Traver, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and children, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and party, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Figan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, two Misses O'Brien, Mrs. Burreil, Mr. Murray, Miss Collett, Masters Collett, Mrs. McLaughim and child, Mr. and Mrs. Glabraith, Mrs. Cambell, Mrs. Bremann, Major Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath and children. Dr. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss E. Bonney, Mrs. Nares, and Miss F. Biollettie.

Per str. Chyclassa, Oct. 21.—For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Nargle, Miss Bola Case, Mrs. and three Misses Wilson, Mrs. Sherman and infant, and Master Sherman. For Colowro,—Mr. and Mrs. Carver.—For Calcutra.—Miss Hamingan, Miss Leege, Miss Bevin, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. S. South, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Rss and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mr. H. Beatson, Mrs. Miss Doran, Miss A. Doran, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Rss and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mr. H. Beatson, Mr. M. Munzies, Rev. and Mrs. Williams and infant, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. A. Per str. Tinactria, Oct. 24.—For Romay.—Mrs. A. F. Cumberleege, two Misses Anderson, Mis. Baker and child

ooper.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Frank Carvill, from Rangoon, Aug. 19, 16 N., 23 W.
M. E. Cox, from Bimhipatam, Aug. 10, 35 S., 25 E.
G. H. Warren, from Calcutta, Aug. 10, 35 S., 25 E.
Queen of the West, from Tuicronn, Aug. 8, 31 S., 25 E.
Oncida, for Manila, Aug. 2, 7 N., 20 W.
Mysor, from Calcutta, Jure 30, 2 S., 93 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Coimbatore, from Calcutta, caught fire while lying in the Victoria Docks, on Sept. 14; 900 bales of jute are badly damaged.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. J. G. Walker and child, Mrs. Cuthill, Mr. A. Tidy, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. W. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Barnard and son, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mr. Mackillizan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. and Miss J. Harding-Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Macleen, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Ffinch and child, Miss Holman, Miss J. Randall, Mrs. Schafter and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. Bowen, two Misses Bowen, Master Bowen, Surg. major Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Laughorne, Mr. E. Pinchey, Dr. J. T. Welsh, Mrs. and Miss Fryer, Miss Macrae, Mrs. Waller, Col. and Mrs. Maclean and two daughters, Mrs. A. P. Browne, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. Graves and brother, Mr. L. Sparks, Messrs. Mitchell, E. W. Yowell, H. J. Oddie, R. Sievewright, H. P. Goode, C. H. Holme, C. N. Clifton, W. Le Quesne, J. Scobie, R. Harrison, and J. Holland, Miss Norton, Capt. Lovell and Son, Mr. P. Robinson, Surg. major R. C. Thorp, Mr. W. H. Heath, Mr. R. L. Campbell, Mrs. G. G. Parker, Capt. Walshe, Dr. T. Murray, Miss Bramhall, Capt. J. Wyllie, and Mr. M. H. Wilkinson.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. A. Miller, Col. J. Williams, Lieut. J. Grant, Mr. E. H. Baddock, Capt. Sheppard, Capt. D. C. Pedder, Mr. A. Herecton, Capt. and Mrs. T. Dawes, Lieut. col. Dunsterville, Mr. J. Burke, Surg. W. R. Gordon, Col. Gordon, and Capt. Conolly.

Benndist to Bombay.—Mr. N. Theobild, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Major Brownlow, Capt. Montmorency, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. Shekketon, General Wright, Mr. Carrett, Mr. Keel, and Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Mr. Shekketon, General Wright, Mr. Carrett, Mr. Keel, and Mr. C. A. Hantlemann.

Bandist to Alexandra.—Dr. and Mrs. Wilsht.

Southampton to Gidlata—P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bland and a lady, Mr. Peacock, Miss Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. R. Elkan, Mr. and Mr

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Rowland, Miss Bullar, Mrs. Hessey, Mrs. Sudivan, Mr. B. Anderson, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. G. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. John, Mrs. Wingato and friend, Miss Williams, Mr. Spring, and Mr. and Mrs. Mills.

Brinnist to Bombay.—Mr. J. Stunock, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs, J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Mr. Camon, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. McDonuell, Mr. R. T. Wingate, Mr. H. Collett, and Major Tucker.

Forbos, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. R. T. Wingate, Mr. H. Collett, and Major Tucker.

Venter to Bombay.—Mr. Stobart, Mr. Chapman, Mr. E. Buttrun, Mrs. Colonel Cochrane, Mr. Prestige, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidio, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Paien, Col. O'Counell and Hree Misses O'Connell, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. D. Macfie, Mr. and Miss Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Raisbotham, Dr. Keegan, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, P. Eardinann, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Miss A. Mackenzie, Capt. J. Grierson, Mr. Rawlins, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. J. B. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, and Miss Beaumont.

lins, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. J. B. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, and Miss Beaumont.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Kein, Mrs. And Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. towe, Capit and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, Mr. A. N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, Mr. H. Rodwell, Col. R. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. White, Dr. G. W. Thomson, Miss Heckle, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Charles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leatty, Mr. G. C. Hummond, and Mr. Clark.

Vinick to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stamford, Mrs. Pellew and child, and Miss Anderson.

Bithnist to Calcutta.—Rev. W. R. Blackett.

Southampton to Colomio.—Mr. Hurst.

Southampton to Florg Kong.—Sub lieut. Greet, and Lieut. Napier.

Southampton to Suez.—Mr. Redman.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. E. Kinch, Mrs. Griffin and two children, and Mr. Asjinall.

Mr. Aspinall. SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.-Mrs. Gordon and child, Mr. E. T. Drake, and Mr.

Brodie.
VENIER to MADRAS.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Whiren and child, Lord Napier of
Magdala and A.D.C., and Major Kidd.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.
SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Palgrave.
BRINDIST to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Boosie and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Leonard, and Col. Boldero.
SOUTHAMPTON to COLOMBO.—Mr. Rathborne, Mr. Karsiake, and Mr. C. Fyfe.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Leonard, and Col. Boldero.

Southampton to Colombo.—Mr. Rathborne, Mr. Karsiake, and Mr. C. Fyfe.

October 12.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Colquhom, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willenck, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Machanaghen, the Thakur of Lindi, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Barne, Miss Cateraft, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Malcolinson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Rustonjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Fergus on and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Barshawe, Major and Mrs. Boms, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Mose trdi, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan, Miss Cox, Mess s. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan, Mrs. Cox, Mess s. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Messrs. S. and C. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rivary, Mr. Tosack, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, Miss Furkind, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Dalziel, Mrs. Veitch, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Messrs, G. A. Barnett, A. Sultivan, F. W. Dod, R. W. Roberts, J. D. M. Burton, W. H. Cole, E. Leyeester, H. E. Haddon, E. and C. Baker, A. T. Mullaly, E. H. Clementson, W. C. Lewes, and T. Smith, Mrs. G. F. Hill, Mr. A. Caldecott, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Walton, Mr. Rohde, and Mr. and Mrs. McCausland.

Bandst to Bombay.—Mr. Studd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Darand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. Melver, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duea, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. McNerson, Mr. P. Elliott, Mr. Eisenlohe, Mr. W. H. McKewan, Mrs. Coyne, and Mrs. Greenhill, Miss Greenhill, Mr. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Gibes, Capt. A. Murray, Mr. Cowan, Mr. C. W. Alexander, Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Anderew.

Southampton to Gibbaltara.—Col. Jostyn, Mr. Laffan and caild, Mrs. P. Glyn, Hon, M. Curzon, Mr. Chester, Mr. Barto

Cotober 19.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grunwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Miss McCullum, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and Mrs. Booth.

Vexues to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. Cooper, Mr. E. Chiford, and Mrs. Mrs., and Miss Greenhill.

Brindist to Calcutta.—Mrs. Fulford.



SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Cannon, ir, and Mrs. Amesbury, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss Thacker, Mr. Voilland, Mr. Laffan,

SOUTHAMPTON to BOWBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss Thacker, Mr. Volland, Mr. Laffan, and Mrs. and Mrs. Perryston.

Beindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Cen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. Hanuden, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Arbuthnot. Miss Ogilvie, Miss Gillilan, Capt. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Studd, and Col. McAndrew.

Venice to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, Sir W. G. Cumming, and Mr. Dallas.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. C. W. Imrie.

Southampton to Maddas.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.

Brindist to Madras.—Ars. Awdrey and infant, and Mrs. G. G. Arbuthnot.

Venice to Madras.—Capt. Bradshaw.

Venice to Adra.—Viscount Coke, and Mr. C. Arkwright.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.

Southampton to Ceplon.—Mr. J. G. Port, and Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth.

Southampton to Symogai.—Mrs. Wadman and daugiter.

Venice to Alexandria.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce, Col. Knox, and Mr. J. Baird.

Southampton to Malta.—Miss Lloyd.

October 26.

VENICE OF ALEXAYDEIA.—RIGH. W. B. and Mrs. Boyce, Col. Knox, and Mr. J. Baird. Southampton to Malta.—Miss Lloyd.

October 26.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major Baindridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Hendley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Krs. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Hondley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Kr. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Startholomey, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Hondley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Stowart, Mrs. Maher, Mrs. Chapta, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. B

NOVEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Sutherland Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deacon, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mrs. Woodward and two children, and Major C. E. Fisher.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. McQuhae, and Mr. C. Faulder.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Drown, Sat. Modern.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. C. Hughesdon, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Surg. major and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thoyts, Sir J. and Lady Struchey, and Mr. Staune.

Marshilles to Bombay.—Mr. Molitus.

Southampton to Maddas.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr. B. H. North, Mrs. Power, Miss Nicholas, and Mrs. and Miss Caldwell.

Vanice to Maddas.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow.

Southampton to Galle.—Mr. Delmege, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Miss Twynam.

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Beindisi to Alexandria.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and liss Attwood.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAE.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

November 9.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

November 9.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mrs. Knox. Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Mine, Mr. Vathon, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, and Miss Banister. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tierney, Major Dowden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children.

Beindist ob Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter and child.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Capt. Sackville.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr. Greenfield and party.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch ill be:-

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 28.
VIA BEINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 29.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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Via Brindisi, under † oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional † oz., 8d. Via Southampton, under † oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional † oz., 6d.

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Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

# 02., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 40z., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Fis Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 40z., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

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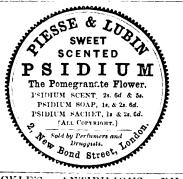
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AND

### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,249.] LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 8; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, September 6; Calcutta, September 5.

Heavy floods, owing to a burst of unusually heavy rains, are reported from Western and Central India. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway has been a special sufferer. The large bridge over the Narbada at Broach has had thirty arches washed away, and fears were for a time entertained at Surat for the safety of the bridge over the Tapti. Three of the servants of the company were on the Narbada bridge when several of the piers fell, and one, the Parsi bridge-inspector, was drowned. On September 7, however, the Tapti fell two feet, and the bridge was reported safe. The river Mahi beyond Baroda had risen thirty-eight feet high. On Tuesday, the 5th, news arrived in Bombay that the Narbada at Indor had risen twenty-five feet in one day, and engineers then began to fear for the safety of the Narbada Bridge; in fact, one gentleman said the bridge would be washed away that evening, and subsequent events nearly verified his calculation. According to latest mail news the waters were subsiding, and the traffic was being renewed.

THE following appears to be a corrected statement of the troops told off for the great gathering at Delhi in honour of the newly made yet long since recognised Empress of India:—

Horse Artillery.—A, C, and F Batteries F Brigade; Field Artillery.—D.8th, F.8th, G.11th, A-19th, and 7-21st Brigade; Hussars—10th, 11th, and 15th; Foot—1.6th, 39th, 59th, 2-60th, 63rd, and 92nd; 4th Bengal Cavalry, the Guides, 10th Bengal Lancers, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Madras Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, four companies Sappers and Miners, 9th and 12th Native Infantry, 2nd and 3rd Gorkhas, Guide, Infantry, 23rd Pioneers, 28th Punjab Infantry, 39th and 40th Bengal N.I., 11th and 28th Madras N.I., and two Regiments Bombay Infantry. In all, 16,000 men and 48 guns, in two divisions of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, with three Brigades in each division, will be encamped round Delhi. It is said that Brigadier General Phayre, C.B., from Nasirabad, and Brigadier General Hume, C.B., from Jabalpur, will hold brigade commands. This appears to be the first time that

troops from all three Presidencies have been assembled together in Upper India, though during the mutiny campaign corps from two Presidencies, either Madras and Bengal, or Bombay and Bengal, were sometimes brigaded together.

It appears that the arrangements for the grand gathering at Delhi in January next are to be entrusted to a committee appointed by the Government of India, and presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davies, of the Quartermaster General's Department. The committee will set to work on the 15th October, will maintain demi-official relations with the Punjab Government, and in order to save time will communicate direct with the Indian Foreign-office on all matters pertaining to their work.

We note with regret, but without the least surprise, that the Delhi gathering is not regarded with favour by the Native Princes in many parts of India. They were put to heavy expense by the Darbars last year in honour of the Prince of Wales, and some of them entertained his Royal Highness as well as Lord Northbrook at their own Courts. They are now again called upon to proceed with a large State recinue to another State Darbar, and we understand that they will not even have a choice left them in this matter.

In forwarding to the Government of India the remonstrance of the High Court of Allahabad against the recent minute on the Fuller case, Sir G. Couper, acting Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, abstained from discussing the constitutional and legal questions in debate. But he is said to have strongly supported the Court's entreaty for a review of his Excellency's judgment respecting Mr. Leeds. The Lieutenant-Governor recorded his belief that the Court's good opinion of that officer's character and qualifications was shared by the local Government, and he expressed a strong hope that the Viceroy in Council would see fit to reconsider the special orders passed on Mr. Leeds, and relieve him from the severe disqualification for professional advancement under which he is at present labouring. We hope his Lordship will grant so reasonable a prayer.

In a letter from Srinagar it is stated that a French gentleman, M. Hermance, has just arrived at Srinagar under engagement to the Maharajah for five years, to cultivate grapes and make wine, to cultivate apples and make cider, to cultivate beet root and make sugar, and to improve and extend the higher forms of cultivation generally. Truly, Kashmir is making progress. The same informant has heard of a steam plough being actually at work somewhere up in the Islamabad direction.

THE Trigonometrical branch of the Survey Department is to be abolished; this measure is taken in order to check the somewhat extravagant and wasteful tendencies of the Survey Department which attracted Lord Northbrook's attention before he left.

WE are assured by the *Pioneer* that the Government of India will positively spend next summer at Simla. So much is settled, whatever hill station it may favour ultimately.

Indian Civilians appear to be taking a shrewd revenge for the annoyances caused them by the present rates of exchange. We learn that some of them are sending home small consign-

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ments of wheat, Delhi jewellery, or any other article that is likely to give them the chance of recovering some portion of the 25 per cent. loss involved in changing rupees into pounds sterling. This is a practice which the rules of the Service are not supposed to encourage, but necessity "non habet leges," and the lot of our countrymen in India is by no means enviable just now.

OWING to the abolition of the Allahabad Circle of Garrison Instruction, officers from the Allahabad Division are ordered in future to attend at Agra, as the centre of instruction. Those from the Eastern Frontier districts will join the Lucknow Circle. Now that all young officers go to Sandhurst before getting their full commission, they will not, as the Pioneer points out, require to be put through the garrison course in India, and therefore the raison d'etre for the Garrison Instruction Department will in some measure cease to exist. Of course, adds our contemporary, "we shall still want garrison instructors for the officers of the army generally, but it is probable that the next few years will see a very large reduction in the Instructional Department, which now costs India about £30,000 a year. The first step was evidently the reduction of the Allahabad Circle."

WE learn that military classes are to be formed to qualify officers as superintendents and non-commissioned officers as instructors in gymnastics and fencing at Ambala. A class of six officers will assemble on the 15th October. Classes of seven and ten non-commissioned officers will be formed simultaneously at Ambala and Lucknow.

THE Indian papers declare that the Assistant Magistrate of Dhera Dhun has disappeared from that station, leaving debts to the extent of Rs. 40,000 behind him. He is also said to have raised money on bills on fictitious persons in London. He joined the Civil Service only in November last year. Says the Pioneer—"We shall certainly be very much astonished if a name already looked upon at home as that of a brilliant and most promising critic has been so disastrously discredited as some accounts represent it to be."

THE worship of gold, in a metaphorical sense, is a religion which has never lacked votaries from the time when that precious metal was first turned to practical uses. But some of our readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that the god of so widespread an idolatry is literally worshipped, in the shape of golden coins, by a large number of civilised Hindus. A correspondent at any rate of an Indian paper calls attention to the fact that the gold and silver coins of Akbar, the greatest Moghal Emperor of Delhi, are the objects of such extreme devotion that a wealthy banker of Sabathu has a square gold coin of his day which he worships daily, and says that his father did the same before him. In worshipping it he put upon it chan-dam and flowers, and afterwards bathed it, as he did the image of Shiva. There are, it is stated, probably one hundred or more banyahs in Kangra city, who worship daily a silver or gold coin of Akbar. It must be said however that this is the highest and most spiritual form which such a worship could assume. It is not the gold, but the memory of the great name inscribed upon it to which these enthusiasts pay their homage. The reverence in which Akbar's memory is still held in India is further shown by the thousands of Hindu devotees who annually visit the tomb of the great emperor in the mausoleum of Sikandra, on the high road to Mattra from Agra. They ascend to the topmost terrace, walk round the sarcophagus, bending the knee at the four cardinal points, make a salaam to it, and, on departing, never fail to give a few pice for the use of the appointed guardians of the place, who assert that the donations are to be counted not by thousands, but by lakhs, in the course of the year. In fact, but for the changes wrought by the British conquest of India Akbar had a fair chance of being in due time regarded as another Avatar, and added to the long list of Hindu

It appears that the minds of the people about Dinapur, Patna, and the neighbourhood have lately been seized with the belief that the British soldiers have orders to decapitate any native abroad after sunset, or found in secluded places. The heads are deposited in the Masonic Lodges, and thence distributed over foreign countries, and by their means the Sarkar is accounted able to gain intelligence of all political intrigues.

So implicitly is all this nonsense believed that no native servant will stir abroad after dark, and even "respectable men of business" are said to accept the general delusion. This belief is said to represent a well-known ancient superstition, and there have been times when such terrors on the part of the people were not quite so imaginary as they are now. But the fact that even now they are ready to believe such things of us is very significant. It is said too that equally wild rumours have found credence even in Calcutta, and that quite recently.

IT would seem from a letter in the Pall Mall Gazette that. after all the improvements lately made in the drainage and water-supply of Calcutta, the sanitary state of that city betrays symptoms of a relapse in certain directions. During the last four years, for instance, the death-rate from cholera has been steadily rising again. The yearly average of deaths from that disease for the six years before the introduction of a regular supply of wholesome water amounted to 4,325, ranging from 2,270 in 1867 to 6,826 in 1866. In 1870, however, 806 hydrants, placed at intervals of 300 yards, provided an abundant supply of filtered water, equal in purity to the best London water. The death-rate from cholera at once fell to 1,563, and in the following year to 800, from which point, however, there has been a gradual and steady rise. Thus there were 1,142 fatal cases in 1872, 1,155 in 1873, 1,829 in 1874, and 1,726 in 1875; while for the first six months of the current year 1,222 deaths have been registered. The beginning of this backward movement curiously synchronises with the diminution of the water supply in 1872, when the flow was greatly checked from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., and entirely suspended from 6 P.M. to 5 A.M. When the natives found that they could no longer depend upon the hydrants, they at once returned "for personal and other ablutions to the filthy stagnant pools of sewage called tanks." In many instances they drew their drinking water also from the same foul source, and it is notorious that milk-sellers repair to the nearest pond for the means of adulteration. No fewer than 795 of these hideous water-holes have lately been measured in the native quarters, and have been found to occupy a surface of 146 acres, the contents of which are pronounced by the official analyst to be fouler than ordinary sewage. "This fluid," we are told, "appears to commend itself to the native palate, for they not only bathe in it, but repeatedly rinse their mouths with it. The filling-in of these tanks has at length been undertaken by Sir Stuart Hogg's peremptory orders, grounded upon the urgent representations of Dr. Arthur Payne, the health officer of Calcutta. One great difficulty, however, is in obtaining rubbish, and, in the absence of better materials, the street sweepings are used, in dry weather, to form the lowest stratum, earth from a neighbouring canal being deposited upon the surface to the depth of several inches. Experience has shown that in this climate no injurious consequences arise from the use of street sweepings, even when supplemented with stable refuse. The Mayo Hospital stands upon a site thus rescued from the river side, and not the slightest inconvenience has yet been noticed by the medical men attached to that model institution. The necessity of adopting immediate and vigorous measures is strenuously insisted upon in Dr. Payne's report for April, May, and June. Curiously enough, in Calcutta, as in London, sanitary reformers have hitherto been baffled by vested rights, indeterminate responsibilities, and the restricted powers of the corporation; but Dr. Payne rightly protests against such considerations being allowed to stand in the way of the purification of the capital of British India."

WE are happy to learn from the Bombay papers that the long expected rain has come at last in Khandesh. The inhabitants of that district have had an abundant rainfall, and the alarm which was spreading all over the country has partially subsided. Prices have fallen even more rapidly than they rose; and the saukars, the great capitalists of the districts, no longer withhold their customary help. At the same time, says the Bombay Gazette—"the district has only narrowly escaped, if it has escaped, a serious calamity. A few days more, and rain would have been too late! As it is, it is too much to expect that the distress amongst the labouring classes, which was noticed so prominently in the last weather report, will at once subside, or that the season will, on the whole, be anything but a very unfavourable one. These continual failures of crops, combined with the well-known indebtedness of the cultivating

classes, cannot but give occasion for considerable anxiety, when it is remembered that it is from the tillers of the soil that most of the revenue of this Presidency is drawn."

ACCORDING to the Indian Statesman the quality of Indian wheat is nearly all that could be desired. It is the admixture with lak mussur, and similar pulses, which are hard to separate from the corn, and which give the flour a bad colour, that materially reduces its value. English millers, it is said, "are rapidly learning to appreciate the value of Indian corn, and the advantages to be derived from mixing it with home-grown wheat, especially after a wet harvest. The extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb the excess of moisture in the English wheat, and produces a finer flour than that of pure home wheat. It is the admixture of other grains with Indian wheat that tells against its price, while the remedy is not clear. Pure wheat is called by the natives on the other side of India chodena piecie, but very little of it ever finds its way to the Bombay market. The wheat chiefly exported from Bombay is known in the bazaar as mundie pissie, and is largely mixed with wild dhall and grain. Pure white pissie, unmixed with hard red wheat, is what is desired; but then it is more profitable to the cultivator to mix his sowing, and the remedy is not therefosts appurents."

The Gourt-martial on Major Playfair, late Superintendent of the Hazaribash Penitentiary, has honourably acquitted him of the trivial and groundless charges brought against him by Mr. H. S. Beadon. It appears that in 1874 the latter gentleman, as official visitor, made a few short entries in the Visitors Book of the Jail. One of these entries bore a heavy blot, which Captain Playfair told the jailor to erase. A few months afterwards Mr. Beadon, whose official connection with the jail had ceased, happened to be staying with Colonel Boddam, the new Deputy Commissioner, when the book was sent in for inspection. Turning to his old notes he discovered that in one page some written, and that some other pages were altogether missing. Thereupon without further inquiry he wrote off the following letter:—

SIR,—I was thunderstruck to-day on opening the Penitentiary jail visitors' book to find that you have cut out four pages, and have scratched out from page 163 certain marginal words which I wrote in comment on your remarks on that page.

My first impulse was to report the matter to the Inspector-General, that you might be turned out of your appointment; but after giving the matter-the most anxious consideration, I am unwilling to press the matter, in your reserve to the book the pages you have cut out, and if you transmit through me copy of those remarks, which I made on the eliminated pages, that it may be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails. You must at the same time re-write the words which you have erased by penknife. Unless you do all this within twelve hours after the receipt of this letter, my report of the whole circumstances will leave by the evening's post for the Inspector-General.

I need scarcely point out that such an action as that you have committed is likely to cause you greater loss than the forfeiture of your appointment.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

HENRY BEADON.

The fact was, that after the erasure of the blot the words bemeath it had not been quite accurately rewritten, while the missing pages, being loose at the time, had, by Captain Playfair's order, been kept back for safety's sake. Captain Playfair -as he then was-being ill with fever, wrote back a short explanation with a request for a few minutes' interview to clear up matters. Mr. Beadon in reply declined the interview, declaring that "unless, before post time this evening, I receive copy of the remarks I made on the abstracted pages, together with the visitors' book, with all my abstracted and erased renearks reinserted as before, I shall immediately hand the matter up officially to the Inspector-General." Any explanations "consistent with truth," which Captain Playfair might offer, Mr. Beadon would forward to the Inspector-General, with such remarks thereon as he himself might choose to append. "Had I been in office"—he added—"at the time I discovered what you have done, I should have reported the case officially to Governments: Even now I feel it to be my duty to point out to you that you ought to consider fully whether you are constitutionally and otherwise fitted to retain charge of the Hazaribagh Jaila." Mr. Beadon carried out his threat by reporting Capt. Playfair for "falsifying the records of the jail," and actually procured his dismissal by Sir Richard Temple from the pestito-which he had been preferred by Sir G. Campbell. Capt. Playfair naturally demanded a court-martial, in order to chase his achievements. as his character from such a slun. The request was refused;

he was ordered to rejoin his regiment. Sir George Campbell, however, laid the matter before the Secretary of State for India, and a despatch was shortly afterwards received, insisting that Capt. Playfair should have the court-martial he demanded. The court-martial has taken place, and Major Playfair has beenfully and honourably acquitted. Mr. Beadon has also had to-apologise for his insolent and insulting letters, and, if it botrue that Sir R. Temple has been reprimanded, he has probably got no more than he deserved. Will anything be done to compensate Major Playfair for the loss of Rs. 900 or so a month, during a year and a half?

A SHANGHAI telegram of September 14 informs us that agreement has been come to with respect to the Yunnan outrage. The precise terms of reparation are unknown. But they include compensation to Mr. Margary's family; the conditions of official intercourse accepted last autumn are to be fulfilled; the commercial grievances have been rectified; the judicial system is to be improved where foreigners are concerned; Ichang and three other ports are opened. The Convention was signed on the 12th, after which Sir Thomas Wade returned to Pekin.

THE recent death of Lieut. Colonel C. J. Mead, of the Bombay Staff Corps, at the early age of forty-four, has de-prived the Indian Public Works Department of one of its most promising members. After passing through Addiscomber in 1850, the deceased officer joined the Bengal Artillery at Dum Dum in 1851, and on the breaking out of the Burmese-War was ordered, in 1852, to Akyab and Kyook Phyoo. Here, at only twenty years of age, he was selected to survey and report on the Aeng Pass, by which it was hoped to send troops from Bengal to Burmah; and at twenty-one he was intrusted with the making of the road still known as "Mead's Road." For his services he was twice publicly thanked by Lord Dalhousic. A hard life in the jungle at this time brought onfever, and at the conclusion of his labours he was compelled to return to England on sick leave. After a short rest he adopted the unusual course of entering an engineering establishment, where he made himself practically acquainted withdetails of various kinds of constructive work, an acquaintance which afterwards enabled him to show native workmen how "riveting up" and such like work should be done. At the end of 1858 Colonel Mead was again in India, where he found a new opening in the Public Works Department, first at Patna, then at Shergatty and Nagpur, and was mainly instrumental in constructing the "Nizam's Railway" at Haidarabad, and furthering the objects of the Berar Exhibition as regards the machinery department. During the last four years of his life: he surveyed, laid out, and arranged, as chief executive engineer, for the construction of the Agra and Gwalior State Railway, which included among other works the great viaduct of fourteen spans of 200 feet each, on piers about 115 feet high, to cross the river Chambal. The plans and estimates for these works have already been accepted by Government and the contract taken. He left Agra the beginning of July last on three months' privilege leave, and is supposed on the night-crossing between Calais and Dover to have caught the cold which led to his illness and unexpected death. He was gazetted Lieutenant Colonel but a day or two before he died, and he leaves a widow and seven children behind him.

It would have been a strange thing if the movement in this country against Turkish outrages in Bulgaria had not provoked a counter display of feeling in some parts of the Green Island. At Dublin the other day Alderman M'Swiney loudly declared that the English

had as little regard for the sufferings of the Bulgarians in the East as they had evinced for the sufferings of the Irish in the West; for the sufferings of the Irish when the Bashi-Bazouks of English rule were murdering men, women, and children in '98; for the sufferings of the Indians during themutiny war, when Sepoys were blown to pieces from the camon's mouthly or for the sufferings of outraged mankind in Janaica and China; and were they now going to lend themselves to such a project for such an end? The Turkish atrocities were vile and villainous, but there was yet a lower depth, and if they lent themselves to this they would find the bottomless-pit of Russian rule. The Turkish atrocities! What were they compared to the horrible pitch caps of the Rebellion of '98 or to the triangles than erected at every cross-road for the execution of untried persons. Why, if the people of Ireland were to-morrow misled by the Fenians into a resister of the Scotch and English soldiers, the foreign Bashi-Bazouks who new garrisoned this country, would burn and destroy men, women, and children, as the Turkis were now doing. The deeds of that selfsame soldiers.

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under Governor Eyre in Jamaica, and under officers in India, Australia, and China, presented just such—nay, a far worse—stained record of crime; but in these bygone days they had no special correspondents to report the hideous brutalities.

The Alderman's reading of history is not quite so accurate as The outrages of '98 may at least be divided beit might be. tween the rebels and their opponents, if the former did not clearly bear off the palm for cruelty. At the worst they were less ingenious and cold-blooded than those inflicted on the Bulgarians by men of a race notorious in all time for cold-blooded As to the Indian Mutiny, it is enough to reply that Sepoy mutineers blown from guns died more quickly than if they had been hanged, and that our countrymen fighting for their lives at Delhi never knowingly lifted a hand against unarmed women and children, hardly ever against unarmed men. Some cruel things may have been done in Jamaica, but nothing that could be compared with the Turkish atrocities admitted even by Mr. Baring.

### Odds and Ends.

THE customs collections in Burma for the first quarter of this year were Rs. 13,14,612 as compared with Rs. 17,62,271 during the same

period of last year.

THERE has been dreadful mortality from cholera in the Nepal

Terai this season.

MR. T. E. COXHEAD acts as Magistrate of Tippera during the absence of Mr. N. S. Alexander, and Mr. J. F. Bradbury acts as Political Agent in Hill Tippera for Mr. Coxhead.

THE Government has called for suggestions for a better means of

communication between guards and passengers in railway trains.

Mr. E. Grey acts as Judge of Patna for Mr. McDonell, who has been temporarily re-appointed to act as Judge of the High Court, in the place of the late Mr. Justice Glover.

SEVERAL native students have been expelled from Roorkee College for stealing copies of the examination papers.

A DREADFUL collision has occurred at Nowrungabad on the Northern State Railway. Three lives have been lost, and the guard seriously injured.

THE Native Prince Mahapertaub Sing, of Joudhpore, accompanied by thirteen personal followers, have arrived at Jeypore en route to England, whither he is going in acceptance of a special invitation from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ONE of the first fruits of the late financial resolution of the Government of India is the stoppage of the Bombay Government's annual contribution of Rs. 90,000 towards the maintenance of the

local police. Gunner W. Buckland has been committed for trial to the Sessions Court at Saugor on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to a

punkha coollie, who died of ruptured spleen after being struck by him.

The troops to be assembled at Delhi will be three brigades of Cavalry and six of Infantry, with proportionate Artillery. A committee with absolute power is to be appointed to carry out all the arrangements, with instructions to make the affair the grandest ever

THE REV. A. JONES officiates as Chaplain of Lahor during the absence of the Rev. J. R. Baldwin.

RAIN is wanted for the tea in the Darjiling Terai, and red spider

is rather prevalent.

IT has been decided to sell 10,000 acres of land in the Eastern

Dun as a tentative measure.

More rain is wanted in most parts of the Bombay Presidency, and in parts of Khandeish, South Mahratta, and Berar the grain crops are withering, though cotton and seeds have not yet suffered much.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter goes as Joint Magistrate to Monghir.
Mr. B. Leslie is appointed Honorary Colonel of the East Indian Railway Volunteers.

THE Garrison Class at Allahabad is to be broken up, and Captain

Larminie goes as Instructor to Rangoon.

Mr. J. Whitmore officiates as Magistrate of Bogra during the absence of Mr. C. F. Magrath on three months' leave.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Opium Agent at Benares, is going on leave for three months, and Mr. F. M. Halliday, Magistrate of Gaya, officiates for him.

The name of Mr. A. N. Webster has been removed from the list

of Honorary Magistrates in Chittagong.

Mr. F. M. Lind, Commissioner of Mirat, retires at the end of the year, and Mr. Carmichael, from Benares, will take his place.

Mr. E. Lowis, Commissioner of Chittagong, goes on leave for three months, and Mr. A. Smith, Magistrate of Jessor, acts for him, Mr. J. J. Livesay acting for Mr. Smith.

SEVERAL native students have been expelled from the Rurki Col-

lege for stealing copies of the examination papers.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHARTPUR arrived at Simla on Thursday, Aug. 24.

THERE are at present in the Hill Stations of the Bengal Presidency 9,150 European soldiers, 839 soldiers' wives, and 1,810 children.

PROSPECTS of the crops are generally favourable throughout Bengal, except in Puri, where a failure is anticipated from want of rain.

Three Native Judges in Travankor have sentenced a native to a

fine of Rs. 50 for causing the death of another native, under circumstances nearly similar to Mr. Fuller's case.

MR. H. H. RISLEY officiates temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, in addition to his duties as Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

In the week ended the 12th August there were 187 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22.6 per 1,000 per annum. There were six deaths from cholera.

Mr. Lightfoot acts as Agent of the Sind and Punjab Railway

during the absence of Mr. Boquet.

In some parts of the Central Provinces the crops are suffering from too much rain, in others from too little. Cholera still continues in many districts.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in the Naga Hills on the

28th of July.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. T. GOUGH, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel by

COLONEL YOUNG goes as Deputy Judge Advocate to the Oudh Circle, and Major Seagrim to the Peshawar Circle.

MR. T. M. KIRKWOOD is transferred as Joint Magistrate from the

24-Pergunnahs to Jessor. RAIN is badly wanted in Malwa, Indor, and Mhau, but there has

been heavy rain and serious damage by floods in Bhopal.

THE Bombay crew have beaten the Puna crew in the open fouroar race at the Puna Regatta.

CAPTAIN BRANSON is appointed a Garrison Instructor in the place of Major Story, appointed Chief Instructor.

THE VICEROY will proceed from Karachi to Bombay by sea, after his tour along the Sind Frontier.

SIR H. DAVIES was to leave Simla for Marri on the 10th of

September.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, Compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer," is going on leave for three months.

THE relief operations started in the Darbhanga District have been stopped.

MR. QUINN acts as Magistrate of Gaya during the absence of Mr.

MR. QUINN acts as Magistrate of Cay's during the absence of Mr.
Halliday as Opium Agent at Benares.
IT is reported that Sir H. Daly intends shortly to retire.
MR. W. M. Tidy acts as Magistrate of Saharunpur during the absence on two months' leave of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson.

MR. OLIVER, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, is expected to retire early next year.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. A. HARDINGE has gone to Simla for two months, and Brigadier Brown commands the Mirat Division. MR. METCALFE will officiate as Inspector-General of Police during

the absence of Mr. Hankey on six months' leave. MR. D. G. BARKLEY, Additional Commissioner of Delhi, is going

on leave for two months.

IT is proposed to establish a School of Arts at Utakamand.

CAPTAIN H. HOWELL officiates as Second in Command, Wing Officer, and Quartermaster of the 1st Punjab Infantry at the same

MUNICIPAL.—The Gazette of India notifies as follows:—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. D. W. K. Barr and Captain F. H. Maitland, respectively 1st and 2nd Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to be Justices of the Peace for the whole of British India.

OASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Lieut. Col. J. Griffiths, late of H.M.'s 6th and 25th Regiments, at Kensington, Sept. 28. (Viscount Gormanston, at Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, Sept. 28. (His Lordship was formerly in the 60th Riffee, and served in the campaign in Rohilkund in 1853). Capt. T. W. F. Miles, late H.M.'s 13th Hussars, at Montreal, Sept. 9. Major Bonnor, late 15th Foot, at Cheltenham, Sept. 21, aged 74. Lieut. C. L. S. Auber, 1-5th Fusiliers, at [Allahabad, Aug. 30. Capt. F. O. Fuller, 101st Regt., at Tralee, Ireland, Sept. 19.

Bengal.—Capt. A. F. Taylor, Bengal Retired, at Morningside, N.B., Sept. 32. Surgeon P. D. Farmer, M.D., attached to the 18th Bengal Cavalry, at Allahabad, drowned in the Ganges, Sept. 4. Mr. F. R. Scarlett, Pleader of the Chief Court, at Lahore in September.

Madras.—Major C. Roper, Madras Retired, at Ventnor, Sept. 13, aged 63. George Ayerst, Esq., Madras C., at Lowestoft, Sept. 12. Col. A. Stewart, late Madras Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, at Brentwood, Sept. 22. H. H. Lynsd le, Esq., Madras Medical Service, at Madras, Aug. 27. Mr. J. H. Owen, Pensioned Garrison Sergt. major, at Trichinopoly, Sept. 3.

Bombay.—H. F. Whittall, Esq., Principal of the Randhir College, at Kapurthala, Aug. 20.

Aug. 20.
CEYLOH.—Charles Wilson, Esq., Ceylon C.S., at Nelson, New Zealand, July 3.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Cathay, Oct. 9.—From Bombax.—Lieut. C. W. Gray, Mrs. C. M. Hogg, Mrs. Trevor and three children, Major and Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Look and child, Col. Venour and four children, Mrs. Look and child, Col. Venour and four children, Mrs. Econs and four children, Mr. Leller, Vety. Surg. Whitfield, Capt. Gordon. From Calcutta.—Mr. P. Nicholl.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Sept. 29.—From Bombax.—Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, Mr. R. D. Allen, Mr. J. E. Milton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, Sept. 29.—From Bombax.—Miss Muller. From Alexandra.—Mr. S. and Mrs. Prichard.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T.'s" letter will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, September 30, 1876.

#### THORBURN'S "BANNU."

Another of those useful local histories, of which Mr. Beveridge's "Bakarganj" was the latest, and not the least noteworthy example, has just been furnished by another Civilian, Mr. S. Thorburn, Settlement Officer of the Bannu District.\* No two parts of India could be more unlike in every way than the moist tropical plains of Bakarganj, inhabited by Bengali Mussulmans of Hindu descent, and the hilly wilds and rolling sands of Bannu on the Punjab frontier, peopled mainly by tribes of hardy half-tamed Patháns, and rejoicing in a climate nearly as cool as ours for eight months out of the twelve. While both books reflect equal credit on the industry of their respective authors, Mr. Thorburn's volume is likely to attract a larger number of readers, both from the more taking character of his subject and the greater lightness of his style. As Settlement Officer of the frontier district over which Herbert Edwardes in 1848 achieved a bloodless conquest on behalf of the Sikh Government at Lahor, Mr. Thorburn seems to have made the best use of his opportunities for studying the people among whom his varied official duties have been discharged for more than four years past. A better school for a young civil officer of any talent and energy could hardly be desired; and this volume is a pretty conclusive answer to those who decry the competitive system, under which men like Mr. Thorburn challenge comparison with the best of the old school in the very points where the competitioner is supposed to be weakest. Before producing a work of this kind, the author must have mixed freely with the people he describes, must have roamed continually among their villages, and gathered from their own mouths much of the curious information which he has so pleasantly put together.

In the earlier chapters of his book Mr. Thorburn deals with the geography of Bannu and its history, past and present, interweaving with his own descriptions many pertinent passages from Edwardes's "Year on the Punjab Frontier," that lively and graphic record of events in 1848-49 which enhanced among home readers the fame its author had just before won by his dashing campaign against Mulráj. The story of Bannu under native rule is told in the same Biblical language which Arnold employed in the earlier chapters of his Roman history, and which, according to Mr. Thorburn, "closely and faithfully represents the diction of the people" about whom he is writing. Of more special interest to the bulk of Englishmen is the sub-

sequent narrative of Bannu under British rule, from the days of Edwardes and Taylor to our own-a period of about eighteen years. It must of course be remembered that, strictly speaking, Edwardes ruled the country in the name of the Lahor Darbar, until the final conquest of the Punjab in 1849, when he himself, being destined for greater things, handed the district over to his able lieutenant, now General Taylor, C.B., Commissioner of Amritsar. For a full and interesting account of what successive officers have done for this wild frontier district, which lies between Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, over an area more than half the size of all Wales, in the midst of hills ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, we may refer the reader to the book itself. Bannu has been fortunate in the succession of able Englishmen who have hitherto ruled it, now with the gentle hand of a Taylor or a Coxe, anon with the iron sternness of a Nicholson, or the more genial strength of Edwardes himself. It is worth noting that in each case, however mild or stern the ruler of the moment, his personal character and influence was the one important factor in the results achieved. However differing from each other in temper and mental traits, they were all for one thing brave English gentlemen and upright hardworking servants of the State for another. A just belief in the impartiality of their new rulers quickened the readiness of the Bannuchis to appreciate the strength of the new rule. "The very fact that their rulers were foreigners"-says Mr. Thorburn-"was viewed with satisfaction, as it was a guarantee for an impartiality which Pathans believe is not to be found among themselves. . . Knowing that they themselves are incapable of impartiality, they naturally suppose that other Mohammedans are the same. The earnest way in which Pathans implore an English Hakim, be he even a new-comer utterly ignorant of their customs and language, to hear their cases himself, and not transfer them to a native Court, must have at first puzzled and flattered many a young assistant on his introduction to work Trans-Indus." Significant also was the stress which Taylor laid on the policy of a Commissioner's being always accessible to native callers of whatever grade. On leaving the district he placed on record how much of his early personal influence with the people had been owing to the amount of time he had then been able to spare for personal interviews, and how that influence had afterwards declined with the increasing desk-work he had to undergo.

In 1852 Taylor was succeeded by Nicholson who, "though the mirror of chivalry himself, lacked that kindly gentleness of manner and laborious painstakingness in work which so distinguished his predecessor. It seemed to the people as if the reign of love had been displaced by one of fear. But by degrees, "as his self-abnegation, his wonderful feats of daring, the swift stern justice, which he meted out to all alike, became known, this impression gave way to a feeling of awe and admiration; and the people both within and beyond the border became so cowed that, during Nicholson's last year of office, raids, robberies, and murders were almost entirely unknown." In short, notwithstanding his faults of temper, Nicholson was "the most successful Deputy Commissioner this district has ever had."

Of the troubles to which a district like Bannu is liable whether from inward or outer foes, noteworthy instances are given in the story of the campaign of 1860 against the Mahsúd borderers, and of the measures taken to put down the revolt of the Muhammad Khels, a clan of the Ahmadzai tribe, in 1870. In the chapter on "Times of Peace and Plenty" we have some happy illustrations of native ways, manners, and feelings, followed by a lively picture of Anglo-Indian life at different seasons. The subject of tenures and settlements—so important alike to rulers and ruled in India—naturally obtains a chapter to its: If, which will be found instructive and far from dry. The second part of the book opens with an excellent chapter on the social life of the peasantry, as pourtrayed in an imaginary biography of one Assad Khan and his family. This is followed by a choice selection of popular stories, ballads, and riddles;

<sup>\*</sup> Bannu; or our Afghan Frontier. By S. S. Thorburn, Indian Civil Service. Trübner and Co. 1876.

after which comes a rich collection of Pashto proverbs translated into English, with explanatory comments and frequent references to parallel proverbs in our own tongue. These embodiments of the "wisdom of the many and the wit of the few" combine a flavour of their own with the compressed wisdom common to all nations.

# Correspondence.

THE OLIVE IN THE PUNJAB.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A good deal has been done towards the introduction of useful economic plants into India. Chinchona stands foremost, coffee occupies a prominent position, tea is indigenous, but was hardly known to be so when attempts were made to introduce it from China, while the vast benefits derived from the acclimatisation of Indian corn, now a staple throughout Upper India, are beyond all question. But there are still many other plants that could be as easily brought to thrive there, the cultivation of which would yield results as useful as they are desirable, and your columns might assist in suggesting at least one more my thoughts have long been directed to. That is the shrub or tree that produces one of the great staples of Italy and Southern France, Greece, &c., the olive tree, Olea Europea, requiring such a soil and climate as may easily be found in many parts of Upper India and the mountainous tracts in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula. It is readily cultivated in suitable climates, and should, by analogy, find a congenial home in many parts of our vast possessions in the East. I cannot take upon myself to say that the great moisture of Eastern Bengal or Assam would suit, but yet do not see why the olive should not thrive there as well as tea; but about the districts of the North-West I have no doubt. There a cognate species, Olea Ferruginea, flourishes over large tracts of the salt range and on the hills west of the Indus along the Soliman chain; and the fact that the true olive will: flourish in the Punjab has been fully established, though not carried out to its legitimate conclusion. Plants were brought from Bombay in 1853 or 1854, and I have recently seen a notice of others having been reared success fully in the Punjab.

But it is in Kashmir especially that the olive would thrive as vigorously as on its native hill sides, and I would strongly recommend the Government of that promising valley to turn their eyes towards this important oil-yielding tree. His Highness the Maharaja is doing much towards promoting the importation of many useful plants, and there is none to which his attention could be more advantageously directed than the olive.—Yours truly,

Sept. 25.

## IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIE,—The diversity of opinion which seems to prevail with regard to irrigation and navigation works in India must be asscribed to the incomplete and, in some respects, incorrect information which the public possesses regarding the results of similar works that have already been constructed in that country. Every information afforded on such results would tend to remove some of the doubts which are now felt and expressed, and bring about greater unanimity in a matter which is of vital importance to the finances of our Eastern Empire, considering the vast sums that are involved in it. Will you allow me, therefore, to place before your readers a short account of one of the most promising schemes adopted by the Government of late years, viz., "the Irrigation and Navigation Works in Orissa."

In 1858 Sir Arthur Cotton submitted to the Government of India a report on the condition of the province of Orissa in consequence of which a series of irrigation and navigation canals, subsequently known as the Orissa Project, was undertaken by a private company, with the assistance of the Government, and afterwards bought on account of the State.

In 1871 large sums had already been expended by the Government in the prosecution of the works, and an estimate for completion was submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Duke of Argyll, in sanctioning the

estimate, observed:—"The amount already expended on the works is stated at 117 lakhs, and the amount required to complete them is estimated at about 160 lakhs more; but the total net revenue is expected eventually to be at least 44½ lakhs on the outlay, and both such experience as has already been afforded by the works themselves, and analogous experience elsewhere, warrant the belief that this is not an extravagant estimate."

At a later period, the works were somewhat curtailed in their dimensions, and divided into three parts called the *Orissa Canals*, the *Midnapore Canal* and the *Tidal Canal*. Referring to the latest reports published regarding these works, we find that the capital expended on them to the 31st March, 1875, amounted to 234 lakhs; but we vainly look in those reports for the handsome returns promised by the projectors and supporters of the scheme. We find not only that the works have yielded no return whatever, but that their very working expenses have not been covered by their earnings, the difference constituting, at the above date, a charge on the revenues of India, to the extent of £79,700, or, with the addition of simple interest on capital, of £533,861.

In looking for the cause of the discrepancy between this disastrous result and the sanguine expectations of the late Secretary of State, we find that, while the area to be irrigated had been estimated in 1871 at 1,600,000 acres, the area actually irrigated in 1874-75 was less than 95,000 acres; and that even this limited surface was very imperfectly irrigated, although the capabilities of the Canals seem to have been severely taxed. This appears from the reports of the Canal officers. "Many complaints," says the Revenue Superintendent of the Midnapore Canal, which provides the bulk of the irrigation, "were filed by lessees, of delay in obtaining irrigation, and some of the cultivators applied on that ground for permission to withdraw their leases. Others again received the water too late, and were greatly disappointed." At Sections 20 and 22, the same officer says:—"The entire area within reach of the channel (2A) was leased for the year, but the whole of it was not irrigated, owing to breaches in the embankments which caused great interruption to the irrigation operations. . . . Great and loud complaints are made for delay and insufficient supply of water, and these complaints, as I personally know, are well founded."

That this state of things is due, not to any shortcomings on the part of the canal officers, but to the works themselves, is seen by the report of the Collector of Midnapore, in which he says at para. 28, "It will be seen that upwards of two-thirds of the entire irrigable area under the Midnapore Weir was irrigated, and, therefore, many of the channels had to fulfil almost the maximum task they were intended to fulfil."

The estimates of 1871 were incorrect, not only in respect of

the extent of irrigation which the works were capable of providing, but also with regard to the price which could be obtained for that irrigation. The rate per acre stated in the estimate was 21 rupees, while that charged for the bulk of the water supplied has been only I rupee; and even this reduced rate appears to have been more than the irrigation was worth to the cultivators, or they could afford to pay, judging from the heavy arrears that have accumulated, notwithstanding the very stringent measures adopted in the collection of the water-rates. "No stone was left unturned for effecting the recoveries," says the Revenue Superintendent, at section 40 of his report. "In every case certificates under Act VII. of 1868 were filed and enforced against the defaulters by the attachment of their property and the arrest of their persons where it was urgently needed. At sections 43 and 44, the Report goes on to state: "The malarious fever" (Dr. Cutcliffe's report of 1868 has shown how our irrigation canals in some parts of India have engendered malaria), "the drought of 1873 and the cyclone of 1874 have reduced the tenantry of Midnapore to great poverty, and they have not the means of paying their It is a common practice with cultivators in this district to desert their villages with their wives and children, when they become heavily indebted; but the year 1874-75 has seen more desertions of this kind than any of the preceding years since the opening of the canals. To this is to be added the large number of deaths from malarious fever, which, I may safely say, has greatly thinned the number of our cultivators, and, in almost every village, has made one, two or more families

Thus it will be seen that not only has the Orissa project signally failed in accomplishing the purpose for which it was sanctioned, and entailed on the State a useless and heavy burden, but that, instead of affording any assistance to agriculture, it has inflicted serious injury on the agricultural interests of the province, by scaring away, or causing the death of, a large number of cultivators; and that, by the severity of the measures adopted in the collection of the water-rates, it occasioned much suffering and discontent, and probably, also, no small amount of disaffection towards the Government.

The deplorable results of the Orissa scheme assume still greater significance when the other works of the same kind, which are now under construction, are considered; and the questions which naturally arise are—"Had we not better, before sinking more money in speculative irrigation and navigation schemes, investigate anew and with the experience furnished by failure, how far the costly works in question are likely to prove more successful than the many already constructed, which have ended in disaster?" "Had we not better abandon the prosecution of works where no reasonable ground can be discovered for expecting that they will lead to a different and more favourable result?"

A somewhat similar question arose in 1867 with regard to the Godavery navigation scheme, which had been commenced some years previously upon an estimate of about £250,000, and was discovered to be so defective as to render the attainment of its object impossible. The late Sir Henry Durand, a member of the Executive Council in India wrote a Minute strongly recommending the abandonment of the scheme; and Sir Stafford Northcote subsequently addressed the Governor-General on the same subject in the following terms:—

I am far from satisfied about the Godavery works. We seem to be spending money with very little certainty of obtaining a return for it; and at this moment, when there is so much to be done in the way of really remunerative works, it seems a great pity to be proceeding with a forlorn hope of this kind. I have not yet discussed the subject with our Public Works Committee, but I am much inclined to put a direct question to your Government, which I hope you may answer in the sense of Sir Heary Durand's able minute. It would no doubt raise a great clamour if we were to suspend works of such importance, and it must not be done without very careful consideration; but if, upon such consideration, we should be satisfied that they are a mistake, we may face the responsibility, and, I think, should be able to justify ourselves. Now that we have entered upon a plan of executing public works on a great scale with borrowed money, we ought to be severely critical and even sceptical in examining the projects we should take up.

Ultimately, it was decided on going on with the works; nearly a million has been spent upon them, and the people of India have to bear taxation for raising the interest on a capital which has been suck, without producing any useful result whatever.—

Lam, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DACOSTA.

Manson place, Sept. 22.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The Madras Times finds it hard to account for Lord Salisbury's renewal of the old injunction of kindliness to the natives, as if the Europeans now in India were notoriously unkind to them. We fear Lord Salisbury, like Lord Lytton, may have had his mind unconsciously influenced, at some time or other, by those good stories of Englishmen and natives which go the rounds of the clubs, and are probably often concocted there. One old friend is as well known in London as Westminster-bridge—the tale of the master who sent his servant to the magistrate with an order to pay the bearer a dozen lashes on the back, the said servant transferring the chit to an enemy of his own; but, though indubitably Joe Miller's, these tales must have a certain influence in forming English impressions of India. A curious speculation, however, arises out of the misapprehension. It is a well-known fact that thirty or forty years ago; when Europeans were very rough and ready with the natives, calling them "niggers," and chastising them at will, there was less of a gulf between the two races, less coolness than there undoubtedly How can Lord Salisbury, or anyone else, account for this? And of the two we venture to say that the bulk of the people like the old times better than the new. It may be though we sincerely hope it is not—the case that the crammer's kind of knowledge is killing whatever sympathies ever existed between two races dissimilarin colour, religion, customs, and almost everything else; and that the fruit on the uppermost branches of the educational tree is rendering the gatherers thereof discontented with us, and with their own lot. The coldness is due to almost anything, we should think, rather than that to which it is commonly attributed—the

ill-treatment of the natives by Europeans. We hope that Long Salisbury sometimes reads a free translation of what the native-papers have to say on this subject. Their writings often—we night almost say always—show a feeling of a malignant character towards the white people, and this under no provocation, for if any man in India knows the advantages of English rule, and of the presence of stalwart Englishmen in the country, we suppose it must be the editor of the Native Press, whose very existence depends upon both. This is a feeling, a hostility, for which Englishmen here are in no way accountable, and it is impossible to see how it is to be over-come, for it arises from the very meanest passions—envy, hatred, malice. The coolness between the two races is, we admit, a great misfortune, and it is possible that this may be improved away in some measure by returning to old institutions and a more Oriental habit of thought than has characterised almost all the Anglo-Saxon's proceedings since the extinction of the old Company. Never were Englishmen in India more thoroughly English than they are now, and this Anglicism must, as a matter of course, help to separate us socially from a people which makes no social advances fromits side of the gulf whatever.

#### A LOCAL BRITISH ARMY FOR INDIA.

The Friend of India remarks that we have not only at present a scarcity of men, but are yearly experiencing an increasing difficulty in keeping up the insufficient numbers we have. The present system of enlisting is failing us at every point. To recruit a soldier to serve six years in Europe is likely to deprive India of his military services just when he is beginning to prove useful and to repay the cost of his training. To do this for service in India is to add, as we have seen, the cost of transport to that of training, and further, that of bringing him back again after one or two years, wasting time, money, and material most uselessly. Mr. Clode, in his work "The Military Forces of the Crown," observes: "It was not the fact of serving the Company instead of the Crown that made the difference between the two armies in India, but that the Indian service attracted to the ranks of the Company's Army a different class of men to that which entered the Royal Army." Precisely. Precisely. The Company's Army was popular, and answered its purpose at a cost justone-eighth of the other, which is unpopular and so enormously expensive. On the other hand, it is sometimes alleged against a local army that it is liable to deteriorate in point of smartness, appearance, and discipline, and there is no doubt a vague general impression amongst people unacquainted with India that the Company's Europeantroops were inferior in these respects to the Royal Army. To the well-informed, however, this will be known to be a misapprehen-The truth is, that as to drill there was an absence of rigidity which sometimes displeased the pedants, whose only school had been the barrack-square. The school of the Company's troops had been the field of war, and they in fact only anticipated a change which the urgencies of field service have wrought in the ranks of the British army all over the world. They sacrificed something of average precision for the sake of superior mobility. If the "march. extreme precision for the sake of superior mobility. If the "marchextreme precision for the sake of superior mobility. If the "march-past" of the British line was a little steadier, a little more like the wall, which was their favourite type of excellence, in all the still more essential qualities for light infantry and skirmishing in broken and difficult ground, the superiority certainly lay with the local troops. Such disasters as beful the 24th Foot in the brushlocal troops. Such disasters as befull the 24th Foot in the brush-wood at Chillianwallah, and the 10th Foot in the jungles of Arrah, were quite unknown in the annals of the Company's Indeed, the well-known services of the latter iciency beyond all reasonable doubt or cavil. British army. place their efficiency beyond all reasonable doubt or cavil. But, as we have said, there is no sound reason why the whole of the European troops in India should be local. All that is really required is a force beyond the disposal of chance or of any political party which may be temporarily uppermost in England, and ignorant alike of its requirements and legitimate uses, invested with power to move it at will. For this we should enlist a force under terms similar to those offered by the company. The period of engagement should be long; the service rendered desirable by adequate pay; and the certainty of adequate pension, the provision for old age. In these days of railways the head-quarters and training grounds should be in the hills; thus the constant drain on England for recruits to supply the places of casualties by death, invaliding, and the expiration of short terms of service, could be reduced to a minimum. We could still keep a certain proportion of the general service troops also in India, and so lighten the burden of the English tax-payer, and at the same time keep up a spirit of emulation between the two descriptions of the forces for India; and we should thus gain the best possible testimony—that of experience—as to the comparative value and cost of each.

#### MAJOR PLAYFAIR'S CASE.

The Friend of India observes that Sir Richard Temple did not publicly censure Mr. Beadon for insulting an officer who had seen service in the mutiny and had done the State useful service for many years. He did not even quietly remonstrate with the foods young man and advise him to apologise to Captain Playfair. He was not heard to remark that Beadon's conduct was beneath contempt. On the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, one

of the few Indian officials whose names are not unfamiliar in England (where his will be better known some day), for reasons that will yet be made public, dismissed Captain Playfair from his appointment for "falsifying the records of the jail." And so, if relegution to general service, which meant a loss of about a thousand a month, and a Government resolution imputing to him dishonourable motives and conduct, and demonstrating his unfitness for an office of trust and responsibility, could have ruined Major Playfair, Sir Richard would have done it. Those who know Sir Richard Temple as the saviour of famine-stricken Bengal, as one of the ablest of Indian officials, as a lover of social science and a devoted son of the Church, will be at a loss to explain his treatment of Major Playfair. Probably his honour for the sake of his name and fame will find some means of affording the public an explanation. Fortunately Sir Richard's resolution did not finally ruin Major Playfair. He went to Eugland, and his case was brought to the notice of the Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Beadon has apologised, Sir Richard Temple, has, we hear, been reprimanded, and Major Playfair has been fully and honourably acquitted by court-martial. He is safely out of the mire, but the public has not yet got a satisfactory explanation of the conduct of Mr. Beadon and Sir Richard Temple.

#### A QUESTION.

'The Pioneer asks who is to finish the "History of the Sepoy War." A far easier question to ask that to answer. In his preface to the last volume, Sir John Kaye states that the work would be completed in one more volume, which would include, to use his own words, "in one continuous narrative the story of the campaign of Havelock and Outram, and the final operations of Sir Colin Campbell. This will form a not unimportant part of the next volume, which will contain also, if I am suffered to complete it, some account of Delhi within the walls, of the trial of the King and others implicated in the slaughter of our people, a history of the Central Indian campaign, under Sir Hugh Rose, of later events in Agra and Rajpootana, of the risings in Western India, of affairs in the Deccan, and of the general pacification of the country; concluding with a chapter on the fall of the East India Company, the Proclamation of the Queen's Government throughout the country, the remedial policy of Lord Canning, and the manner in which our promises and pledges given in the day of danger have been, in the day of safety, fulfilled." To the universal regret of those who knew him personally, and of those who knew and admired him for his writings, Sir John Kaye has not been "suffered to complete" his labours; and it remains to be seen whether his brother, General Edward Kaye, of the Artillery, to whose assistance the historian was so much indebted for his account of the fall of Delhi, will come forward and undertake the task. It will be no slight undertaking, but it is hard to believe that the record of a time in which the active and daring bravery of Englishmen was only equalled by the patient heroism of Englishwomen, can be allowed to remain a fragment.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.—It is a comfort to have something new to talk about instead of that everlasting topic, Simla gaieties, and "the Imperial assembly" at Delhi is quite a godsend to conversational people up here. They had got tired of speculating about the fancy people up here. They had got tired of speculating about the fancy ball dresses, and the coming theatricals was a pretty well worn-out subject. Faute de mieux, they had actually been discussing sermons. Perhaps the article in the July number of Macmillan may have given the turn to conversation, and people have begun to wonder why dull sermons are so common. Change the form of the question and ask why good sermons are so rare, and the answer will perhaps throw some light on another question, "Why can't we get a Bishop?" To men of talent and ability the Church at home has openings and apportunities which few would willingly relinquish. But happily there are a few who, devoid of selfish interest, possess a missionary zeal and a love of enterprise, and to these few we owe more than can easily be repaid. But, speaking of the usual style of preaching in this country, we cannot term it anything else than dull. However, dull sermons are not lively topics, so I must tell you about the "Imperial assembly." We are debarred from using the word Durbar. Before the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Viceroy and Governor-General of this mighty dominion, in the presence of a mighty throng of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Native Princes and loyal subjects will the proclamation be sounded forth, and the Queen of England will be henceforth the Empress of India. The grand assembly, which in its magnificence will out-rival the Field of the Cloth of Gold, is to be held on January 1st. The political significance of the event, the diplomatically chosen stage, the characters in this the principal act in the drama of India's history, the wording of the Imperial Proclamation, the very title of the Assembly, will arrest the attention of those who gaze at passing events in the camera obscura of past history. The account of Ranikhet is, we hear, to be painted in gay colours. Of course its proximity to the Nepaul borders is in the eyes of sportsmen a great recommendation. At all events, if Simla is to be the seat of Government, something must be done both to render the water-supply greater and the sanitary arrangements better. Everyone is hoping that this slight break in the rains may continue. In fact, as we are now over the average, there is of course a chance that the rains are at an end. But, of course, this is not to be expected, and certainly not to be desired, as in the end the consequences might be serious, and the fate of the crops in such a case would be melancholy, to say the least.—Times of India Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

TYPHOID FEVER AT PETERHOFF.—Two of the Viceroy's servants are said, by the Simla correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, to be suffering from typhoid fever at Peterhoff.—Englishman, Aug. 30.

DEATH OF MR. TURNBULL — The Agra paper reports that Mr. Turnbull, district Superintendent of Police, died of cholera, at Rawul Pindee, on the 23rd August.

MISSING OF AN EMPLOYE.—We regret to hear that Mr. Robinson, an employé in the Accountant General's office, has been missing for a fortnight, when he visited Shahdera, from whence he did not come back. His friends are therefore in some anxiety about him.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 29.

THE KIRKEE GUNPOWDER FACTORY.—The pump and press-houses of the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory, which some little while ago were blown up, have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 11,031; about Rs. 670, that is, under the estimate. The six small arm ammunition magazines too have been finished, as well as a gun range for proving powder. The manufacture of a second set of retorts for preparing charcoal and certain improvements to the powder magazine are still in progress.—Pioneer, Aug. 29.

A Double Attempt at Suicide by a Soldier.—We hear from Simla that a gunner of the battery of artillery at Jutogh, named Williams, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself the other day; he was discovered and taken down in time to save his life. The man had made further preparations to fulfil his intention of leaving this world, by loading his rifle, which was found on a table in his quarters.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 31.

FIREWORKS AT DELHI.—A Calcutta paper learns through a private telegram from London that Messrs. Brock and Co., the eminent pyrotechnists of the Crystal Palace, have been engaged by Government for a magnificent display of fireworks at Delhi, on the occasion of the Empress's Proclamation on next New Year's Day. Should there be a public demonstration in Calcutta on the same occasion, of which, however, we have heard nothing, Messrs. Brock and Co. will probably be impressed into service for the local exhibition also.

FRONTIER NEWS.—An engagement has taken place between Amanool Moolk, the Chief of Chitral, and Rahmut-oolla Khan, the Chief of Dheer, in which the latter was beaten and routed with heavy loss. It is stated that about 1,500 men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Afreedees of the Khyber and Kohat hills continue their preparations for laying in stores of grain, &c., in anticipation of a British advance against them during the ensuing cold season. The Soonees and Sheas have had another fight with indecisive results.—
Indian Public Opinion, Sept. 2.

The Death of Mr. F. R. Scarlett.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death, at noon this day, of Mr. F. R. Scarlett, who was so well and generally known and esteemed in the Punjab. Mr. Scarlett came to Lahor twenty-two years ago, and by his talents and industry, and unaided by interest of any kind, raised himself to the highest post in the Punjab commission that could then be attained by an uncovenanted officer. He was the father of the local bar, and but for the ill health from which he suffered of late years, would have continued to be one of its leading members and brightest ornaments.—Indian Public Opinion, Aug. 31.

TROOPS FOR PENANG.—The 74th Highlanders are not unlikely, after all, to be sent on to the Straits. Early in the year they were placed under orders for Penang, where it was proposed that they should relieve the 1st battalion 10th. Later on, the order preparing them for removal from Malta was countermanded, and the 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs were directed to be prepared for service in the Straits. Again a change is proposed, and there is a talk of the Buffs being sent to the Cape, and the 74th proceeding in relief of 10th to Penang. No final orders are yet issued, and other arrangements still may be made.—Civil and Military Gazette.

The Proposed Tramway.—The works in connection with the construction of the proposed tramway on the Strand-road by the Port Commissioners are being pushed on with vigour, and will, it is presumed, be completed in November next. The proposed line will extend from the terminus at Chitpore to Kidderpore. There will be, it is believed, some three stations along the length of the line, viz., one at Chitpore, the other at Kidderpore, and another in the vicinity of the Custom-House or the Armenian Ghaut. Separate accounts relating to the tramway are to be kept.—Indian Daily News, Aug. 23.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.—The Government of India have appointed a committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Davies, an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and an officer of the Foreign Department, to commence operations for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi to be held on the 1st January. The committee will meet on the 15th October next, and, in order to save time, they are instructed to communicate direct with the Foreign-office in regard to matters connected with the Imperial Assemblage. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is also to be kept fully informed demi-officially of all the proceedings and doings of the committee.—Pioneer, Sept. 6.

Suicide of a Soldier of the 15th Hussars.—A correspondent

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER OF THE 15TH HUSSARS.—A correspondent at Mirat writes to the Himalaya Chronicle:—A very sad case of suicide occurred in the 15th Hussars; a trooper, named O'Brien, took his carbine, sat on his bed, placed the muzzle in his mouth, pulled the trigger, and shot himself dead. I believe he had threatened to do this before, and his ammunition was taken from him, but he managed to steal a round from one of his comrades to do the deed very quietly, although the bungalow must have been nearly full at the time, for it was near roll call; but the men, believing that he had no ammunition, took no notice of him till they heard the report.

The Drowning of A Soldier.—A melancholy affair occurred at Dinapore on the 19th inst. A private soldier of the 109th Foot, named Van Horseigh, who was under medical treatment in the regimental hospital, threw himself, or accidentally fell, into the river Soane, which runs close to the hospital compound. His body has not yet been found, and from the swollen state of the river, which is full of alligators and fish of every kind, it is improbable that it ever will be. The unfortunate deceased, who originally belonged to the British German Legion raised during the exigencies of the Crimean War, is said to have been well connected in Germany, and was much respected by his comrades of the 109th. No cause has been assigned for his drowning himself.—Decean Herald, Aug. 29.

REDUCTION IN THE RAILWAY ENGINEERING STAFF.—We are informed that the reduction in the Railway Engineering Staff, mentioned recently, was decided upon by the directors of the Company in London several months ago, Mr. Leslie therefore could in no way have brought about the reduction. Regarding the question of pensions for railway servants, the whole subject has repeatedly, time after time, been urged upon the directors—who, not to speak of pensions—refuse even to allow old servants when retiring from illness, or old age, the boon of a month's pay for every year's service. The Board has decided to "consider each case on its own merits," but will not be bound in this matter by any rule. When the company do give a gratuity, it has to be wrung from them in the form of a favour or compassionate grant to a broken down servant.—Indian Daily News, Aug. 22.

FLOODS AT NAGPUR AND KAMPTI IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter, dated Nagpur, Sept. 5:—"My dear ——, Just a few lines to tell you that there has been a disastrous flood in Kampti. It rained all day Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday, and the rain would appear to have been very heavy to the westward of Kampti, as the river has swollen, and the Gora Bazuar washed away. It is reported that about 1,500 lives are lost, but this may be over the mark. The bridge near the church is washed away. The flood extended as far as the Post office. \* \* \* I hear since that the Post-office is down to the ground. Many who were saved have escaped as by a miracle. The families of the soldiers were taken away on elephants. Colonel M— went yesterday, but was stopped where the bridge used to be near the church. He then went on to the 'circular drive,' but could not get into the station; the water was too deep, so he had to return, and he has gone to-day."

An Execution.—We reprinted from the Darjeeling News a short time since a somewhat sensational account of an execution at that station. The real facts, as furnished us by an eye-witness, are as follows:—The execution was conducted by Dr. Purves, the Superintendent of the Darjeeling Jail, in the presence of the Assistant Commissioner. The rope used was the strongest procurable in Darjeeling, and had been twice tested—once on the evening of the 11th, and again on the morning of the 12th; but, in order to provide against the possibility of accident, as the prisoner was, for a pahariya, a heavy man, a second, or check, rope was used, in addition to the ordinary single one. The fall allowed was a few inches over three feet. The drop worked perfectly; but, from some unknown cause, both ropes broke, one after the other, as the man fell. His neck was broken, or dislocated, by the fall, and death was instantaneous. To comply with the High Court orders, it was thought necessary to suspend the corpse for the customary hour. This was done, the original rope being used, and not a fresh one. The delay between first and second suspension was less than five minutes. No spectator was allowed within 200 yards of the scaffold.—Englishman.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the weekending 31st August state that the rain has fallen in fair quantity throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects have improved. In Mysor slight rain has fallen, and though it is still very deficient there is some improvement in the condition of the crops. There has been general rain in Sind,

and the river is high; some damage to the khurreef crops from floods is reported in Shikarpur. In Guzerat abundant rain has fallen, and in Khandeish and Nassick good falls have much improved the prospects of the autumn crops; in the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country the fall has been scanty, and more rain is much required, especially in the latter tract. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rain has been general and abundant, and prospects are very good. Good rain has also fallen throughout Central India, and reports are favourable. Rain is reported, with much improvement in prospects, from most parts of Rajpootana; Ulwar is the only State where a deficiency of rain is complained of. In Bengal the fall has been generally moderate, being lightest in Behar, and the Bhagulpur division; reports are, however, favourable. In Assamthere is a break in the rain, and prospects are good. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh but little rain has fallenduring the week; in most places more is required, though in Benares the break appears to be beneficial. In the Punjab only showers are reported, except at Jullundur and Peshawar—prospects are good.

A SPLENDID NECKLACE.—It has been said by an eminent mineralogist, Professor Tennant, that "one of the common marks of opulence and taste in all countries is the selection, preservation, and ornamental use of the gems and precious stones." To no country of the world does this remark apply with greater truth than to Hindustan. With the Indians the love for gems has become a passion, so much so that, amongst the wealthy, the possession, use, and safe custody of valuable jewels are objects of the first importance. An example of the extent to which this love of jewels may be carried, where expense does not stand in the way, has just engaged our attention. We have been favoured with an inspection of a necklace of diamonds, manufactured by Messus. Hamilton and Co., the well-known jewellers of this city, to the order of his Highness the late Maharajah of Puttialla. It is composed of a collection of fine white diamonds, all very large, and some from an inch to an inch and a half in breadth. The setting of the necklace is, of course, of gold, and each large stone is surrounded by a border of dazzling brilliants, producing an effect, if the ornament is moved about before one's eyes, as if the large gems were playing at lightning with each other. We are quite prepared to believe, what we are told, that there is not an ornament of like magnificence and value in all India; yet Messrs. Hamilton and Co. inform us that it is only the lower portion of a necklace, the upper half of which they delivered to the late Maharajah on the occasion of his last visit to Calcutta. We should add that the large diamonds are the property of the Puttiala State, the smaller brilliants, and the setting, the workmanship of which reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s skill as jewellers, having been supplied by their firm. The ornament is far too large for the infant occuby keeping, and the little prince may yet have the honour of wearing it at some future time in full durbar before a Viceroy of India. We understand that the necklace has been placed in Messrs, Hamilton and Co.'s show-rooms on public view, by the special permission of his Excellency Sardar Deva Sing, President of the Council of Regency of Puttiala, after which it will be despatched to Puttiala.—Englishman, Aug. 23.

THE CASE OF GUNNER BUCKLAND .- Coming almost immediately after the Fuller case, the charge against William Buckland, a private in the F-11th Battery of Royal Artillery at Saugor, of causing the death of a native, has an unusual interest. It seems that the unfortunate gunner had, three days before the melancholy event, been discharged from hospital, where he had been suffering from a severe and almost fatal attack of cholera. Early on the morning of the 19th, while still on the convalescent list, he suddenly got up from where he had been sleeping and attacked two punkah coolies. who were lying asleep in the verandah, one of whom died immediately afterwards. The evidence, European and native, as to the exact nature of the assault, is discrepant. A fellow-gunner states that Buckland struck the deceased a "backhander" on the side; on the side; one of the natives present at the time, that he merely pushed the sleeping man with his foot; but a second native deposes that both the deceased and himself were fiercely kicked on the side while they lay asleep on the ground. The unfortunate man died almost immediately after the blow was given; and the medical testimony places the fact beyond a doubt that the deceased died from rupture of the spleen—which was diseased and enlarged—caused by external violence, such as a blow with the fist or a kick. The post mortem examination also disclosed the fact that the deceased was at the time of his death suffering from phthisis in an advanced stage, and hanging on to life by a mere thread. In all probability a severe blow on any other part of his body would have proved equally fatal. The gunner, in his answer to the charge, states that he had no intention of using violence to the punkah coolies; that for several days he had been kept isolated, and that on the morning in question he went out into the convalescent-ward verandah to cause some one to go and fetch his medicine. The military Court of Inquiry, which was assembled immediately after the event, recorded its opinion, on hearing the evidence, that no violence was used; but the matter was handed over to the civil authorities. The gunner, as we noted in a

Izbe issue, was, on the 16th instant, committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor to the Court of Sessions, under a charge of wokintarily causing hurt (Section 323)—the same section under which Mr. Fuller was punished by the Assistant Magistrate of Agra.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 28. Astracan, Bombay; str. Satara, Camorta, &c.; str. Busheer, Rangoon;

Revixound, Port Vosse; str. Burmah, Moulmain, Rangoon, and Akyab; Connemark, Aden.—29. Hampden, Bombay; str. Historian, Liverpool, via the Suez
Canal.—30. Str. Khandalla, Bombay, via Coasts.—31. Queen of the East, Liverpost; str. Argyll, Hong Kong and Straits.—Sept. 1. Nelson, Liverpool; Gol, Bourbon; Clotide, Madras.—2. Epervier, Madras; Morchantman, Muscat; str. Bokbors, Southumpton, via Suez Canal.—3. Udston, Melbourne; Bene.——; Roshin
Carke, Cape Town; Royal Alexandra,——; Earl of Zotland, Galic, Madras,
Chitagong.—4. Bowfell, Liverpool; Edward Percy,——; Swiftsure,——; Chittagong.-4. Bow

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.
r Satara.—Mr. P. St. John and Mr. J. L. Willcox.
r Busheer.—Dr., Mrs., two Misses and Master Manifold, Major Rivers, and Per Satara.—Mr. P. St. John and Mr. J. L. Willoox.

Per Busheer.—Dr., Mrs., two Misses and Master Manifold, Major Rivers, and Mr. Jennings.

Per Jane Porter.—Mrs. Hill and Mr. R. H. Roweliffe.

Per Argyll.—Mrs. Scott, and Mr. and Master Enghong.

Per Merchantman.—Mrs. W. Lawry and two children, and Mr. H. Ros.

Per Enervier.—Capt. and Mrs. Prour and three children.

Mr. Giston.—Mr. Baldock.

Per Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lowes, Mr. Johnson, Mr. J. B. Goad, Mr. J.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28. Jorawar, West Indics.—3). Niobo, London; Bulwark, Bombay; Theo
Leve Ducos, Martinique.—31. Daphne, London; Mujestic, Liverpool; Royal Alico,

Lexdon; Prospere, Mauritius and Bourbon; str. Goa, Bombay, via Coasts.—Sept.

C. Str. Arabia, Rangoon and Moulmein.—2. Str. Busheer, Akyab and Kyouk

Expect. str. Tso Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon and Moulmein.—4. Ville de Marseilles,

Mauraius; Sir Henry Lawrence, London; Accrington, Dundee; str. Satara, Port

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Resir. Arabia.—From Calcetta.—For Rangoon.—Mrs. A. M. Hart, Mr. T. Edmers, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mrs. Harmina and infant, and Mr. J. H. Benfield.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 5, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Rate of Interest

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DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER OF BANGALOR.—The death is reported at Bangalor, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, from fever, from which has had been suffering for the last eight or ten days, of Mr. Oliver, Postunaster of Bangalor. He had served in the Postal Department apwards of thirty years, and has been entitled to a pension for some time past.

#### BURMESE COURTSHIPS.

A few days ago we gathered from the Rangoon Gazette some account of a Burmese poosy, and contrasted the capacity of these people for simple enjoyments with the jaded, joyless ennui that is the outcome of our Western culture. Since then, another number of the Rangoon Gazette gives us an account of a Burmese courtship, which is something so utterly opposed to our notions of propriety and the fitness of things, and so generally happy in its results, that we of the cultured, with our gradually increasing tendency to judicial separations and the Divorce Court, may do well to think a little about it. Probably, of all the sad things in the world, there is nothing so said as baving to go through life in enforced companionship with some one whose ideas, sympathies, and "ways" jar with one's own. This seems almost an impossible sequence to a Burmese marriage. In that happy land, only the other side of the Bay of Bengal, young men and maidens are in nowise bound, or influenced, by the polite fiction of "falling in love" that plasters over our English precipitancy, and the utter ignorance of one another of the two contracting partie to a marriage. If a Burman bachelor sees a girl who pleas he drops in for a tete-a tete chat with her of an evening; cocorts her to the pagoda, the pooay, the boat race, or whatever tamasha may be on hand; and is the companion and comrade of her everyday life, untroubled by chaperons, and unfettered by conventionalisms Mrs. Grundy. He thus learns something of her character and likings, and, equally she, of course, discovers whether there is any chance of compatibility between them. She is very frank, and, if, after evincient probation, either party is not assured of this, the two part company, without reproach from the society they move in; and, after a while, they do discover, each his, or her, affinity, and marry, and are happy. How many English people will dare the scandal of breaking off an engagement once made public? What reasonable prospect of happiness can there be in nineteen Anglo-Indian marriages out of twenty? A man rushes home on six months' furlough; meets at a garden party, or a ball, some girl he is taken with; courts her seciety; and does, it may be, see her very often, in one way or another; but it is always, more or less, in the glare of society, subject always to Mrs. Grundy's constraints and conventionalisms. The girl is, consciously or unconsciously, always en grande tenue, never quite natural; neither is he; and, when the two get married, they know no more of one another, have had no more opportunity of judging whether they can live comfortably together, than a hippopotamus and a camel, suddenly introduced into one cage, might have. It is much the same if people marry out here. Indeed, with the want of out door occupations and amusements, and the rigours of the climate, there is even less chance of marriageable young men and women arriving at any real knowledge of one another here than in England.

It is true, and it is remarkable, that, in spite of all this, Anglo-Indian husbands and wives do, as a rule, jog along very comfortably together. But it may be doubted whether this jogging along would satisfy a Burmese Jack and Jill; whether these simple children of Nature, even though they have never "fallen in love," any more than they have thought it necessary to their sweethearting to tumble down a well, are not happier in a more real companionship and communion. Beyond a doubt there would be an increased chance of happiness for married people if they could, before marriage, learn a little of one another's real character and proclivities.

And yet there are people who hold that the increased measure of freedom our girls enjoy now-a-days, as compared with twenty years ago even, is a danger and a mistake, and who fight against it. Our

sympathies are entirely with the other side .- Englishman.

### Miscellaneous.

CHOLERA IN THE 44TH REGIMENT.—We regret to hear from Secunderabad that cholera continues in the 44th Regiment, its chief victims hitherto having been women and children. Only one m we believe, has been attacked, and he is said to be recovering. The mortality among the others has been high; out of eight women and children attacked, six have perished.—Times of India, Sept. 8.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.—Our new newspaper, the Travancore Times (the only newspaper, excepting the Government Gassite, published in Travaucore), has started at a rattling pace. The proprietors sent copies of the first two numbers to over three hundred persons whom they wished to make subscribers, with the intimation that, except the paper were returned, the recipients would be considered subscribers. In this way over two hundred names are entered on the books, though not twenty have as yet paid anything. The paper is conducted solely by natives, and with the exception of the first leader, which stands unrivalled for incoherent bombast, the English part of it is remarkably well written. The initial leader was imported to give eclat to the occasion, and its literary pyrotechnics must have afforded inexpressible delight to many of its readers.—Madras Times, Sept. 4.



BAGGING A TIGRESS.-Mr. Gordon Ouchterlony had the good fortune to bag a tigress measuring about 63 feet from "tip to tip," some time ago, at Neddiwuttum. She was stalking some sambur when she received the first shot on the head, which stunned her for a time, but recovering herself, she made an attempt to make a charge, but failed. The second shot broke her neck. She is a fine specimen of a tigress, and her photograph can be seen at Mr. Penn's. -South of India Observer.

AN ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Staff Sergeant W. G. Monisse, Volunteer Guards, met with an accident this morning while at the St. Thomé rifle range. Forgetful for the moment that he had leaded his rifle, he placed the muzzle on his boot for the purpose of trying the spring, when the piece suddenly went off, driving the bullet through his boot and between his toes. He was taken to Dr. Strachen's dispensary, where the wound was temporarily bandaged, and he then returned to town, to have it properly attended — **Ú**adras Mail, Sept. 2.

.THE GOVERNOR AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Grace the Governor and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with their respective staffs, arrived at Bangalor this morning from Mysor, where they met with the most cordial reception. His Grace holds a levee at Bangalor at five o'clock this evening, at which all officers have been asked to attend. To-morrow the Chief Commissioner of Mysor entertains his august hosts at dinner, and on Friday there is to be a ball to society generally in honour of the visit. The Bangalor Rifle Meeting commences this day, and lasts until the 15th instant.—Athenœum, Sept. 6.

DEATH OF MR. M. COLEMAN.—We regret to have to record the demise of Mr. Michael McDowell Coleman, son of the Hon. J. G. Coleman, at the early age of twenty-six years. Mr. Coleman had not been in good health for a few days, and on Tuesday last he died suddenly from an attack of heat apoplexy. Mr. Coleman was educated in London, Paris, and Belgium, and came out to Madras seven years ago. He obtained his commission as ensign in the Madras Volunteer Guards on the 16th August, 1872, was made lieutenant on the 27th June, 1873, and promoted to a captaincy on the 6th of March last. For his many good qualities the deceased was much respected and esteemed.—Madras Times, Sept. 6.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Madras Mail reports that the Malakoff Hotel was thrown into a state of confusion on Tuesday, Aug. 29, by the sudden death of a European, named Henry Whelpdale, a railway overseer, lately returned from England, who had been residing for some time in the hotel not in a very good state of health. Deceased is said to have gone to bed on Monday night, Aug. 28, as usual, and when the servants went to his room on the following morning they found him on the floor quite dead. The coroner's inquest, held over the body in the course of the day, returned a verdict, on the evidence of the apothecary who dissected the body, that the deceased had died of apoplexy. His effects, amounting, it is said, to upwards of Rs. 8,000, were taken charge of by the Administrator-General.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH.— The young Maharajah, remarks a correspondent of a Madras contemporary, is very well. He has already perceptibly benefited from the recent change of guardians. Captain Wilson, the "Political Agent and Tutor" to his Highness, who has succeeded Colonel Malleson, is as popular as the latter officer was the reverse; and Runga Charlu, who was permitted by Colonel Malleson to obtain too great an influence over the young Prince, has found much of his occupation and authority gone. Wilson looks into everything himself, and Colonel Hay aids in affording his Highness opportunities for self-improvement by intercourse with Europeans. Polo has been introduced, and the boys who with Europeans. attend the Boyal Riding-School promise to become good players. His Highness rides well, and has a good seat on horseback. He has an engaging manner, and when he has overcome an impediment in his speech, that he probably caught from Colonel Malleson, he will have a good address.—Bangalor Examiner, Sept. 2.

THE WRECK OF THE "MALACCA."-The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Malacca, lost last week off Sonapore, seems to have been on her way to take up her position on a new line between Colombo and Tuticorin. The directors contemplate the introduction of very low rates for gangs of coolies similar to the railway fares for the same class of passengers; and a Colombo paper has no doubt that if this be adopted they will succeed in diverting the present stream of immigration from the Manaar line via the north road, to Colombo, where the railway to Candy will convey them upwards at extremely low rates. In this way a gang of Tamil coolies may be brought from their district by railway to Tuticorin, thence by steamer to Colombo, and on to Candy by rail, the entire journey being performed in four or five days instead of as at present, on foot, in as many weeks. The immigrants will have the double adwantage of being taken to their work in less time, and free from all fatigue and extortion by the way.—Bombay Gazette, Sept. 1.

THE TRADE OF MADRAS.—In the month of July the total value of goods imported into Madras was Rs. 23,86,583, exclusive of treasure, valued at Rs. 1,17,309. The quantity of grey twist imported was 517,684 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,97,993; 203,030 lbs. dyed twist, Rs. 2,30,893; grain valued at Rs. 1,77,566 for 45,566 cwt.; ice, Rs. 74,480 for 582 tons; metals, wrought, Rs. 1,62,816 for

1,000 tons; piece-goods, cotton, and linen, Rs. 6,89,889 for 151,214 pieces; silk, Rs. 74,436, the value of 15,308 lbs.; spirits, Rs. 53,347 for 5,937 imperial gallons; stationery, Rs. 20,327 for 4,961 reams; timber, Rs. 1,06,720 for 1,370 tons. The total of exports was valued at Rs. 33,80,106. The cotton shipped in the month was valued at Rs. 13,41,660 for 59,895 cwt.; coffee, 3,798 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,13,945; hides and skins, Rs. 10,75,318 for 43,759 corges; indigo, valued at Rs. 4,83,539 for 2,475 cwt.; oils, Rs. 31,716 for 2,090 cwt.; piece-goods, cotton, and linen, Rs. 1,23,886 for 1,697 corges; seeds valued at Rs. 13,729 for 4,030 cwt.; bees' wax, Rs. 7,047 for 90 cwt.; grain, Rs. 3,393 for 978 cwt. Private treasure exported was valued at Rs. 1,51,340 in the month.— Madras Standard.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM POISONING.—The Bangalor Spectator tells the following story of what that paper seems to think is an attempt to poison some troopers:—We learn that four privates of the C Troop 14th (King's) Hussars narrowly escaped being poisoned on Monday, Aug. 28, under the following circumstance. When dinner Monday, Aug. 28, under the following circumstance. was served out to the troop at two o'clock in the afternoon that day, one of the men observed that the mutton soup and stew (which were cooked in an earthen vessel) had a greenish colour, and three comrades who followed to take away theirs from the cook-house noticed the same. Suspecting that the food contained poison it was shown to Troop Sergeant-Major Thompson, who fortunately happened to visit the cook-house at the time. The soup and stew were taken to Dr. Barrow, of the regiment, to be analysed, and he found them to contain some sediments of sulphate of copper, and was of opinion that there was a sufficient quantity of poison in the same to have killed one half the troop. On this having come to the knowledge of Major Arbuthnot, commanding the corps, he handed over the eight cooks and ten table boys of the A, B, and C troops into the custody of the police at Ulsoor Station, where after being detained a few hours, they were released, as there was no evidence to prove which of the cooks or the table boys had mixed the poison with the soup and stew. The food of the privates of the above mentioned troops is generally cooked in one cook-house, and it was therefore suspected that the cooks as well as the table boys must have known something about the poison found in the food of the C troop. The two cooks and two table boys of the latter troop have been dismissed.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS Aug. 30.—Meinam, Calcutta; strs. Africa, Calcutta; Ava, Bombay; Chyebassa, Calcutta.—31. Lena, Sunderland.—Sppt. 3. Numrod, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per. str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Murray and child,
Mr. Prukmayer. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. Tritsch. For Madras.—Mr. J. P. Falle.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Ang. 31.—Str. Bokhara, Calcatua; Mars. Pondicherry; St. Lawrence, London; Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle; Str. Puke of Laucaster, London.—Sept. 1. [Strs. Ava. Calcatta; Africa, Bombay.—2. Strs. Oriental. Bombay; Chyebassa, London.—4. Hippogrithe, Bangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bokhara.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Georgis and Mr. Deas.
Per str. Ava.—For Vizaoapatam.—Asst. Apothy. C. Jordan.
Per str. Africa.—For Pondicherry.—G. A. Parker.
Per str. Chyebassa.—From Calcutta.—For Colombo.—Col. Pennycuick, and Mr. E. P. Parbury. For London.—Capt. and Mrs. Graham and three children, two Misses Hawes, Messrs. J. Medepine, Maceroy, Webber and four children, from Madras.—For Colombo.—Leut. Col. F. G. Rideout. For London.—Col. and Mrs. J. G. Cookson, Miss Cookson, five children, Mrs. Rideout and two infants, Surg. m.jor Beach, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bullimore and two children, Surg. mnjor and Mrs. J. Good and child, Mrs. Wilton, Mr. H. G. E. Vandeerlin, Capt. A. Cumming, and Mr. F. H. Moore.
Per str. Oriental.—For Coconada.—Mr. S. Bain, Miss Richardson, and Donald Miller. For Vizaoapatam.—G. H. A. Meppen. For Calingapatam.—Mr. Linares. For Rangoon.—Store Sergt. J. Henderson, wife and child, Mr. M. Myers, Lieut. C. E. Harman.

For Kargoo E. Harman.

### Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 7, 1876. EXCHANGES.

... 1s. 8 1-16 ‡d. ... 1s. 8‡ 5-16d. ... 1s. 8‡d. BANK OF MADRAS. Bank Shares ... 29} pm. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. RITIES.
... 1859 ... 42 pm.
... 1856-67 ... Nominal
... 1870 ... 102
... 1832-33 ...
... 1835-36 ...
... 1842-43 ...
... 1842-45 ...
... 1872 ... 34 to 4 pm. ... 4} pm. ... Nominal. 5} per cent. Loan 5 per cent. ditto 4 per cent. 4 per cent. Ditto ... Ditto Ditto Ditto ••• PRICE OF BULLION. Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS. To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. cd. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

# Bombay.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT POONA.

Poona, Aug. 26.—This Exhibition is the best we have had for one years. There are 136 water-colour paintings and sixty-four l colours. The list of water-colours includes, however, some some years. oil colours. drawings in black and white. In the first room the oil paintings

are arranged, and the show is on the whole very good.

The largest picture in the room, No. 1, is called "On the Way Home," a three-quarter length figure of a native woman with a child, which she is about to lift up and place on her hip. She is well drawn, but the picture is anything but pleasing. A basket on her head contains a large raw plaintain leaf, and a dirty yellow lota; the sky is a cold northern blue, and the landscape has no Indian colour in it. In spite of the good painting of the figures, there is absolutely no charm in the painting. No 2, by the same artist, which has taken the prize for the "best figure painting in oil or water-colour," is much more pleasing, but there is a pretty affectedness in the expression which is unusual in a native child; it appears to have put on the portrait-sittees' simper. The name of this is "Red Cap" (Mahratta study).

"My Katie," No. 3, same artist, is pretty, but the arrangement

of the picture is not pleasing.

The execution is good and careful in all the paintings from this hand, but the arrangements of the figures and the back grounds are harsh and out of tune. The paintings are good enough to bear rather stronger criticism than one would be inclined to give to a lady artist, if she were not so good as this one undoubtedly is. The prize was well deserved, and hers are the best figure-paintings in the Exhibition. The work is invariably careful and good.

To continue with the figure paintings in oil. No. 44, "A Peon,"

To continue with the figure paintings in oil. No. 44, "A Peon," has taken the prize for the best sketch by a lady. This is particular to the prize for the best sketch by a lady. This is particular to the prize for the best sketch by a lady. larly well and forcibly painted, and is essentially characteristic of the class of native it represents. No. 57, a Mahratta head, which takes the Hon. Pudumjee Pestonjee's prize for a painting by a native, is exceedingly good. The painter is a Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee; his "Head of a Fakeer," No. 58, is also good. A Madras artist, Ramaswami Naidu, has sent two good heads, Nos. 23 and 24; the latter is commended, and deservedly so. The same artist's landscape, No. 22, is much inferior to his figure painting. There is no effect in it, though the execution is careful. The natives of India have not shown much, but what they have sent is excellent, and gives great promise. Of landscapes in oils, Major Tanner's are undoubtedly the best, and his sketch, No. 14, which took the first prize for oil painting, is admirable for force and spirit, better than his finished picture of which it is the sketch. His "Partabgarh Fortress," No. 11, is a beautiful bit of painting, and his sketches are Fortress,"

all good.
His picture, "Katru Nuddu," Kashmir, which took the prize for the best landscape in oils, is not so good as some of his others. The distance is admirable, but the water and parts of the foreground are very inferior. There is an air of pretension about this one

which is absent from his sketches.

Mr. H. P. LeMesurier's "Bits along the Line," No. 16, are very good of their kind, but it is a pity to stop at "Bits" when there is

power to do something more.

Nos. 28 and 29, by a lady artist, are well executed, but there is too much formality in the arrangement of these pictures, and a good deal of hardness in the foregrounds. They are wanting in colour,

deal of hardness in the foregrounds. They are wanting in colour, and need "pulling together."

No. 40, "On the Tir Pangal Range," by another lady, is good, and is commended; and No. 35, "On the River," near Tanna, by Major Kerr, is an effective little sketch of a boat in full sail. There are several of Mr. Louis Frank's, but they are rather raw, especially in the greens, and there is a want of handling about them which makes them rather insipid. The rest of the oil paintings differ a good deal in merit, but many of them show promise, and the painters of them can see some very good examples to follow in Major Tanner and some of the lady artists.

The water-colour painters are, as usual, in greater force than the

oil painters.

To begin with those hung in the verandah. No 97, a black and white subject, is remarkably good. It is called "A Mahratta," and is by a lady, the painter who took a prize for oil sketching with No. 44. No. 53, "Connam Village," Himalayas, by Captain Hutchinson, is good, much better than the one beside it, No. 54, which is flat and ineffective. There are some heads, apparently in pencil, and varnished, near these, which are not good, being very wooden and expressionless and expressionless.

In the water-colour room, Colonel Baigrie has taken the prize for the best water-colour painting with No. 71, a "Cane Bridge over the Dikrung, Duffla country." It is a very good picture, and a splendid bit of tree painting, but there is something coarse in parts of the foreground foliage, an air of false colouring, which is rather irritating. No. 72, "Winter View at Murree," is very good, by the same artist.

To my mind the most artistic picture in the rcom is No. 15, 'Srinugger," by Major Pullan, which has taken the prize for best

water colour, Indian subject. There is admirable harmony in the

water colour, Indian subject. There is admirable harmony in the arrangement, and the picture is full of light, air, and colour.

No. 14, "Matheran," by Miss E. M. Willoughby, highly commended, is good and spirited; a very charming little sketch.

Nos. 30, 31 and 33, by Colonel Melliss, are very effective sketches. Nos. 30, 31 and 33, by Colonel Melliss, are very effective sketches. Colonel Hancock's, which took the prize for four best sketches from nature, are as good as his always are. Nos. 23 and 24, by Colonel Barton, "Street Scenes, Baroda," contains some accurate painting in the house ornaments, but the people of Baroda must be a peculiarly crippled race. There is a fakeer in one of them who probably took some pains to get rid of his knee joints, for he has none at all. The landscapes by the same artist are very poor, though there are signs of a good deal of hard work about them. His hills the randstage and the valleys are filled with cotton wool. His are like puddings, and the valleys are filled with cotton wool. His street scenes would be decidedly good, if there were no figures, as his style of painting is more suited to such subjects. No. 64, "Rogi Cliffs, Sutlege Valley," by Captain Strahan, is good, but No. 67, by the same artist, "Colico on Lake Como," is much infecier. There is a bright green colour in the smooth water, which should have reflected the colour of the mountains. The water of the Italian lakes is often green, from the yellow rocks lying underneath being seen through it, but this is only visible when the spectator is above looking into the water. No. 86, "Calladium Leaves," by Mrs. Twynam, is deservedly commended. They are well and naturally painted.

No. 93, "A Mahomedan Tomb," by a lady artist, has been

highly commended. It is anything but a pleasing picture, however, though the artist has tried to draw every leaf on the trees. One of the gems of the collection is Mr. Peile's contribution of pen-andink sketches, which took the prize for black and white. sketches are admirable, and are almost the best things in the Exhi-He has a wonderful power of indicating distant detail,

and his knowledge of effect is great.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell has sent some clever sketches, and one of Mrs. Griffiths's is evidently a very faithful sketch, though there is

but little effect in hers.

It would be impossible in a moderate space to mention all that is deserving of praise and encouragement, but many lessons may be learnt from the pictures of Major Tanner in oil landscape, and Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Whitworth in oil figure painting. Major Pullan, Colonel Baigrie, and Colonel Hancock are admirable examples in water-colours.

Sub-Conductor Charde took the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the "best composition in oil or water-colour, by a warrant officer, N.C. officer, or private." The other similar prize given by the

Q.M.G. was taken by Sergeant Knight, R.E.

I hope that the admirable show of pictures this year will induce people to send and compete again next year, and that the public will do their best to render the Exhibition a success. A good deal depends on the receipts at the doors, as nothing damps an undertaking of this sort so much as financial failure.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial which has been sitting at Goa for the trial of Lieut. Fonseca, the Quartermaster charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of public moneys, has sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and ordered him to make good the full amount that he has misappropriated.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.—We understand that the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee has received orders to prepare sixty millions of ball cartridges, and to complete the above supply by the end of October next, and in consequence all the machinery at the Small Arms Factory has been set to work.—Poona Observer, Sept. 5

COTTON [MANUFACTURES.— The cotton industry must be getting on apace in Bombay, for in the past month 1,092,335 yards of grey, 472,034 yards of white, and 87,560 yards of coloured goods of local manufacture were exported from that port, exclusive of 910,921 lbs. of yarn. Pretty large supplies were shipped to Aden, Karachi, Jeddah and such places. Bombay twist finds a market in Madras and even in Calcutta, although twist is manufactured in both cities. -Madras Standard.

KHANDESH.—Our correspondent at Khandesh, writing on 30th -" All apprehensions about the want of rain have There have been copious showers between Friday and yesterday in many places, as much as 2½ inches being registered between last Saturday and Sunday week. Three weeks ago prospects certainly looked gloomy, but our late rains have dispelled all this. People were beginning to despair when the long delayed rain came. The damage done by the rain holding off up to now is very much exaggerated by the Native Press. Prospects may fairly be said to be all right again."—Times of India.

A New Pension Fund for Widows and Children.—At a meeting held on the 24th August at Kalbadavie, a fund, to be called "Bombay Widows and Children's Pension Fund," was established on the basis of the rules of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, which works most satisfactorily. The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund provides pensions



for the families of Government servants only, but there are no means to enable those who are employed in mercantile firms, banks, &c., to secure pension for their families. It is intended for the present to fix Rs. 50 as the maximum amount of pension to be subscribed for and Rs. 5 minimum.

Karachi Harbour.—The progress made in improving Karachi

harbour during the past year seems, on the whole, to have been satisfactory; the deepening of the entrance passage, hitherto the great difficulty, has continued, but the extension of the East pier is required and the removal of Deep Water Point to prevent the con-tinued accumulation by cross rush of flood and want of ebb Within the harbour the report states that on the whole the anchorages of the harbour are capable now of accommodating about double the tonnage which they could before the commencement of the improvement works. It is added that the statistics of the port now show clearly that, in spite of all drawbacks, Karachi is already proved to be suitable for an extensive trade in shipping of large tonnage at all seasons of the year.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—On the morning of the 29th Aug. (Tuesday) those who were affoat may remember the very fresh, strong, and at times, fitful breeze that was blowing. In one of the gusts a passenger tony, coming across apparently from Oorun, capsized some distance from the P. and O. s.s. *Deccan*, and the three occupants, one a passenger, were tossed into the sea. The danger these poor fellows were in gave good cause for anxiety, for, apart from the strong breeze blowing at the time, the sea was choppy and the tide ran like a mill-race. The second officer, Mr. Calcott, without a moment's hesitation, lowered the jolly-boat, and, with the assistance of two plucky British tars—Quartermasters Pope and Davis—succeeded not only in saving the lives of the three natives, but also the boat. Bravery and manliness carried out in this quiet and unobtrusive manner deserve the very highest commendation .- Bombay

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—On Monday morning, the 28th inst., between the hours of four and five o'clock, Private Patrick Murray, of her Majesty's 66th Regiment, stationed at Ghorepoorie, committed suicide by shooting himself with his own rifle whilst on sentry on the canteen of the same regiment. An inquest was held on the body by the cantonment police. The jury's verdict was that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle, he being sane at the time. The deceased was posted on sentry duty at the canteen at four o'clock in the morning. About half an hour afterwards he must have loaded his rifle, attached a piece of string to the trigger and fixed it to his right foot, the muzzle of the rifle being held in his mouth when he pulled the trigger, as the left side of his face was completely blown away. We regret to say that this is the se-cond case of self-destruction which has occurred at this station this month; the previous one, which we recorded in this paper, was that of a soldier of her Majesty's 2-15th Regiment in a somewhat similar manner.—Poona Observer, Aug. 31.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NARBUDA BRIDGE.—(SURAT. Sept. 7.)—The Narbuda bridge is about 4,100 feet long, and nearly 1,500 feet out of this length have been washed away. It is expected that through communication will be restored to-day by means of steam-launches, which are to be used for passengers alone. The flood in the Narbuda is said to be the highest ever recorded. The Taptee bridge is now very shaky and the Mahee bridge is also reported in danger. The waters in the two rivers are unusually high. Jehangierjee, the way inspector, and Rozario, the shunting master, were both picked up in the Narbuda by a fisherman's boat, but they are unconscious and in a precarious state. The inspector of bridges, Mr. Pestonjee Framjee, is still missing, and there are very few chances of his turning up again. The special train which left Bombay yesterday arrived near the Taptee bridge in good time, but the railway officials in charge could not venture to pass it over the bridge without great preactions. The engine and one or two carriages were very carefully worked over the spans, but the officials crossed the bridge on foot.—Times of India Correspondent.

NEW DOCK FOR BOMBAY.—There are, we learn, some prospects of another dock being built in Bombay. Mr. Lestock Reid, the Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Jervis, the Superintendent Preventive Service, visited the several wharves of the Mazagon Company on Monday last, and were shown over the extensive bunder by Mr. Atts, the Traffic Manager of the company. After come conversation with Mr. Atts they left the bunder. We do not know the purport of that conversation, but it is rumoured that tenders will soon be invited for the "Nursey Dock." We understand that no dock dues will be levied, the exclusive object of the promoters being to attract traffic to their bunder; the company will be content to recoupitself for the outlay incidental to the building of the dock by wharfage fees on goods landed on the guay. Such a scheme pay prove fees on goods landed on the quay. Such a scheme may prove a severe and unexpected blow to the "Prince's Dock," for with the company's united influence, commercial and mercantile, there can be no difficulty in bringing "grist to the mill," apart from the in-ducement of free charges. Do not schemes like these show that it is high time the Government of Bombay attempted to buy up the whole foreshore? What but destruction to the trade of this port can be the result if it is made to bear the cost of the Port Trust's ruinous competition with private enterprise?—Bombay Gazette.

THE FLOODS ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—(ANKLESUR, Sept. 7.)—Between this and the Narbudda Bridge the country is mainly under water; not much visible but tree tops and railway bank, though the river has now fallen fourteen feet. Yesterday it was two feet higher than ever before, and twentyfive spans nearest this side are clean swept away. The underscour is the sole cause of the accident, which has again proved, as it does every four years, too strong. Mails bravely carried across the water. Mail service completely restored by Mr. Cornwall. Telegraph cable can't come for a day or two. Greatest energy shown by officers. The steam launch is here, and will be floated to-morrow, after which passengers only will be passed through, arriving one steam harges from Bombay. Roads are taken to secure twenty steam harges from Bombay. Roads are being cut from the line to the river on each side, and platforms built. Shortly will be able to convey 2,000 tons of traffic per diem. The two inspectors who escaped were washed, clinging to boats, three miles down to the Broach side: the draward man could not swin. Two cooling are Broach side; the drowned man could not swim. Two coolies are drowned, but no other human loss. Broach stands high, but the lower part of the town is under water; boats in streets; no personal distress expected. But otherwise the calamity is terrible; indeed it is one of the greatest engineering feats ever accomplished in India, involving more than tifty lacs hurled out to sea. There are floods up to Ahmadabad; and the officials have just started for the Mhye Bridge, where the water has risen 45 feet. At Surat, a little village on the opposite shore has been swept away. Last night the Native Infantry lines were under water to the horses' girths, though standing twenty-three feet above the river. The water has fallen again, and the bridge is as strong as ever. The Narbudda has been fifty-two feet above the level at Mortokka. -- Times of India Correspondent.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Str. Umballa, Bassorah; Emanuel, Zanzibar.—Sept. 3. Str. Socotra, Calcuttı; str. Cathay, Calcuttı; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—4. Str. Arrow, Galle; str. Bangalore, Melbourne.—5. Str. Venetia, Suez; str. Europa, Glasgow.—6. Melpomene, Sunderland.—7. Str. Vixen, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Suez.—For Bombay.—Major Crispin, Mrs. Payne and infant, Mr. J. Stewart, Conductor and Mrs. Courtnay, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggie and three infants, Mr. Winterbottam, and Mr. Poynter. From Adem.—Mr. D. Eduljee.

Sept. 1.—Str. Australia, Genoa, &c.; Letecia, Zanzibar; str. Pera, Sues, &c.—Z. Str. Akula, Kurrachee.—4. Strs. Renown, Antwerp; Deccan, China, &c.—6. Trinacria, Glasgow and Liverpool, &c.; Umballa, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—7. Tiverton, Sharpness; Mugdala, Havre; str. Guy Mannering, Kurrachee; Ethiopia. Coasts and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mrs. W. W. Loch and infant, Lieut. C. W. Gray, Mrs. C. M. Hogg, Mrs. MacEwen and infant, Col. Sandwith, Mrs. A. C. Trevor and three children, Mr. P. Nicholl, Col. Venour and four children, Miss Venour, Major and Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Cathridge, Mrs. E. Scloms and four children, Messrs. A. M. Zeller, G. Jacobs, J. P. Grunell, F. Woodcock, E. Ladner, H. Donkin, W. Colman, and Capt. Long, Messrs. F. Garland, R. Harder, W. Normen, T. Price, J. Batters, L. Reeves, B. Clark, W. Beck, W. Charingbold, J. Ives, Mrs. Couper and two children. For Brinds.—Col. Sir R. Pollock, K.c.s.i., Mr. D. B. Allen, Mr. J. E. Hilton. For Vance.—Miss Muller. For Suzz.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Doyle Smith. For Adex.—Capt. Pc well. Capt. Pc well

### Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Ditto	Muni	cipal l	Loan	•••	•••	•••	•••	House Rate Market Rate	120 Nominal 120 Nominal
On Lon	dan D		D411a		CHA	NGE	8.		

	On London	n Banks Bills	-				
6 n		t, per rapee		•••	•••	***	1s. 7]d.
6	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	1s. 7id. Credit Bills.
5	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	1s. 7 15-16d, Doots.

١	BANK AND OTHER SHARES.	
1	Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	116
ı	Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	. 3300
	Dish Dan Dashamia (1	1400
i	Dombrat Day and	Rs. 710
i	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000	) Rs. 1100
į	Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	. 1330
	Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	. 3 pm.
	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1230
	Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	. 2525 per sha
	Chamband Dank of India Asianalia and China (Da 900)	175
	Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	. Rs. 800
	Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,500)	D= 1008
	Elphinstone Land and Press Company:-	.•
	(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	. Rs. 700 per

1	(A) Share (Ks. 6,000)	•••	***	***		•••	Ks. 700 per share
l	(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)		***	•••	•••	•••	1100 per share old
١	Fort Press Company (Rs. 8, 250 paid		•••	***	•••	••	Rs. 6650
1	Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	P/					680 per share
1		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	
1	Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	•••	***			•••	110
1	Great Eastern Spinning and Weavi	ng Co	npany	(Rs.	1.000)		Rs. 1250 xd.
1	Great Indian Peninsular Railway C	ompar	v Con	abiloa	and St	ak	
ı	(£90 nuid nn)	_	-				280
ı			•••	•••	•• :	•••	
ı	Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,00	10)	•••	***	•••	•••	Rs. 2000 per share
ı	Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	•••		•••	•••	•••	1200
ı	Mazagon Reclamation Company (F	Rs. 1.02	10)	••:	***	•••	980
ı	Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	-	•				300
ı		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
ı	New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	71 <del>0</del>
ı	Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	•••	•••	***	•••	***	490
ı	Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250	)	•••		***		505
ı	Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.	,					830
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# Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 2.)
Char, Major C. H., comdt. Deolee Irregular Force, is app. to the temp. scharge of the office of polit. agent, Harnotee and Tonk, from Aug. 16, v. Capt. Muir, on leave.

DYER, Rev. F. T. S., M.A., chaplain of Landour, to be chaplain of the Lucknow cantonment.

GODFEN, G., asst. comr., is invested with the power to try summarily all offences specified in Section 222 of Act X. of 1872.

GRAY, Lieut. M. A., asst. comr., Darrang, is app. to be a member of the Charitable Dispensary Committee, Darrang.

H'SLOP, Lieut. R. M., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle,

Military Works.

KEMP, Rev. J., is app. to be a member of the District Schools Committee

of Oachar. McDonell, Hon. W. F., v.c., Bengal C.S., took his seat as an offic. judge of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal on Aug. 14.

Muir, Capt. W. J. W., offic. polit. agent, 2nd class, is posted to Moor-shedabad as agent to the Gov. gen. from the date of receiving charge, v. Major Tweedie.

Norr, E. A., is app. to offic. as asst. registrar of the Court, Original Side, during the abs. of Mr. W. R. Fink on leave.

PRENT, E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, having passed the examination in Hindustani by the 1st or Lower Standard on Aug. 4, is prom. to tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, from that date, to fill an existing temp. vacancy.

STEWART, A., sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, is attached to the Forest Survey Dept. for a period of 12 months. TAYLOR-COOKE.-During the absence of Mr. Harrison, Mr. R. Taylor, B.C.S., offic. dep. comptroller gen., will act as comptroller gen.; and

Mr. J. E. Cooke will act as dep. comptroller gen. THORNTON, Lieut. A. P., offic. polit. asst., 3rd class, to offic. as mag. of Aboo and asst. to the general supt. of operations for the suppression

of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Lower Rajpootana, from Aug. 1, v. Lieut. **Mar**telli WALTER, Major C. K. M., to offic. temp. as Resident, 1st class, and as

gent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, and chief comr. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, from Aug. 18.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways passed the departmental standard examination on the 15th July:
—Mr. J. M. Campion, asst. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. T. Michell, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following

apps.:—
Col. W. C. Parr, political agent, Cutch, to be political agent, Rewa

Lient. col. L. C. Barton, political agent, Rewa Kanta, to be political

On Major J. Watson, acting political agent, Rewa Kanta, being r lieved by Col. Parr, and reverting to his permanent post of 1st asst.political agent. Kattywa

Capt. Salmon, acting 1st asst. political agent, to act as 2nd asst. political agent.

Capt. J. M. Hunter, acting 2nd asst. political agent, to act as 3rd asst. political agent.

Capt. E. V. Stace, acting 3rd asst. political agent, to act as 4th asst.

The services of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., acting 4th political agent, to be replaced at the disp. of Govt. in the revenue dept.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 30.)

Mr. T. D. Moran is app. temp. to be a special officer for the survey and record of the Nisamut lands.

Mr. H. W. Mackensie, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Go-bindpore div. of the Manbhoom dist., is app. to the special duty for the surement and settlement of the Barkagurh Estate in the dist. of Lohardugga, v. Lieut. L. J. H. Grey.
Mr. J. C. Price, settlement officer in Midnapore, is app. to be a mag.

and coll. of the 2nd grade, from the 11th inst., v. Mr. H. F. J. Kean, who has forfeited his appt. by taking an extension of furl. beyond two years.

Mr. Price, however, will offic. as settlement officer in Midnapore.

Mr. G. S. Park is app. to be settlement officer in Midnapore, v. Mr.

Price, but to continue to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the lat grade in

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of

the 1st grade, v. Mr. Park, but to continue to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade in Durbhung

MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 2.)
CAMBRIDGE—RUGGLES.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to re-CAMBRIDGE—RUGGLES.—The undermentioned omeers are permitted corretire from the service:—Lieut. col. J. P. Cambridge, staff corps, and Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. Ruggles, staff corps.

GWATKIN, Lieut. F. S., 73rd foot, officg. 2nd squad. sub. 13th Bengal lancers, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from July 20.

lancers, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from July 20.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. A. A., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing sub. 1st Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, to be an asst. mily. accountant on prob., from Aug. 11, to fill an existing vacancy.

SEWELL.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—No. 221, dated Aug. 3, appg. Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, 2nd in comd. 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the Contingent, from Aug. 1, v. Capt. W. A. Lawrence, pending the arrival of Major R. W. Sartorius, v.c., c.m.g.

SWINEY, Capt. H. B., gen. list inf., comdt. Calcutta Volunteer Lances, services are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C. for appt. to a comps under H.E. is orders.

under H.E.'s orders.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF.
Capt. C. E. D. Branson, asst. garrison instructor, to be garrison in-

capt. C. E. D. Branson, asst. garrison instructor, to be garrison instructor, v. Capt. P. C. Story, prom. to chief instructor.
Capt. G. L. L. Taylor, 2nd batt. 16th foot, to be asst. garrison instructor, v. Capt. St. V. A. Hammick, prom. to garrison instructor.
Capt. G. W. B. Collis, 1st batt. 6th foot, to be asst. garrison instructor,

v. Capt Branson.

These appointments are temp., pending further orders.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 22.)

BISCOE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 31, making the following appt,,
with effect from Aug. 1:—Lieut. B. Briscoe, 2nd wing sub. 40th N.I., BRISCOE.on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Austin Beresford.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 31, making the following appt., consequent on the absence of Capt. A. I. Iles en court-martial duty, with effect from the 29th idem:—Lieut. G. B. Austin, 2nd wing sub. and office, adjt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer and qrmr., in addition to his other duties. Dated Aug. 3, apptg. Capt. G. W. Beresford, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

CORY-RIDGEWAY-MACGREGOR.-Regtl. order confd., dated July 24, making the following appts., consequent on the absence of Col. J. M. Nuttall, c.B., comdt., and Major D. Robertson, wing officer of 44th N.I., on court-martial duty:—Lieut. col. A. Cory, 2nd in com., to office. as comdt.; Lieut. R. E. Ridgeway, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. C. R. Maogregor, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, from July 22.

FERRIS — CREAK — RENNICK.—The following orders are confd.:—7th

Bengal Cav.-Regtl. order, dated Aug. 7, making the following apps., with effect from the 6th idem, the date on which Major T. C. Graham joined his app. as 2nd in com.:—Capt. J. L. Ferris, 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. H. C. Creak, on m.c. Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 2nd squad subalt and officg. 1st squad subalt, to offic as 3rd squad.

officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Ferris.

Gough, Lieut. col. G. T., half-pay late cav. depot, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by

brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval, dated June 11.

Kelly—Sadler.—Capt. J. G. Kelly, 1st wing subalt. 33rd N.I., to be qrmr., v. Stehelin, dec.; Lient. J. H. Sadler, 2rd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt, v. Kelly.

MELVIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, app. Lieut. A. Melvin, officg. 2nd wing subalt., 42nd N.I., v. Goldney, vacated that app. on proceeding on iurl., and to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. W. Brydon.

PORTER—DENNYS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1, making the fol-

subalt. and office. 1st wing subalt. 28th N.I., to offic. as adjt.; and Lieut. C. J. Dennys, office. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. on prob.

SEAGRIM, Major A., dep. judge advocate, is transfd. from the Outle, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle to the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Circle from the same date.

SPERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 27, app. Lieut. J. Spens to office as interp. 85th foot, with effect from the 22md idem, v. Lieut. E. Burrell, absent on leave on m.c.

Young, Col. J. N., dep. jndge advocate (on priv.) leave, is transfil temp. from the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Circle, to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle, from July 22.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 26.) CONEAN—IRVING.—Regtl. orders confd., dated June 16, app. Lieut. E. W. Conran to offic. as adjt. to 39th foot, v. Lieut. and Adjt. T. Boydell, dec. Dated Aug. 7, app. Lieut. and Local capt. J. C. S. Irving to offic. as adjt., with effect from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. and Adjt. M. J. E. Fenwick, absent on leave.

Kinloch.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 12, app. Lieut. F. G. Kinloch, offic. 2nd squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav., on probation, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., from the 11th idem, v. Money, offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

MORTON—FRASER—HUTCHINSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12 making the following appts., consequent on Lieut. col. E. Dandridge having proceeded on leave on private affairs:—Major H. Morton, 2nd in com. 40th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. J. Fraser, let wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.; and Lieut. H. D. Hutchineon, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being avai'able.



INSTRUCTORS IN MILITARY GYMNASTICS.

H.E. the C. in C. having authorised the formation of classes at Umballa and Lucknow, with the view of qualifying officers as supts., and non-commissioned officers as instructors in gymnastics and fencing, commeanding officers desirous of sending an officer for this purpose are requested to submit applications to the Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, through the general officer commanding the div. or dist. in which they may be serving in view to selections being made.

2. The class of officers will be limited to six in number, and will be

formed on the 15th October, 1876, at Umballa, and terminate on the 15th

April, 1877.

3. Only such officers as are considered by the medical officer of their regiment to be physically fit to undergo the course, will be allowed to attend, and a certificate of fitness should accompany each application.

4. The officers attending the class will be under the orders of the in-

spector of gymnasis, or such officer as may be acting for him during his absence from Umballa.

5. The officers selected will travel at the public expense.

6. The attention of commanding officers is invited to para. 2,629, Bengal Army Regulation (G.O. 397 of 1875.)
7. The classes of non-commissioned officers will be formed at Umballa

and Lucknow at the same time as stated in para. 2.

8. The following list shows the number of non-commissioned officers to

be sent from each regt.:—
Umballa Gymnasium—A-8th R.A., Jullundur, 1; 10th hussars, Muttra,
1; 1-17th regt., Murree, 2; 63rd regt., Jhansi, 2; 73rd regt., Subathu— -total 7.

Lucknow Gymnasium—R.A., Barrackpore, 1; 1-3rd regt., Cawnpore, 2; 1-5th regt., Allahabad, 1; 2-12th regt., Fort William, 1; 2-22nd regt., Ranikhet, 1; 1-25th regt., Fyzabad, 1; 40th regt., Dum Dum, 1; 54th Regiment, Morar, 1; 85th regt. Lucknow, 1—total 10.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Reguc.B., commanding the Punjab frontier force, to Simla, for sixty days, from Sept. 1, or from such date as he may avail himself of it. Sub lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. E. Hope, R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major A. G. Miller, R.A., to remain at Murree, from Aug. 13 to Sept. 13, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. T. S. Biggs, 1-5th foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. F. Longbourne, 1-5th foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, for fitteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. G. H. Robinson, 2.12th foot, to remain at Calcutta, from Aug. 22 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. A. R. Martin, 34th foot, to remain at Mussoorie, privilege leave from Aug. 14 to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. F. H. Bourne, 43rd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. P. Sparling, 67th foot, to Calcutta and Dalhousie, for six months, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. T. F. Gibbs, 83rd foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European L.C., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. E. R. Ives, general list infantry, to Mussoorie, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs. Lieut. R. Fulton, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Kussowlie, for one month, from Aug. 27, in extension. Capt. G. F. Bryant, adjutant 29th N.I. (at Garrison Course, Mhow), to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Asst. Comsy. and Hon. Lieut. G. R. Toft, 1st class barrack master, Poons Circle, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. and Adjt. F.S. Allen, 2nd battalion 15th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. C. Hill, 108th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Major J. F. Forbes, comdt. 2nd Sind Horse, from July 25 to July 27, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd squadron officer 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., for three months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Greig, from July 24, 1876, to Jan. 23, 1877. Surg. G. White, attached to F battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. D. G. Barkley, officiating commissioner, Delhi division privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from Aug. 14. Mr. H. A. Anderson, assistant commissioner, Bohtak, privilege leave for two months and twenty nine days, with effect from Aug. 2. Surg. major J. E. T. Aitchison, civil surgeon of Jullundar, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 5. Mr. E. James, assistant engineer, 1st grade, let division, Umballa and Lahore Road, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 15. This cancels Punjab Notification No. 3,527, dated July 24, and No. 2,898, dated June 9. Mr. T. W. Lacy, overseer, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd division, Bari Doab Cirole, privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. H. Chapman, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the new Belbi Branch J. H. Chapman, supervisor, let grade, attached to the new Delhi Branch division, Western Jumna Canal Circle, privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. D. Smithe, executive engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd division Bari Doab Canal, for fifteen months, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. W. H. White, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, in India, from Sept. 19 to Oct. 13, 1874. Rev. W. J. Bowland, chaplain of Roorkee, priv. leave for six weeks, from Aug. 15. Rev. E. J. Hubbard, chaplain of Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for two months from Aug. 16. Mr. W. Oldham, officiating magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 5. Mr. R.

Scott, assistant magistrate and collector, Muzasfarnagar, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, from the date taken. Mr. J. Kennedy, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Shabjahanpur, thirty-one days' privilege leave, from Sept. 15. Mr. W. Irvine, officiating joint-magistrate, 1st grade, Farukhabad, one month's privilege leave from Oct. 1.

The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. Macpherson, assistant magistrate, Hamirpur, is hereby cancelled. One month of the privilege leave granted to Mr. W. Barry, assistant magistrate, Banda, is hereby cancelled. Two months and ten days of the privilege leave granted to Mr. C. Donovan, assistant magistrate and collector, Agra, is hereby cancelled. Mr. A. W. Brind, executive engineer, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave. Mr. H. G. Connor, Canal, is granted one month's privilege leave. Mr. H. G. Connor, traffic manager, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave for two months of which he availed himself on the 12th inst.

### Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 29.)

Reid, J. W., dist. and sessions judge of North Malabar, resumed charge of the office from Mr. G. A. Parker, acting dist. and sessions judge, on the 22nd inst.

SMITH, J. F., acting dist. and sessions judge of Tinnevelly, assumed charge of the office on the 21st inst.

GOODBICH, H. St. A., acting coll. and mag. and agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. N. A. Roupell, the acting coll., on the 10th inst.

PORTEE, Surg. A., M.D., acting chemical examiner, resumed charge of the office from Apothy. W. Hamilton on the 21st inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 29.)

MACLEOD, Capt. and Brevet major W. S., Cadre 1st L.C., supt. Central
Jail, Vellore, is admitted to the Madras staff corps, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HATTER, Capt. H., having completed twenty years' service in the staff corps, to be major, from Aug. 29.

JAMES, Lieut. col. C., staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Aug. 21.)

BARING, Capt. E., c.s.i., has been posted to No. 2 baty. 5th brig. R.A.,
v. Bisset, prom. This officer is at present at home on leave, and fur-

ther orders will be given concerning him.

Bisser, Capt. W., No. 2 baty. 5th brigade R.A., has been prom. major, and posted to A baty. 20th brigade, v. Rawlins, app. to the R.H.A., to join when relieved by Capt. A. J. Anderson, 4th R.A.

HARRIS, Lieut. col. T. M., asst. adjt. gen. of R.A. in Bombay, has been

posted to the 5th brigade R.A., v. Leslie, prom.

Leslie, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G., 5th brigade R.A., has been prom. to col., and ordered to proceed to England.

RAWLINS, Major A. M., A battery 20th brigade R.A., has been app. to A baty. D brigade R.H.A., and is directed to proc. to England forthwith.

TAYLOR, Lieut. W., C brigade R.A., has been prom. capt. into A baty. 9th brigade, v. Wyndham, resigned, and ordered from Bengal to Madras.

(Hand Counters Cottonward Ang. 23)

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Aug. 23.)
STEVENSON, Capt. K. F., from 1st wing sub. and acting qrmr. to qrmr.

38th N.I.
WINSLOE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved
with the 2nd hatn, of that corps of Major Winsloe, 21st foot, being posted to the 2nd batn. of that corps on his recent promotion. Major Winsloe to proc. to join his batn., reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt. Gen., Horse Guards.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.-Mr. S. R. Locke, deputy collector in charge of the

Treasury, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 4.

Bonus Compensation Committee.—H.E. the Governor in Committee. pleased to appoint the Controller of Military Accounts and the Superintendent Gunpowder Factory, for the time being, members of the Bonus Compensation Committee.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. G. T. Hilliard, staff corps, commandant 13th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Col. J. G. Cookson, cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Vet. Surg. G. J. R. Rayment, 1st L.C., British Vet. Dept., in continuation until Jan. 16, in India. Condr. J. Evans, of the Ordnance Dept., Hyderabad contingent, in continuation until Jan. 16, in India.

### Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 24.)
DEODHAE, N. B., asst. dep. educational inspector, Khandesh, is app. to act as dep. educational inspector, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. V. Balkrishna Sohoni.



HORSLEY, W. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Khandesh until the arrival of Mr. C. G. Blathwayt

KANE, M. V., resumed charge of his duties as head master, Dhoolia High School, on Aug. 16.

MANLEY, J. S. E., to be cotton inspector for Sholapore, continuing to be

in charge of the office of cotton inspector for Broach.

SHEPPARD, G. F., coll. of Kaira, having been placed on special duty on the 18th inst., the remainder of the priv. leave granted to him is cancelled from the 17th inst.

SPRY, A. H., C.S., has been re-app. 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggar from 24th inst., and is allowed 15 days' subsidiary leave and two days extension of the furl. for 21 mo. and five days granted to him from Nov. 16, 1874.

SUTHERLAND-WALMSLEY .- Consequent on Mr. G. Sutherland, 2nd class engr. of the Bombay marine, attached to the Indian Govt. steamer Dalhousie, having been paid up and discharged the service at Aden on the 6th inst., Mr. D. Walmsley, 3rd class engr., is prom. to the grade of 2nd class from 7th idem.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 7.)
Brayson, H., head accountant to the coll. of Shikarpur, acted as dep coll. in charge Huzur accounts, Kurrachee, from May 29 to Aug. 20, both days inclusive.

DAVIES, J. , to act as cotton insp. for Shelapore.

FAHEY—KELLY,—Mr. C. S. Fahey, excc. engr., Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, is app. to offic. as supt. of works, Western Indus, and Lieut. J. Kelly, exec. engr., Fhuleli div., as supt. of works, Eastern Indus, in addition to their present exec. duties, from the date of Major Smith's departure on leave.

LAMBART, G. N. R., exec. engr., Robri Canal div., to offic. for Lieut. J. Kelly until that officer's return from priv. leave.

TREVOR, A. C., C.S., to act as dep. comr. of customs and opium during the abs. of Mr. H. E. Jacob.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 31.)

Dall, Sergt. J., No. 3 batty. 6th brig. R.A., is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test.

KEANE, Corporal E. J., 2nd batt. 7th regt., is app. to the commissariat dept., and transf. to the unattached list.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 7.)

Lucas, Lient. col. (brevet col.) A. W., c.B., of the staff corps, is entitled to the col.'s allowance, from Sept. 1.

-The services of Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, 21st regt. N.I., having been placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Commissariat Dept., is directed to join that Dept.

Tanner, Major O. V., staff corps, was reapp. to offic. as 2nd in com. 29th N.I., from the date he relieved Lieut. col. Davies, who was transfd. to the 27th N.I.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Sept. 6.) BROOME.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 8, directing Lieut. W. A. Broome, 30th Regt. N.I. (Jacob's Rifles), attached, to offic. as qrmr. STAVEY.—Sind district order confd., dated Aug. 1, app. Major E. Stave.

ley, R.A., to com. the R.A. in Sind on the departure of Col. Heyman until further orders.

Wiehe. - Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 9, directing Lieut. F. G. A. Wiehe, 68th foot, to offic. as interpreter to the regt., in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. E. Venour, Bengal infantry, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Col. J. P. Sandwith, staff corps, commandant 8th regt. N.I., for one year. Major J. B. Fenwick, staff corps, executive commissariat officer, P.D.A., is allowed furlough for

two years, on medical certificate.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. M. Macpherson, acting judge and sessions judge of Kanara, privilege leave for three months, from the 20th inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Major F. J. Smith, subsidiary leave for thirty days. Lieut. G. O'B. Carew, late I.N., Madras storekeeper, privilege leave for fifty-six days, from the 6th inst. Surg. W. Khapp, 2nd surgeon Jamsetjee Jejechhoy Hospital, to Poons, privilege leave for fitteen days, from date of departure. Apothy. W. P. Rona, No. 49, Dispensary, Tatta, to Kurrachee, privilege leave for two mouths, from date of departure.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

Bury-At Cachar, Aug. 22, Mrs. Percival Bury, son.

CHAMBERS-At Dinapore, Aug. 29, wife of Lieut. col. Chambers, of a

Connew-At Chowringhee, Aug. 31, wife of R. K. Connew, son.

ECKFORD-At Chowringhee, Aug. 29, wife of Major Eckford, R.E., daughter. son. EWING-At Campbellpore, Aug. 26, wife of Capt. J. P. Ewing, R.H.A.,

FRENCH-MULLEN-At Rajputana, Sept. 2, wife of Dr. T. Ffrench-Mullen, agency surg., daughter.

Grant—At Mymensingh, Aug. 26, wife of J. P. Grant, C.S., daughter.

HANHART-At Allahabad, Sept. 1, wife of D. Hanhart, son.

HOOPER-At Gonda, Oude, Aug. 21, wife of John Hooper, B.C.S., of a daughter.

KENNARD—At Calcutta, Aug. 27, wife of William J. Kennard, daughter. Lees - At Bombay, Aug. 28, wife of R. C. Lees, of Bhownuggur, daughter.

LEMARE—At Bellary, Sept. 1, wife of Rev. E. LeMare, daughter.

MARTEN—At Calcutta, Sept. 3, Mrs. G. P. Marten, son.

McHinch—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Sept. 1, wife of A. McHinch,

Moffat—At Chakratta, Aug. 25, wife of J. H. Moffat, D.P.W., of twin Montgomerie—At Fort St. George, Madras, Sept. 22, wife of Major Patrick Montgomerie, R.E., of a daughter.

Nightingale—At Calcutta, Aug. 21

NIGHTINGALE-At Calcutta, Aug. 31, wife of W. H. Nightingale, exec. engr., Burdwan div., son.

OLIPHANT—At Sabarunpore, Aug. 27, wife of George A. Oliphant, R.A., PAUL—At Calcutta, Aug. 31, wife of the Hon. G. C. Paul, daughter. Phibbs—At Mussoorie, N.W.P., Aug. 25, wife of William Phibbs, capt.

54th regt., of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Mussoorie, Sept. 4, wife of W. Richardson, son.

RODGERS—At Amritsar, Aug. 30, wife of Chas. J. Rodgers, daughter.

Ross—At Sattara, Sept. 3, wife of Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, H.M.'s 4th rifles, son.

Ross-At Karnal, Sept. 3, wife of Surg. Geo. C. Ross, civil surgeon, Karnal, daughter.

Scott-At Madras, Aug. 29, wife of Rev. W. Scott, Incumbent of Christ

Church, son. [daughter. SHILLINGFORD—At Purneah, Aug. 25, wife of C. A. Shillingford, SIMPSON—At Poons, Sept. 24, wife of R. Salisbury Simpson, lieut. Bombay staff corp, of a daughter.
Thouson—At Agra, Aug. 28, wife of Lieut. T. G. Thomson, adj., 36th

B.N.I., daughter.

TOLLER-At Kasauli, Punjab, Aug. 25, wife of Capt. Toller, R.E., of a

WATERFIELD—At Naini Tal, Aug. 12, wife of William Waterfield, O.S., Wilson—At Calcutta, Sept. 1, wife of H. F. Wilson, daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Ellison-McEvoy.- At Agra, Aug. 22, William Ellison to Theresa

McEvoy.

GILDER—WALKINGTON.—At Bombay, Sept. 5, C. Doveton Gilder, eldest son of the Rev. C. Gilder, to Janette C. Walkington née Clifford, widow of the late J. Walkington, of Astley, Yorkshire.

MOYNAN—GOAD.—At Simls, Aug. 26, W. F. Bonsall Moynan, M.D., Indian Medical Dept., to Amy Maria, daughter of Major S. B. Goad,

R.L.

SMYTH—WOOD.—At Calcutta, Aug. 15, Walter F. Smyth, of Benares, to Sarah S., daughter of Thomas E. Wood, of Calcutta.

THELWALL—WILLSON.—At Mussoorie, Aug. 28, Col. Thelwall, C.B., to

Gertrude L., daughter of W. L. Willson, Geological Survey of India.

#### DEATHS.

AUBER - At Allahabad, Aug. 30, Charles L. S. Auber, lieut. 1-5th Fusiliers, aged 25.

BROWN—At Kassauli, Aug. 23, John C. C., infant son of J. Crommelin Brown, asst. comr., Rupar, aged 11 months.

COLEMAN—At Madras, Aug. 29, Michael McD. Coleman, aged 26.

COOKE—At Allahabad, Sept. 22, Margaret M., the wife of E. S. Cooke,

B.S.C. COUPER-At Byculla Iron Works, Sept. 1, Jessie, wife of John Couper, DRAKE - At Allahabad, Sept. 2, George M. F., son of Francis Drake, 5th

Fusiliers, aged 13 months.

Fellows—At Poona, Aug. 31, William R., infant son of Major Fellows,
Bombay S.C., aged 4 months and 25 days.

Fink—At Lucknow, Aug. 27, Arthur H. Fink, acct., Delhi and London

Hank, aged 22.
Fox—At Madras, Sept. 2, John H. N. Fox, aged 48.

Johnson—At Madras, Sept. 1, Sophia Mary, wife of Robert Johnson, librarian, C. K. S. depository, aged 35.

LYNSDALE—At Madras, Aug. 27, Henry H. Lynsdale, Madras Medical

Service, aged 55.

LUPI—At Genoa, Aug. 14, Ida, wife of Raffaele Lupi, Bombay. LYLE—At Murree, Punjab, Aug. 27, William C. Lyle, late of Calcutta, aged 83.

MADDEN—At Bareilly, Aug. 28, Frederick T., son of Capt. Travers Madden, 37th regt. N.I., aged 6 months.

MASEYE-At Berhampore, Aug. 25, George, youngest son of the late

Geo. Maseyk, of Jungypore, aged 16.

MILLAR— At Loodiana, Aug. 29, Emily M. J., child of James and Elizabeth Millar, aged 9 months.

NEWTON-At Mussoorie, wife of Ernest Newton, aged 28.

Owen—At Trichinopoly, Sept. 3, John H. Owen, Pensioned Garrison Sergt. major, aged 88.

PRILLIPS—At Delhi, Aug. 25, Kate E., infant daughter of P. Phillips,

PRILLIPS—At Delhi, Aug. 20, Nate E., Illians [9 months. Delhi and London Bank, aged 6 months.

PRATT—At Bareilly, Aug. 31, Maude B., daughter of H. J. F. Pratt, aged PRITCHARD—At Calcutta, Aug. 30, Richard H. Pritchard, Upper Assam, [has, aged 32.]

SCHEMBRY—At Almora, Aug. 19, wife of F. V. H. Schembry, 3rd Goork.
SUPPLE—At Umballa, Aug. 25, Francis R. Supple, child of James F.
Supple, Army Medical Dept., aged 1 year.
SWETENHAM—At Mhow, Aug. 22, George R., son of Capt. E. Swetenham,

Bengal S.C., aged 9 months. THORNTON—At Cawapore, Aug. 15, Thomas J. Thornton, aged 42.
TRIMNELL—At Raipur, Aug. 25, Frederic T., child of Surg. major D. W. and Mrs. Trimnell, aged 1 year.



#### STAFF COLLEGE.

The subjoined list shows the result in order of merit of the recent examination for admission to the Staff College held under the direction of the Director-General of Military Education. Those candidates who are recommended for admission will join the College on Feb. 1 next:-

Recommended for Admission.—Lieut. W. R. Fox, R.A., Cape; Captain M. S. Bell, v.c., R.E., home; Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot, Bengal; Lieut. W. W. Rawes, R.H.A., home; Capt. E. Gunter, 59th Foot, home; Capt. J. S. Rothwell, R.A., Gibraltar; Lieut. H. T. Wing, 97th Foot, Bermuda; Lieut. H. J. Watson, 1st Dragoon Guards, home.

Qualified, but no vacancy for another Artillery Officer.—Lieut. H. H. Crockenden R.A. home.

Crookenden, R.A., home.

Crookenden, R.A., home.

Recommended for Admission.—Lieut. W. C. Lloyd, 20th Hussars, home;
Capt. H. A. Gun, R.E., home; Capt. W. Everett, 33rd foo., home; Capt. F.
Luttman-Johnson, 65th foot, Bengal; Capt. H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot,
home; Lieut. M. J. Scobie, 42nd Foot, Malta; Lieut. J. A. Fergusson, 3rd
Battalion Rifle Brigade, home; Lieut. H. S. G. Miles, 101st Foot, Malta.
Qualified, but no vacancy for another Artillery Officer.—Lieut. R. S.

Watson, R.A., Mauritius.
Recommended for Admission.—Lieut. J. B. Carey, 93th Foot, Malta.
Recommended for Admission as Supernumerary.—Lieut. H. H. Morgan,

Recommended for Admission.—Capt. H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, home; Capt. A. M. Paterson, 16th Foot, home; Capt. J. E. Goodwyn, 30th Foot, home.

Qualified, but there are no further vacancies.—Capt. P. H. S. Barrow, 19th Hussars, home; Lieut. J. Spence, 86th Foot, home; Captain F. Stringer, 23rd Foot, Gibraltar; Capt. M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., home; Capt. J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards, home; Lieut. H. Moore, 4th Foot, home; Capt. G. F. Pengelley, R.M.A., home; Capt. L. V. Swaine, 3rd Rifle Brigade, home; Capt. I. J. C. Herbert, 1st Grenadier Guards, home; Capt. G. G. Liddell, H.P., late 23rd Foot, home.

#### THE REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Juland Danvers's report on Iudian railways for the past year mr. Juliand Danvers's report on Indian railways for the past year possesses more than usual interest, owing to the circumstances of his recent visit to India. Travelling as he did by rail over the length and breadth of the land, "from Tuticorin and Beypore in the south, to Multan and Jhelam in the north," calling at the chief towns and cities on his way, and taking note of coal mines at one place, iron works at another, and cotton factories at a third, he could not but bring away with him a goodly store of new experiences equally profitable to himself and the Government which sent him out. fruits of his travels are to be found in the present report, giving life and colour to his remarks on many points of railway management, and sharpening his sense of the advantages which India may reap, and has already reaped, from the growth of a railway system worked with due regard to the wants of her people and her own means of commercial development. Mr. Danvers seems to have been favourably impressed with the areas of the sense to have been favourably impressed with the areas of the sense means of commercial development. Mr. Danvers seems to have been favourably impressed with the generally good condition of the lines he passed over, especially the Madras Railway, which, "with its light sand roadway and iron sleepers, was as trim as the drive in a gentleman's park in England." With due allowance for mistakes here and there in the matter of bridges, alignments, and so forth, he has learned to look upon the Indian railway system as "a triumph of human industry and skill." To the civil engineers of India he pays a well-deserved compliment for their skill and perseverance in carrying out such great results, with means often inadequate, in the teeth of dangers and hindrances which tried all their powers of mind and body to the utmost. He is which tried all their powers of mind and body to the utmost. He is which tried all their powers of mind and body to the utmost. He is pleased, on the whole, with the amount of station accommodation, Calcutta and Bombay being noted as specially wanting in that respect. The taste shown in laying out the stations on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, with flower-gardens and luxuriant creepers trained over the sheds, calls forth his special praise. Of locomotive stock he found a general excess, with a certain want of power in many of the engines, according to latest experiences. On the matre-garden lines the carriages are recommenced and the parties the metre-gauge lines the carriages are roomy enough, and the motion as "smooth and steady" as on the broad-gauge. The obvious drawbacks to a break of gauge are admitted, but the cost, it seems, of transferring goods from one line to another does not at the outside exceed 2d. a ton. In the way of feeder lines, as substitutes for metalled roads, a good beginning was made with a light railway thirty miles long, from Hatras to Mattra, made and furnished at a total cost of nine lakes, one-third of which, we note, was raised by

local subscriptions, chiefly among the natives.

Of first importance in Mr. Danvers's eyes is the question of management. His Indian travels have confirmed him in the belief that the prosperity of Indian railways depends on simple methods of working, and fares low enough to foster the traffic which he finds everywhere ready to spring up. "Low rates and simple management"—at once careful and strictly economical—is the Government director's matchword. He has found out that natives set so much director's watchword. He has found out that natives set so much value by cheap travelling that they will break their caste in order to save their pence. On some railways the passenger fares, he thinks, for the lowest class need no further lowering; but on others the rates

both for passengers and goods still tend to keep down the traffic. Mr. Danvers quotes the Oudh and Rohilkhand Company as a model of cheap and simple management. At this moment the wheat of the adjacent provinces is being sent along their line for export to Europe in larger quantities than ever, and it is reckoned that this wheat on reaching our markets will sell at a profit for a few shillings a quarter below the current prices. It is a pity, by the way, that the Central Provinces still lack the means of sending us their spare grain. The lowering of the rates for salt on the Eastern Bengal Railway have already resulted in an immense increase of traffic, exceeding 100 per cent. on the previous year. Several other of the leading companies are beginning to find their advantage in reducing the rates on the great staples of produce to the lowest possible point. Due attention has also, it seems, been paid to the comfort and proper treatment of native travellers, though crowding and proper treatment of native traveliers, though crowding and rough handling by native police and porters may sometimes be witnessed. European travellers appear to be as well cared for as the difficulties of the climate will allow; nor is any fault found with the arrangements for securing punctuality and avoiding danger. Mr. Danvers seems to have been surprised at the progress made by native servants in the discharge of duties once reserved for Europeans. His desire for more frequent intercourse between the chief officers of different companies, in order that they may compare notes on the merits and shortcomings of different lines, is amply justified by the lessons which a Bombay consulting engineer owns to having learned from a trip on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. On the subject of coal-fields he is brief, but hopeful. With regard to the State lines he found a tendency to over-centralisation, a tendency likely enough to check free action, and hamper individual responsibility. Due stress is laid on the need of making feeder roads to railway-stations, and the importance of developing the iron manufactures of India is handsomely acknowledged. With regard to the successful experiments lately made by Sir Charles Reid in moving batteries by rail, Mr. Danvers expresses a doubt whether end-loading waggons would be equally suitable for commercial purposes; but he thinks that the difficulty may be got over at some cost. The list of accidents for the past year does not seem very large on the whole; but seventy-two persons were run over and killed while trespassing on the line. It is satisfactory to learn that only nine passengers were killed and thirteen injured from "causes beyond their own control," while nine deaths and twenty-eight injuries were due to he found a tendency to over-centralisation, a tendency likely enough trol," while nine deaths and twenty-eight injuries were due to "misconduct or incaution." Of the 868 accidents to trains nearly half were cases of running over cattle straying across the line.

By the end of the last official year the total length of Indian rail-

ways amounted to 6,497 miles, of which only 768 are constructed with a double line. Of the 261 miles opened during the year, the sixty-two miles of the Northern Punjaub Railway on the metre gauge will serve only a temporary purpose, pending the construction of a broad gauge line. The works on the Indus Valley and Northern Bengal gauge line. are steadily progressing. Nearly 100 miles are added to the South Indian and about eighty-seven to the Rajputana line. Of the new lines sanctioned the Ajmir and Ahmadabad is reckoned to cost about lines sanctioned the Ajmir and Anmadabad is reckoned to cost about £6,000 a mile, and the projected line from Nagpur to a point in Chatisgarh will probably cost no more. The gross receipts are less by over £400,000, and the net receipts by £321,000 than those of the previous year, when they were largely swollen by the famine traffic. The decline would have been much greater but for the increased receipts from passengers. Three lines, greater but for the increased receipts from passengers. Three lines, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsular, and the Bombay and Baroda, divided surplus profits with the Government, so that the total charge for guaranteed interest was reduced to little more than a million sterling. Nearly two and a haif million more passengers were carried during the year, of whom about 97 per cent. travelled by the lowest class. The working expenses also were somewhat lower than in 1874, ranging from 38:37 on the East Indian and 47:28 on the Great Indian Peninsular, to 80 45 on the South-Eastern and 95.72 on Holkar's line. On none of the State railways have the working expenses been brought lower than 56.45 on the Punjaub Northern line, and that exceeds the average for the guaranteed railways. On the Nizam's and the Wardha Valley lines the working expenses exceeded these gross receipts. Of these last the East Indian Railway earned more than a million from its main line and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway a little less than a million. Of the Great Indian Peninsular Kailway a little less than a million. Of the State lines the Rajputana was far the most productive. In conclusion, we may quote the impressions recorded by Mr. Danvers, that the Indian railways "are conferring immense benefits on the country; that they are upon the whole in good condition, and carefully managed; that they may do more than has hitherto been done for the development of traffic, and for the increase of profits; that a decrease in the rates of some of the present charges for conveyance, and an increase of facilities, would assist to accomplish these objects: and an increase of facilities, would assist to accomplish these objects; that measures of this description have been and are still being taken; that close attention is required to the expenses of working and maintenance, in order to secure economy; that the extension of the present system, and the construction of light feeders, is much to be desired, whenever the state of the finances of the country admits of the necessary expenditure."

In May last there were 23,871 deaths in the Punjab, giving a death-rate of 16 per 1,000.



### Miscellaneous.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. - The Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on Oct. 1.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pekin left on Thursday, with the sum of £204,400; of which £72,400 was in gold coin, for Alexandria, and £132,000 in silver

for Bombay.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment on Oct. 14, of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, in respect of profits for the quarter ended June 30 last.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended June 30 of 2s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on Oct. 16.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—(INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 20.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tuckett Duncan, Madras Staff Corps, Political Resident at Mandalay, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At the extraordinary meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on the 18th proximo, the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA-The half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China is to be held on the 17th proximo. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended June 30 last, is now declared, payable on the 16th proximo.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 1ST ROYAL SCOTS BY THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, on Tuesday presented new colours to the 1st Royal Scots Regiment at Ballater. The regiment mustered 500 strong, and was addressed by her Majesty, who alluded to her long and close association with it, her father having been its Colonel, and added, "I was always taught to consider myself a soldier's child."

BILLS ON INDIA.—As was anticipated, the weekly allotment of India Council drafts by the Bank of England on Wednesday shows a marked improvement in the demand for these remittances to the a marked improvement in the demand for these remittances to the East. The amount of bills and telegraphic transfers allotted was 35,00,000 rupees (say£350,000), being the same as for the past few weeks. The sums taken were £194,100 for Calcutta, £107,800 for Madras, and £48,100 for Bombay; tenders for bills at 1s. 8 3-16d. per rupee receiving in full, and for telegraphic transfers at that price about 86 per cent. Last week the allotment was at 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. for bills and 1s. 7 13-16d. for telegraphic transfers, so that the advance in the seven days has been equal to \(\frac{2}{3}\)d. to 7-16d. per rupee, or, say, 2 per cent. The rise being fully up to expectation, the silver market was again firmer, at 52\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 52\(\frac{2}{3}\)d. per oz.

## India Office.

Sept. 29, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Grant (Uncov.), T. H. White (Uncov.), A. R. Birks, G. W. Strettell (Uncov.), E. S. P. Atkinson (Uncov.), W. Andrews (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Beaumount (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. T. Rind, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Neave, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. J. Jones, Staff Corps; Col. F. L. Magnisc, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL. Bengal Estab.-Mr. T. McKelvey (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.

Madras Estab. - Mr. G. R. Sharpe, 6 mo. s.c. Bombay Estab .- Mr. S. H. Philpotts, 11 mo. furl.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. D. Field, H. C. E. Vernon (Uncov.), G. Greig (Uncov.), J. F. Blumhardt (Uncov.), H. Dewes (Uncov.), T. Troward (Uncov.), T. Hamilton (Uncov.), G. Fitzgerald (Uncov.), G. Burn, Master Pilot, W. Mackay (Uncov.).

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Major G. Swinton, R.E.; Surg. major J. B. Scriven; Capt. T. T. Carter, R.E.; Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.; Col. J. Reid, Staff Corps; Major A. Schmid, 109th Foot; Capt. A. W. Roberts, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Capt. S. C. Clarke, R.E.; Lieut. col. H. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. W. Walker, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. S. Drever, Staff Corps; Major H. Fraser, Cav. Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps; Surg. W. A. Gordon; Lieut. col. E. M. G. Cooper, Staff Corps; Col. G. E. Thomas, Staff Corps: Capt. J. Rutherford. Inf.

Corps: Capt. J. Rutherford, Inf.

### Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### RIRTHS.

BAKER-The wife of Col. R. J. Baker, Madras staff corps, of a daughter, at Norwich, Sept. 22.

Browne-The wife of J. A. Browne, of a daughter, still-born, at Canonbury, Sept. 24. FORSTER-The wife of Lieut. col. W. D. Forster, Retired, R.A., of a

daughter, at St. Helen's, Lancashire, Sept. 26.
HOPE—The wife of Adrian H. Hope, Lieut. 25th K. O. Borderers, of a

daughter, at St. Boldon, Sept. 17. MELLOR-The wife of Alfred Mellor, late 8th, The King's Regt., of a

daughter, at Otterhead, Honiton, Sept. 20. MONTRIOU-The wife of Major Gen. Montriou, of a son, at Brighton, Sept. 25.

SIDGREAVES-Lady Sidgreaves, the wife of the Lord Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, Sept. 27.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

PARRY—MORANT.— Capt. B. C. Parry, 102nd Fusiliers, to Memoria
Mary, daughter of the late George Morant, at Weymouth, Sept. 26.

ROLLO—MARSHALL.—The Hon. J. Bollo, to Jane, daughter of the late
Major James Marshall, H.E.I.C.S., at Perth, Sept. 25.

WALLER—McCausland.—Richard M. Waller, Bengal C.S., to Frances
M., daughter of Sir R. B. McCausland, Knight, late Recorder of Singapore, at Ballyovery Church, County Mayo, Sept. 21.

#### DEATHS.

BONNOR—Major Bonnor, late 15th Foot, at Cheltenham, Sept. 21, aged 74. Christison—Annie, the wife of Alexander Christison, M.D., surg. major Bengal Army, at St. Fillans, Perthshire, Sept. 21.

GRIFFITHS—Lieut. col. J. T. Griffiths, formerly of the 6th and 25th Regt., at Kensington, Sept. 26, aged 78.

HARVEY—Catherine, infant daughter of Capt. Frederick Harvey, 90th L.I.,

at Dublin, aged 2 years and 2 months, Sept. 21.

LEITH—Alicia A., the wife of John F. Leith, Q.C., M.P., at Prittlewell,
Essex, Sept. 25.

MILES-Capt. Thomas W. S. Miles, formerly 13th Hussars, at Montreal,

Canada, Sept. 9.
WOODGATE—Francis Woodgate, late Capt. 2nd Life Guards, at Bowness, Sept. 19.

### Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21. Giovanni Z., Akyab.—22. Monarch, Akyab: Childers, Rangoon; str. Brauksome Hall, Bombay; Maria Aste, Rangoon; Clan Alpine, Tuticorin; Ioma; Bombay; Jubilec, Calcutta; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—23. Herald of the Morndug; Penang.—24. Trafalgar, Rangoon; Carolus Magnus, Manila; Belpore, Calcutta, Wanara, Cocanada; Vanguard, Colombo; Ravena, Rangoon; Eurydice, Rangoon; Frank Carvill, Rangoon; Hannah Law, Bimlipataro; Pride of Wales, Bimlipatam; Choice, Bimlipatam; C

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Eldorado, Oct. 1.—From Calcurra.—For London.—Mr. W. Tomson, Mrs. E. Stewart, Mr. C. Arrot, Mr. F. Tistwilliam, Lient. R. B. Wilson, and Mr. B. B. Rustonjee. From Madbas.—Mr. R. Pemberton, Madanue L. Lonny, Miss Whyte, Mr. aud Mrs. J. H. Wright, Capt. H. Caddell, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and infant, Mr. T. Place, Mr. T. Gibson, Mr. D. Sweeney, and Mr. W. Brown.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Nicoletta, Galle; Yesta, Galle. –23. Str. Almora, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; British Ambassador, Calcutta; str. Parseo, Kurrachee. –24. Duke of Edinburgh, Calcutta; str. Japan, Calcutta; Zampa, Aden; Excelsior, Maulmain; Raphael, Bombay. –26. Rialto, Calcutta; Montgomeryshire, Penang; Princess of Wales, Cochin; str. Chancellor, Calcutta; Ardenconuel, Galle; Lady Penrhyn, Galle. –27. Viola, Bombay. –28. Princess of Wales, Cochin; str. St. Lawrence, Cape Town; str. Pekin, Rombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Almora, Sopt. 23.—For Alexandbria.—Hon. L. C. and Mrs. Vivian. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. E. Scott, Mrs. Leslie, Mr. R. E. Dunston, Mr. J. M. Pardon, Mr. J. Ernerson, Mr. Potter, Miss Imray, Mr. W. Coutts, and Mr. C. Moore. For Maddis.—Col. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. Smart, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Viziard, Rev. —. Wynch, Mr. W. M. Lawder, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Priestley, Mrs. Corbett and two children. For Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Traill and two children, Mr. T. M. Webb, Mr. Hope, Mr. J. Ritohie, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. E. W. Cox, Masters E. and C. Cox, Miss A. M. Coxi, Mrs. and Miss Curran, Master G. Curran, Mr. McSweeney, Mrs. Phipps, Mr. P. Venders, Mrs. and Master Theobald, and Mr. W. Blackburn.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pekin, Sept. 28.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy and child, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tidy, Hon. J. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham, Mrs. Bennett, Col. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Mackligan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mrs. and Mss. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen and Mrs. Capt. Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen and two daughters, Mrs. A. P. Browne, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. R. E. Greaves and b. other, Mr. L. Spakes, Mr. Mrs. A. P. Browne, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. R. E. Greaves and b. other, Mr. L. Spakes, Mr. Mrs. C. Dell, Mr. P. Whell, Mr. C. Ode, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Le Quesne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Holland, Miss Norton, Capt. Lovell, Mr. P. Robinson, Surgeon major Thorp, Mr. Heath, Mr. Campell, Mrs. Parker, Captain

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Walshe, Dr. Murray, Miss Bramball, Capt. Wyllie, Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. Fawkes, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Ffinch and child, and Mrs. Bennett. For Addr.—Lieut. Brenton. For Suzz.—Mr. Baker and Mr. Levick. For Post Saln—General and Mrs. Richards and three children. For Malta.—Miss Watson, Lieut. Bulmore, Lieut. Stanhope, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Carr, and Capt. Cooke.

Per str. Surat, Oct. 6.—From Venice.—For Bomday.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. Field and child, Capt. and Mrs. Maden, Mr. Miller, Lieut. Grant, Capt. Shepherd, Capt. Pedder, Mr. A. Brereton, Capt. and Mrs. Dawes, Lieut. col. Dunsterville, Surg. Gordon, Col. Gordon, Capt. Conolly, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. J. Burke.

Per str. Surat, Oct. 9.—From Benndist.—For Bomday.—Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. S. O. Wilkinson, Mr. Yule, Capt. Montmorency, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Rayne, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Bathen, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Miss Rundall, Mr. Le Mesurier, Capt. Samuells, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Miss Fryer, Surg. Buttledge, General Wright, Mr. Carratt, Mr. Keel, Mr. Brereton, Mr. S. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. Herklots, and Mr. Hantelman.

#### PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Agra, Sept. 30.—For ALGERS.—Mr. Durbin, Mr. B. Morgan, Miss Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Miss B. Morgan, Mr. R. Haynes, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Holland, Miss Smith, and Mr. J. H. Kelley. For Kurracher.—Mr. R. Ogilvie, Miss Nash, Mrs. Rvish and child, Mrs. Evit and four children, Mr. Barber, and Mr. Johnson. For Bombar.—Koosh Maha.

Per str. Macedonia, Oct. 7.—For Bombar.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Major Vibart, Miss Fraser, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and family, Mr. and Mrs. King, family, and party, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Jounn, two Misses O'Brien, Mr. McMurray, Mrs. Burrell, Mr. Birkmye, Masters Collett, Mrs. McLaughlin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gambbell, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath' and children, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. H. Rogers, Mrs. MacDonald and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss C

Mr. T. Rogers, Mrs. H. Rogers, Mrs. MacDonald and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss Chandler, Miss E. Bonney, Mrs. Nares, Miss F. Biollettie, and Mr. Elliott.

Per str. Straithlever, Oct. 10.—From Liverpool.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. O. H. Abdy, Miss Abdy, Miss Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. Beckett, Capt. Hay, Rev. B. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Fortey and two children, Mr. T. Tucker, Mr. T. G. Evans, Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, Mr. C. S. Steele, Mr. J. B. Alcock, Mr. L. S. Porter, Mr. E. F. Roche, Miss Roche, Mrs. and Master Barnard, Mrs. Stopford, Miss Benson, Miss Hoyle, Mrs. Duxbury and family, Miss E. Berrie, Mrs. Bulman and three children, Mr. S. Anderson, Miss Dyer, and Mr. McPhun.

Per str. Chyebassa, Oct. 21.—For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Nanglo, Miss Nangle, Miss Bo la Case, Mrs. and three Misses Wilson, Mrs. Sherman and infant, and Master Sherman. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and infant, and Master Sherman. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Miss Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. J. E. Beadon, Mr. M. Munzles, Rov. A. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. A. Williams, Miss M. J. Williams, Miss E. G. Williams, Mrs. and Wrs. Williams, Mr. A. Williams, Miss M. J. Williams, Mrs. Baker and child, two Misses Lowis, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Liebort, Mr. E. Wylie, and Mr. J. M. Russell.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 23.—For Bombay.—Major Wake, Mrs. Wake and family, Mrs. Baker and child, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. A. F. Cumberlerge, Miss E. Cowley, two Misses Lano, Lieut. Rice Hewn, R. E., Mrs. Swinburne, Miss Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Shipst ne and child, Major gen. and Mrs. Dixon, and Miss Mackenzie. For Calcutta.—Miss Mitchell, Rev. F. R. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. A. Y. Allen, Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Weitbacht, Col. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. J. D. K. and Mrs. McAllam.

Per str. Europs, Nov. 18.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. G. Cooper, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lond Mrs. Ferrar, famil

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Mangalore, from Calcutta, July 3, 5 S., 92 E.

Pride of Wales, Bimlipatam, Sept. 10, 37 N., 33 W.

Electra, from Bombay, Aug. 29, 12 N., 24 W.

Europa, from Bombay, Sept. 1, 17 N., 29 W.

Prosperita, from Ceylon, Sept. 4, 32 N., 40 W.

Thetis, from Bimlipatam, Aug. 29, 33 N., 33 W.

Khersonese, from Bombay, Aug. 17, 3 N., 22 W.

Glance, for Colombo, Aug. 23, 18 N., 28 W.

Ramsey, for Calcutta, Aug. 15, 14 N., 22 W.

Benefactress, Bombay to Havre, July 9, 34 S., 27 E.

Drois Brodersen, Raugoon to Flensburg, Sept. 3.

Bardinian, from Akyab, Sept. 7, 34 N., 35 W.

Agra, from Madras, Sept. 9, 37 N., 34 W.

Duncairo, from Calcutta, Aug. 6, 16 S., 6 W.

Kingston, from Bimlipatam, Aug. 16, 1 S., 19 W.

Lord Strathnain, for Calcutta, July 31, 28 S., 29 W.

Banda, from Calcutta, July 14, 75 S., 13 W.

Palmas, for Negapatam, July 29, 27 N., 28 W.

Morayshire, for Calcutta, Aug. 29, 15 N., 27 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The master of the Columbus, from Rangoon to Copenhagen, diel during the woyage. The mate is in charge.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. D. P. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Rowland, Miss Bullar, Mrs. Hessey, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. B. Anderson, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. W. Boll, Mr. G. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. John, Mrs. Wingate and friend, Miss Williams, Mr. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, and Lieut. Ramsay.

Brindist to Bowbay.—Mr. J. Neuberg, Mr. Bell, Mr. J. Stunock, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. G. B. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Fitzgeraid, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. R. T. Wingate, Mr. H. Collett, and Major Tucker.

Verice to Bombay.—Mr. Stobart, Mr. Chapman, Mr. E. Buttrun, Mrs. Colonel Cochrane, Mr. Prestige, Mrs. Norie, Miss Bidie, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. Fuchs, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connou, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. I. M. Graham, Col. J. Jones, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Col. O'Connell and Miss Franck, Mrs. Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, Dr. Keegan, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, P. Eardinann, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, and Miss Beaumont.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Charles and child. Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pear-

Beaumont.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Rowe, Capt and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Savi and family, Mr. A. N. Neill, Mrs. Thackeray, Mr. H. Rodwell, Col. R. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. White, Dr. G. W. Thomson, Miss Heckle, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Charles and family, Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. G. C. Hammond, Mr. Clark, Mr. E. J. Hancock, and Mr. J. M. Smyth.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Henessy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stamford, Mrs. Pellew and child, and Miss Anderson.

Brindsis to CALCUTTA.—Rev. W. R. Blackett.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Sub licut. Greet, and Licut. Napier.

SOUTHAMPTON to Suzz.—Mr. Redman.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. E. Kinch, Mrs. Griffin and two children, and Mr. Aspinall.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Gordon and child, Mr. E. T. Drake, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. C. Long.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Ewing and child, and Dr. Gamack.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRAITAR.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child, Lord Napier of Magdala and A.D.C., and Mr. Peacock.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.
SUEZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Palgrave.
BEINDIST to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Boosie and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to COLONDO.—Mr. Rathborne, Mr. Karslake, Mr. C. Fyfe, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. A. C. Hoare.
SOUTHAMPTON to POET SAID.—Mr. Ritchie.
OCTOBER 12.

and Mr. A. C. Hoare.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Ritchie.

OCTORER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macmaughten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. Fox and child, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Micklejohn, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Calorat, Mr. and Mrs. Reves, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Misslomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. B. H. Cowan, Mr. Rustomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. B. H. Cowan, Mr. Baghawe, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moseardi, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mrs. Vyse, Mr. B. Armstrong, Mesers. A. and W. Sullivan, Miss Longbourre, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. B. Armstrong, Mesers. A. and W. Sullivan, Miss Cox, Messrs. Muclellan, Professor Williams, Mesers. S. and C. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rivery, Mr. Tosack, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Merricks and ludy, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, Miss Furklind, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Dalziel, Mrs. Veitch, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, A. Sullivan, F. W. Dod, R. W. Roberts, J. D. M. Burton, W. H. Cole, E. Leycester, H. E. Haddon, E. and C. Baker, A. T. Mullaly, E. H. Clementson, W. C. Lewes, and T. Smith, Mrs. G. F. Hill, Mr. A. Caldecott, Mrs. Forbos, Miss Walton, Mr. Rohde, Mr. and Mrs. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. McTison, Mr. P. Riliott, Mr. Bisenlohe, Mr. W. H. McKewan, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. McTison, Mr. P. Riliott, Mr. Bisenlohe, Mr. W. H. McKewan, Mrs. Coyne, and Mr. W. Skinner.

Venice to Bombay.—Miss Bidie, Mr. R. W. Brereton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. V. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Miss Greenhill, Mr. Spooner, Mr. and and child, Mrs. P. Glyu, Hon. M. Christer Mr. Revenue Mrs. Ledu. Mr. Bachte, Mr. P. Hon. M. Chrester Mr. Revenue Mrs. Ledu. Mr. Beache, Mr. P. Hon. M. Chrester Mr. Revenue Mrs. Ledu. Mrs.

Mallett.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. Mostyn, Mr. Laffan and child, Mrs. P. Glyn, Hon. M. Curzon, Mr. Chester, Mr. Barton, Miss Leely, Mr. W. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Barter, Mr. Laffan, and Dr., Mrs., and Miss Bridgman.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Kitson and two children, Miss Breden, Mr. and Mrs. Rawken and child, and Capt. Maurice.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEM.—Mrs. Gambler.

SOUTHAMPTON to Suez.—Mr. Gamman, and Mr. Bond.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. Gamman, and Mr. Bond.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. Grimwood, Miss and Master Smith, Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Miss McCullum, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Miss Westick to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Tayler, Mr. Cooper, Mr. E. Clifford, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Greenhill.

Beindist to Calcutta.—Mrs. Fulford.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Norman, Mrs. and Miss Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Ameebury, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss Thacker, Mr. Voilland, Mr. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. Perryston, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John and child, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Beindist to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Leard, Mrs. 2001.

Mr. and Mrs. Perryston, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John and child, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Beimbist to Bombly.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ranssy, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Teng. Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. Hanuden, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Arbuthnot, Miss Ogivie, Miss Gillilan, Cupt. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Studd, and Col. McAndrew.

Venics to Bombly.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, Sir W. G. Cumming, Mr. Dallas, and Mrs. Stenthal.

Souz to Bombly.—Mr. C. W. Imrie.

Southampton to Madble.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. andi Miss Prendergast.

Beindist to Madble.—Capt. Bradshaw.

Venics to Madble.—Capt. Bradshaw.

Venics to Madble.—Capt. Seaton.

Southampton to Mellourne.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.

Southampton to Meldourne.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mrs. Wedman and daughtor.

Venics to Alexandela.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Boyos, Col. Knox, and Mr. J. Baird.

Southampton to Malta.—Miss Lloyd.

Southampton to Meldourne.—Miss Limbert and child.

October 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to Yorohama.—Mrs. Lambert and child.

OCTOBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Cheeter, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Hendley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Ke. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Longmuir and child, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dallas, Miss Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, Messrs. R. H. Steuart, E. F. Jacob, R. P. Atkinson, F. Lang, E. H. Johns, A. Bewley, E. F. Gordon, Routh, W. S. Haig, Sutherland, W. G. Newton, and R. Smith, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Birwood, Mr. C. R. Holme, Mr. J. Scobie, Mr. J. W. Richards, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Colquboun and child, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Troward, and Mr. Warwick.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. Maodonald, Mr. J. Prince, Mr. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Gome, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Skinder.

ner.

Beindisi to Bombay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, Mr. A. B. Chapman, Col. Lester, Major Sconce, Dr. Lethbridge, Sir R. and Lady Pollock, and Mr. Whitfield.

Southampton to Port Said.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.

Southampton to Gibbaltar.—Lieut. Ibeggate, Capt. and Mrs. Sievewright, Miss Herbert, and Major and Mrs. Chichester and family.

Southampton to Malta.—Col. and Mrs. Greenall, and Misses Vacy.

Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Arbuthnot.

NOVEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTA.—Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deacon, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children, and Mrs. Woodward and two

Children.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Southampton to Madra.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr.

B. H. North, Mrs. Power, Miss Nicholas, and Mrs. and Miss Caldwell.

Venice to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow, and Major and Mrs. Weedon and child.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. McQuhae, and Mr. C. Faulder.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Surg. major. and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thoyts, Sir J. and Lady Strachey, and Mr. Staune.

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MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Melitus. Southampton to Galle.—Mr. Delmege, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Miss Twynam.

Beindisi to Alexandera.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and

SOUTHAMPION to GIBBALTAR.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

NOVEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mrs. Knox. Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child. Mr. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Milne, Mr. Watoon, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Banister, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Grant, Capt. Rutherford, and Mrs. Percival and child.

Venics to Bombay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tierney, Major Dowden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children.

Brindst to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr., Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Winter and child, and Mr. Stalkart.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Sackville, and Misjor and Mrs. Powis.

Venice to Alexandbia.—Mr. Greenfield and party.

Novembre 16.

Southampton to Bombay.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, and Miss Macintosh.
Venice to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett.
Brippist to Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden.
Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, and Col. and Mrs. Comber.
Gouthampton to Madras.—Major Russell.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

A FAC-SIMILE OF THE FULLER CASE.—The following is from the Indian Christian Herald:—The Bengalee draws attention to the and Christian Herata:—The Bengace draws attention to the case of Regina v. Punchanun Tantee, reported on page 77, Criminal Rulings, Revenue, Civil and Criminal Reporter, Vol. 1, as a parallel to that of Regina v. Fuller. In that case, the prisoner "having been subjected to extreme provocation by his wife, pushed her with both his arms so as to throw her with violence to the ground, and often the west down clarked her with his open hand. The and after she was down slapped her with his open hand. The woman died, and on examination it was proved that there was a woman died, and on examination it was proved that there was a certain degree of disease of the spleen, and that death was caused by the rupture of the spleen." But as the prisoner, in all probability, did not know of the diseased state of his wife's spleen, Justice Norman and Justice Campbell acquitted him of culpable homicide and convicting of burt sentenced him to and scans. homicide, and, convicting of hurt, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Will the Bombay Gazette and others of his class tell us whether a fine of Rs. 30 would have adequately punished Punchanun in this case?

PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 under Section 12 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code:—An officer taking privilege leave whose salary is less than two hundred rupees may, with the special sanction of the head of his office, receive an advance not exceeding two months' salary, and, also, not exceeding the allowances which would become due to him for the whole period of his leave on the expiration thereof. It having been found necessary to lay down a rule as to the smooth of furlength remaining at an officer's credit which shall her the thereof. It having been found necessary to lay down a rule as to the amount of furlough remaining at an officer's credit which shall bar the grant to him of furlough under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, that Clause XI. of the Regulations of 1868 will in future stand as follows:—"Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, on pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his mank, may be granted when the officer has less than six months' furlough at his credit," &c.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, On Thursday, Oct. 13. VIA BRINDISI, On Friday, Oct. 13.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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Fis Brindisi, under 2 02., 3d. | 402., 6d. | 805., ls. | 12 02., ls. 3d. | each additional 2 02., 3d. | 42., 4d. | 8 02., 3d. | 12 03., ls. each additional 2 02., 2d. | 402., 4d. | 8 02., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

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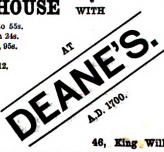
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### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,250.] LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, September 15; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, September 13; Calcutta, September 12.

THE floods on the Bombay and Baroda Railway line, which on the 5th and 6th September had risen to so threatening a height, have happily subsided. At Surat the railway bridge was unhurt, though the water rose to within two feet of the girders, and though much of the town was flooded. At Broach, however, a good deal of damage was done in the lowlying portion of the town, and the Narbada River rose to the unprecedented height of fifty-nine feet. The railway bridge there, the longest on the whole line, consisted of sixty-seven spans of sixty-two and a-half feet each, and twenty-five of these nearest the southern shore were carried clean away by the action of the underscour. At the latest mail date the line was reported again open to goods traffic. In the Mahi the water rose to forty-five feet; at Ahmadabad the floods came up to the city walls before they began to abate. Over a large part of Western India the floods had full sway for a day or two. In the neighbourhood of Kampti 500 houses have been washed away and nearly 9,000 people rendered homeless. Fortunately the bungalows are of cheap and fragile structure. No European lives were lost, and only six natives reported as missing. Between Naushera and Peshawar the country has been under water through a tremendous flood on the Kabul River. The bridge of boats and the telegraph lines were "as usual" swept away. At Attok the Indus rose forty feet. The heavy rainfall, however disastrous in itself, has averted the threatened famine.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on the 7th September, the report on the Civil Procedure Bill was held back. Sir Andrew Clarke obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Indian Railways. This Bill would consolidate four out of five of the present Acts embodying railway law; but it will not be passed until the forthcoming Railway Conference has had an opportunity of considering it. Mr. Hope presented the Select Committee's Reports on the Bombay Municipal Debentures and Sind Jagirdars' and Zamindars' Bills, and Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Improvement Act of 1871. for the purpose of

making clear the nature of the security Government takes for advances made to landowners.

THE Pioneer learns that Government have offered to lend the East Indian Railway Company a certain number of assistant engineers from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department. This, thinks our contemporary, "looks ominous for the hopes of further State railway extensions, and points to a general reduction of the Engineers' establishment. There is, we fear, a bad look-out for Cooper's Hill, and indeed for the service generally."

THE gathering of native potentates at Delhi will be greater even than was at first expected. The Government has reason to think that about seventy leading chiefs will attend, among them the Nizam, who is, we trust, outgrowing his early delicacy, if that be the right word to use in his case. The Viceroy will make his public entry into Delhi on the 23rd December, and the camp will break up on the 5th January, but the programme of daily events between those dates has not yet been settled. The Viceroy's camp will be under charge of Captain Dalton, of the Quartermaster-General's Department. To the field batteries named in our last issue we may add B of the 8th Brigade. The 16th and 24th Bombay N.I. are the two regiments selected from that side of India. The 20th, not the 28th Madras N.I., is to go to Delhi for the Assemblage of 1877.

CHOLERA was increasing at Rawal Pindi, and continued severe in Sialkot and Jammu. There were 308 cases of cholera in Srinagar in the week ending the 29th August, of which as many as 139 proved fatal. In the previous week there had been 140 seizures, and 63 deaths. A case of cholera occurred at the Fort of Allahabad, where a private of the 5th Fusiliers died on Sept. 9. The E-11th Battery, which went out into camp in consequence of a slight outbreak of the disease, was getting on well, and seemed free again from the scourge. At Cawnpore, besides three deaths, no more cases had been reported amongst the troops.

It is reported from Kohat that the Hassan and Isa Khéls have been included in the blockade of the Afridi tribes, owing to their refusal to give the hostages demanded by the Deputy Commissioner.

Among the deaths recorded in the latest mail news is that of Lieutenant Barter, of the 73rd Foot, who was accidentally shot through the head while out bear-shooting. Mr. Garstin, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, has been killed by a fall from his pony, while playing at polo. Captain James Loch, Adjutant of Royal Artillery, died at Jabalpur on the 7th of September. The death of Lieutenant Warner, of the late Indian Navy, is also announced from Baghdad.

If a story received from Mandalay be true, the old saw about necessity being the mother of invention has just been amusingly illustrated by the Sovereign of the Golden Foot. That monarch has been placed in a difficult position by the new rule of the Indian Government, forbidding its officers to appear before his Majesty without their shoes. It is stated however by a Mandalay correspondent of the Indian Daily News that the King of Burmah has got a wooden machine, which is to be erected in the palace, "by which the nether

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the royal gaze, and in this manner will the Resident with his shoes on be able to approach and converse with his Majesty. If his semi-barbaric Majesty can save his dignity by such a compromise, the Viceroy, we suppose, will not care to stickle for the absolute right of his Envoy to force his boots directly upon the royal notice.

THE Railway Conference about to sit in Calcutta, as announced by telegram a few weeks ago, will be invited, it seems, to discuss the following heads of railway management:-

1. Standard dimensions.

- Continuous brake-power on trains.
   Communication between passenger and train staff and between guard and driver.
- Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes and duties of Rail-way servants in time of war.
- 5. Establishment of a clearing-house. Simplification of fares and goods tariff and the assimilation of systems of working as far as possible on all Railways.
  - 7. Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.

8. Wages and allowances to Railway employés.
9. Pensions, "Bonuses" or Provident Fund for Railway employés if

any to be established and which to be preferred.

10. Training and industrial schools for children of Railway employés with a view to their useful employment in India, including the establishment of hill sanataria for the employés and their wives and families.

According to the Government resolution it is "deemed advisable to invite representatives from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah and from the Consulting Engineers' Department of the three Presidencies to a conference, to be held in Calcutta, probably some time in January next, for the purpose of discussing these questions, and with a view to aid the Government of India in coming to a right conclusion in regard to them." Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from the leading merchants, European and Native, of the principal towns are invited to attend the proposed conference and to submit papers to be read at it. Further details on the subjects of inquiry will be issued hereafter, and meanwhile "the opinions of all officers, both of the upper and subordinate and of the mechanical classes, interested in any of the above subjects are freely invited, and may be submitted direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department."

THERE seems to be a curious connection between Sir R. Temple's treatment of Major Playfair and his subsequent behaviour towards one of Major Playfair's witnesses. learn from the Englishman that Mr. Winter, the jailor of Hazaribagh, whose evidence helped to clear his former master from the importations which had led to his dismissal, has been suspended from his post for six months, and thus, in effect, subjected to a fine of twelve hundred rupees, for the grave offence of summoning an archdeacon. It appears that Mr. Winter had lately erected a monument over the grave of his wife in the Hazaribagh churchyard. "The architecture of the memorial, however, not suiting the taste of the archdenoon of the discose, that functionary requested Mr. Winter to have it taken down, which Mr. Winter accordingly did. Considering himself, rightly or wrongly, to have a ground of action against the archdeacon, Mr. Winter proceeded to sue him for damages, and, in the usual course, a summons was issued, with the result of the archdeacon handing him up to the Lieut-Governor, and notwithstanding that he expressed his regret for his hastiness and apologised to the archdeacon, the Lieutenant-Governor has marked his disapproval of Mr. Winter's temerity by the severe sentence we have mentioned. Such a punishment for so very small an offence, if Mr. Winter's appeal to law can be regarded as at all a punishable offence, naturally provokes the question whether Mr. Winter could have been made to smart so cruelly for his attack on the purse of so reverend a dignitary, if he had not happened to be the jailor of Hazaribagh at the time of Major Playfair's dismissal. It may be said that Mr. Winter should have come down upon the chaplain, not the archdeacon; but six months' loss of pay would be a heavy fine even for the offence of suing the wrong man. Can it be that the strong sense of duty which impelled the Lieutenant-Governor to avenge the insult offered to an archdeacon was sharpened by a petty spite against one of Major Playfair's deading witnesses? Or are we to inferferom Sir Richard's entesselents, as displayed especially in the Bengal famine and the secent controversy with Major Playfair, that the story told by the Englishman does not fairly represent the real facts? If that story is substantially true, Sir Richard's conduct calls for some explanation, quite apart from any question of personal motives. That he himself misdoubts the justice of his own act may be inferred from his subsequent remission of Mr. Winter's penalty.

Another "case for inquiry," in which Sir R. Temple figures, is mentioned in the same paper. It appears that on March 3 Mr. Matson, a branch pilot of twenty-six years' good service, was in charge of the Duke of Argyll, when that vessel took the Governor of Madras and his party away from Calcutta; and he is accused of having intruded into Lady Anna Gore Langton's cabin somewhere about midnight. That someone intruded there is no doubt, but Mr. Matson declared his innocence, and asked for a fair trial. This was refused by Sir Richard Temple, although the evidence upon which he is condemned to a fine of Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 is said to be of the flimsiest that ever satisfied an irresponsible judge. Neither the Duke himself, who ejected the intruder, nor the ship's steward, could identify the culprit; but two of the Duke's servants and his private secretary seem to have been satisfied that it was Mr. Matson. Captain Hankin's evidence, however, conflicts with the steward's, and, on another point, with the evidence of the ship's officers, who testify to the sobriety of Mr. Matson during the time he was on board the ship, while Captain Hankin declares that the man he met on the companion ladder was drunk, and so on. Mr. Matson, moreover, is prepared to prove that he had in his possession no such garment as the intruder is said to have worn. It is to be noted that, although Mr. Matson was on board the Duke of Argyll for two days after the scandal, the witnesses against him were not then examined face to face with the accused, but, two months afterwards, swore their depositions before a magistrate at Utakamand. Mr. Matson's brother officers speak of his character in the highest terms; but witnesses to character in such cases are not worth much in the face of subsequent facts, if those facts have been clearly proven. That however is the question at issue in this case; and pending further explanation, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Matson should have had the trial for which he asked. So grave a slur on a character heretofore blameless ought not to be fastened by the summary process which seems to have been here employed.

Ir is pleasant to turn from this phase of the Licentenant-Governor's doings to the brighter one presented by his dealings with the poorer classes of his own countrymen. From the Indian Daily News we learn that Sir Richard Temple has decided upon sending to the Doveton College fifty day-scholars, the sons of poor but respectable Europeans and Eurasians. His Horour had originally intended to send one hundred day-scholars; but the scantiness of the funds at the disposal of the Bengal Government obliges him to remain content with the arrangements made for educating the smaller number. The committee of management have agreed to admit the boys on two thirds of the ordinary school fees, a portion of which will be paid by the parents, and the rest by the Government. The nomination of the boys, we are told, " is to be in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, who will doubtless notify in due time the terms and conditions of admission. One important part of the arrangement is the power vested in the committee of excluding any who may be likely to exercise an unwholesome influence on the moral tone of the institution. This will guarantee the admission of none but the sons of respectable parents, and ought to satisfy the friends of the Deveton College that no injurious results will follow from the arrangement, as might otherwise have been apprehended."

THE Times correspondent telegraphed the following newson Sunday last:-The Government has at last expressed its views on the Exchange question. A Gasette Extraordinary published at Simila on the 22nd ult., contains a long financial resolution, which is chiefly devoted to answering the arguments of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. That body advised the suspension of the law which obliges the Mint to coin silver tendered by private persons. The Government answers that this course would inflict greater evils than the present, by giving on artificial value to the rupee. The Government admits that the substitution of the gold standard is desirable, but ways that

present circumstances do not demand such a costly measure. It believes that the value of gold relatively to silver has risen, but it doubts whether the value of silver relatively to other commodities has fallen. It traces the divergence of the values of the two metals chiefly to the demonetisation of silver by several European States. The Government, while sympathising with private losses and the disturbance of trade, cannot accept the proposals made. It is advisable to avoid incurring obligations which must be met in gold, but, it being important to use State resources to develop the country, the Government will not stop really reproductive public works, and will continue borrowing for them provided such loans can be raised in India and made payable in Indian currency.

FROM the same source we learn that the Pioneer's Simla Correspondent gives an abstract of the Allahabad High Court's remonstrance regarding the Viceroy and the Fuller case. Minute of Protest, which is temperate and convincing, says the Viceroy cannot legally interfere with the exercise of the Court's judicial discretion or censure inferior tribunals, except through the High Courts. He should have instructed the Government Law officers to move the Court to repeal the former opinion of the case. It believes that death was not caused by a blow, but by a fall which occurred 200 yards off while running away. It appeals warmly for Mr. Leeds, whom it describes as an excellent officer. The Viceroy will not determine the Constitutional questions raised, but refer them to the Secretary of State for arbitrament. It will be observed by the way that the High Court confirms our own view that death was not caused directly by the blow.

OTHER items from the same quarter are as follows :-

The Bombay Mohammedans held a large meeting on the 24th ult. to consider the Eastern Question. They adopted unanimously addresses to the Queen praying her not to sanction any policy tending to the dissemberment of the Turkish Empire. The Indian Mohammedan papers express warm sympathy with the Turks.

It is estimated that the Delhi darbar will cost fifty lass. Sixty men from every Indian Volunteer Corps will attend. Colonal Walton, of the Calcutta Battalion, will command the Volunteers.

It is new stated that it is doubtful whether the Government goes to Simla next year, and that probably Lord Lytton will not go there.

General Norman is mentioned as likely to succeed Sir H. Davies as Licutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Bombay Mohammedans held a large meeting on the 24th ult. to

conducting the operation were killed.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Akakais on the Punjab frontier have made a raid into British territory, and murdered one and wounded two British subjects.

A CALCUTTA telegram of October 5 reports that a torpedo exploded the day before while being lowered to destroy a sunken wreck in the Hughli. Sergeant Harrison and seven natives

FAVOURABLE accounts have been received by telegram of the crops in Bengal, but according to official reports scarcity and distress are expected in the Dakhan and Southern Maratha country.

THE Guardian's statement that the too long vacant See of Calcutta has at length been offered to the Venerable Edward Ralph Johnson, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester, is true, and the offer, we hear, has just been accepted. Mr. Johnson was formerly a minor canon of Chester Cathedral. He was presented to the rectory of Northenden, Cheshire, by the Dean and Chapter in 1866, and was made Archdeacon by the present Bishop of Chester in 1871. "His kindliness, tact, and never-failing willingness"—says the Guerdian—" have made him very acceptable and useful in the diocese of Chester. It was only in June last that the church of Northenden was again opened, after being completely rebuilt through the efforts of Archdeacon Johnson. There seems to be an impression in this country that the duties of an Indian Bishop are at least as trying as those of a Viceroy. If so, the impression is probably as groundless as many others which prevail here concerning India.

WE note that the Times has been authorised to contradict a report said to have been current in India, that the Governorship of Bombay had been offered to Sir Bartle Frere. We certainly are not aware of the currency of any such report, however credible it might sound. The only rumour of which mention has been made in the Bombay papers referred to quite a different person, Sir H. Gordon, as a likely successor to Sir P. Wodehouse. Another report, which has containly been current in India, has been flatly contradicted by another journal, the

Army and Navy Gazette. "There is not"-we are told-" a particle of truth in the report to which the Pioneer gives circulation, that Sir Salar Jung distributed large sums before he left this country to promote the restoration of the Berars." The fact probably is that his Highness spent very little money in England, beyond what was necessary to meet the expenses of a rather large household. His prolonged stay in Paris after his accident must have made a large hole in his purse; and whatever the extent of his worldly means, it was unlikely that a statesman of his shrewdness and experience would think that any amount of money lavished on private agents could help the cause he is supposed to have at heart.

THE Homeward Mail gives just prominence to a gallant act performed the other day at Boulogne by Colonel Gordon Caulfield, an Indian officer of more than forty years' service. It appears that on the afternoon of Sept. 12 a little boy of eight was watching from the harbour landing-steps at Boulogne the arrival of the Folkestone steamer, when a wave caused by the paddles of the steamer swept up the steps and carried the boy towards the centre of the harbour. "An alarm was raised and the venerable head of a bold swimmer was suddenly seen in the water, and where the boy sank the swimmer plunged and reappeared with the apparently lifeless child. It was Colonel Gordon Caulfeild, who had dived off the jetty on the instant that his attention was drawn to the drowning boy; and so prompt was his action that he did not remove even his hat, which was lost in the water. The inanimate body was taken to a house on the quay, and the usual remedies were, happily, successful. The child's brave preserver is over sixty years of age. He quickly returned home, changed his clothes, took simply a glass of water, and in a few minutes renewed his walk on the jetty. We are assured of the accuracy of the facts in

JARRY. COLONEL ALEXANDER MACNEILL, C.S.I., whose death occurred on September 15, was the son of the late Col. Malcolm McNeill, of the Madras Cavalry, who was Governor of Vellor and Military Commandant of Arkot, and fell in leading the attack on Prome during the second Burmese War in 1852. The deceased officer entered the Madras Army in 1843, and became a lieutenant in the 46th N.I. in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of captain on Dec. 8, 1858, and was transferred to the Madras Staff Corps in the same rank on Feb. 18, 1861. On April 24, 1857, he was appointed Governor-General's agent in Orissa for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide in that province, and held the appointment till his retirement from the service, with the honorary rank of lieut. colonel, on Sept. 27, 1864. For his services in this capacity he was created, in 1873, a Companion of the Star of India. His widow was a daughter of General Sir John Campbell, of the Madras Army, who was made a K.C.S.I. for his services in the same field of humanity as Colonel MacNeill's.

### Ods and Ends.

MR. EWBANK, Principal of the Dacca College, has seriously injured his eye whilst playing at rackets.

THERE are in future to be seven directors of the Bank of Bengal and Mr. F. S. Collis, Officiating Administrator-General, has been slected as the new director.

The Diamond and Enterprise have been unable to find any traces of the week of the Scotia on the Preparise, Cocos, or Andaman Islands.

It is reported that the young Nizam of Haidarabad will go to the Darbar at Delhi.

The High Court of the North-West Provinces has requested that the question of the Viceroy's interference with the Court's decision in the Fuller case may be referred to the Secretary of State. THE wife of the Raja of Nabha is dead.

Consum Macmanon officiates as Commissioner of Delhi during the absence of Colonel Davies.

MAJOR J. McMullin is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Toungoo.

MR. DE COURCY IRELAND, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, is

going on leave for two years.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Joint Magistrate of Balasor, is going on fur-lough for two years in November.

COLONEL PATERSON officiates temporarily as Inspector-General of Police in Bengal on the departure of Mr. Hankey on six months' THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM will attend the Darbar at Dalhi.

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MAJOR TWEEDIE. Agent to the Governor-General at Murshidabad, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

MR. D. N. Testro acts as Magistrate of Gaya during the absence of Mr. Halliday as Officiating Opium Agent.

CAPTAIN A. J. BANNERMAN acts as Political Assistant at Guna in

the place of Captain Buller.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to inquire into some complaints connected with the Legal Remembrancer's office.

MR. C. F. Massy goes to Kashmir to assist the Resident during the Viceroy's visit.

MR. TURNBULL, District Superintendent of Police at Rawal Pindi, has died at that station of cholera.

TYPHOID fever has appeared at Simla, and two of the Viceroy's European servants are suffering from it at Peterhoff.

It is reported that the Bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to

the Bishop of Capetown.

SIR R. TEMPLE leaves Darjiling for the Plains at the end of October, and will visit the Northern Bengal State Railway on his way.

MR. F. R. SCARLETT, the Senior Pleader at the Lahor Bar, died rather suddenly on the 31st of August. He was much and deservedly respected by both Europeans and Natives. A SIPAHI of the 5th Punjab Infantry has been flogged on parade

at Abbotabad for insubordination and disobedience of orders. BACHELORS of Law of the Calcutta University are no longer to be admitted as Pleaders in the High Court, North-Western Provinces,

as a matter of course.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM arrived at Maisur on the 30th August,

and was visited by the Maharaja.

Візног Gell is expected in Bengal in October, and will be present at the Darbar at Delhi.

Dr. Cunningham has been sent to Jammu to superintend the measures for the suppression of the outbreak of cholera there

CAPTAIN MARSHALL acts as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi during

the absence of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. E. A. Nort acts as Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta High Court during the absence of Mr. W. R. Fink.

Rain is now wanted in the Allahabad, Agra, and Mirat Divisions.

In the week ended the 22nd of August there were 140 cases of cholera at Srinagar, of which sixty-three were fatal.

The subject of joining Oudh to the North-Western Provinces is again being discussed at Simla.

Colonel Colley is said to have been much pleased with his in-

COLONEL COLLEY is said to have been much pleased with his inspection of Ranikhet for a future Viceregal residence.

DR. G. MACKENZIE officiates as Civil Surgeon of Baraich, in Oudh.

THE REV. MR. DYER is appointed Chaplain of Lucknow Canton-

MAJOR CLAY officiates temporarily as Political Agent of Haraoti and Tonk.

MAJOR WALTER acts temporarily as Agent to the Governor-Gene-

ral in Rajputana in the place of Mr. Lyall.

CAPTAIN MUIR, a son of Sir W. Muir, is appointed Agent to the Governor-General at Murshidabad in the place of Major Tweedie.

Mr. R. TAYLOR acts as Controller-General during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Harrison, and Mr. Cooke acts for Mr. Taylor as Deputy Controller-General.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS JOCELYN, PICKARD, CAMBRIDGE, AND J.

RUGGLES retire under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

CHOLERA still continues bad in ten districts in the Central Provinces.

A COMMITTEE is to be appointed at Madras in connection with the new harbour works.

THE certificate of the captain of the Malacca, lately lost on the Madras Coast, has been suspended for two years.

MR. G. H. HICKIE is appointed Collector of Customs at Hissar.

SMALL-POX has appeared amongst the natives at Simla.

LADY LYTTON accompanies the Viceroy in his tour to Kashmir

and along the Frontier. It is proposed to establish a Volunteer Corps at Bellari.

A French Opera Company is expected at Calcutta in November.

#### IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

The following is the statement showing the places from and dates on which the several regiments and batteries detailed for the Imperial assemblage are to proceed to Delhi :-

Imperial assemblage are to proceed to Delhi:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A baty. C brig. R.H.A., from Meerut, 18th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 20th Dec.; F baty. F brig. R.H.A., from Rawal Pindee, 31st Oct., Umballa 9th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 21st Dec.; B baty. 8th brig. R.A., from Meerut, 18th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 20th Dec.; D baty. 8th brig. R.A., from Meean Meer, 18th Nov., Umballa 9th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 21st Dec.; F baty. 8th brig. R.A., from Meerut, 14th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; G baty. 11th brig., R.A., from Nowgong, 13th Nov., arrival at Agra, 5th Dec., Delhi 19th Dec.; A baty. 19th brig. R.A., from Agra, 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; No. 7 baty. 21st brig. R.A., from Jutogh about 25th Nov., from Umballa 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec. at Delhi, 16th Dec.

BRITISH CAVALEY.—10th Hussars, from Muttra 12th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 20th Dec.; 11th Hussars, from Umballa, 8th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 20th Dec.; 15th Hussars, from Meerut, 19th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 21st

BRITISH INFANTRY.—1st baty. 6th Foot, from Roorkee, 22nd Nov., arrival at Delhi, 30th Nov.; 39th foot, from Dagshi, about 30th Nov., from Umballa, 6th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; 59th Foot, from Agra, 6th

Dec., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; 2nd batn. 60th Rifles, from Meerut, 15th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; 2nd bath. 50th Kines, from meerut, 15th Dec., Fatehgarh, 29th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; Head-quarters and half baty. 62nd Foot, from Chakrata, about 25th Nov., Saharunpore, 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 15th Dec.; 63rd Foot, from Jhansi, 22nd Nov., Nowgong, 15th Nov., arrival at Agra, 6th Dec., Delhi, 20th Dec.; 92nd Foot, from Mooltan, 2nd Nov., Umballa, 7th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 19th Dec.

Dec.

BENGAL CAVALRY.—4th Bengal Cavalry, from Meerut, 29th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 1st Dec.; Guide Cavalry, from Mardan, 18th Oct., Umballa 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; 10th Bengal Lancers, from Umballa 27th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 8th Dec.; 18th Bengal Cavalry, from Allahabad, 14th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 21st Dec.; 3rd Madras Cavalry, from Saugor, 4th Nov., Jubbulpore 24th Oct., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Neemuch, 11th Nov., Nusseerabad 24th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10 Companies from Recorkey.

val at Dolhi, 18th Dec.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10 Companies, from Roorkee, 6th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 14th Nov.

Native Infantry.—9th N.I., from Morar, 26th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 20th Dec.; 12th N.I., from Jullundur, 20th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 12th Dec.; 2nd Goorkhas, from Dehra Dun, 29th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 12th Dec.; 3rd Goorkhas, from Almora, about 23rd Nov., Moradabad 4th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 12th Dec.; Guide inf., from Mardan, 18th Oct., Umballa 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; 23rd Pioneers, from Jhelum, 16th Oct., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; 27th Pioneers, from Shahjahanpur, 21st Nov., Moradabad 5th Dec., arrival at Delhi, 13th Dec.; 39th N.I., from Barrackpore, about 13th Nov., Cawnpore, 23rd Nov., arrival at Delhi, 19th Dec.; 40th N.I., from Ferozepore, 18th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 18th Dec.; 20th Madras N.I., from Nagode, 7th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec.; 16th Bombay N.I., from Nusseerabad, 22nd Nov., arrival at Delhi, 15th Dec.; 24th Bombay N.I., from Neemuch, 10th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 15th Dec.; 24th Bombay N.I., from Neemuch, 10th Nov., arrival at Delhi, 16th Dec. 16th Dec.

MUSKETRY.—The following addition is made to paragraph 154 of the Native Musketry Regulations, viz.:—For purely regimental matches a native officer may be allowed by commandants to superintend the firing. He will be held responsible that the regulations are strictly enforced, and that the empty cartridge cases are duly returned to the Quartermaster's

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—The following General Order by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published in the Gasettes:—In consequence of the alteration in para. 37, Section 4, Queen's Regulations, directed to be made by Horse Guards' G.O. 66 of Nov. 1, 1875, it is notified that the paragraphs of G.O. 265 of 1874 relating to the examinations of captains for the rank of major have been modified as follows:—Para. 71 is can. for the rank of major have been modified as follows:—Para. 71 is cancelled and the following new substituted:—71. Whenever captains of British regiments desire to join the short course for the purpose of preparing themselves for examination in the test of qualification for the rank of major, they may be permitted to do so whenever their services can be spared from regimental or staff duty, or they can (if they consider themselves qualified) apply to be examined without having attended a course of instruction. The examinations of captains of British regiments under para. 37, Section 4, Queen's Regulations, as amended by Horse Guards' G.O. 66 of Nov. 1875, will be carried out by general officers commanding divisions, in conformity with the provisions of paras. 61 and 62, section 4, Queen's Regulations. General officers commanding divisions and districts will be supplied with a set of contoured sketches for the purpose of this examination, as soon as they are received from England; meanwhile they should make use of such of the War Game maps as may be available, either at the centres of garrison instruction maps as may be available, either at the centres of garrison instruction or elsewhere. The paper on Tactics will be supplied by the Director of Garison Instruction, Army Head Quarters, Simla, upon application, which should be made one clear month previous to the examination, and the candidates' replies to this paper, together with the export of the Board, will be transmitted through the usual channel to the Adjutant General, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. Para. 72, second line, for—" under headings (b) (c) and (d), para. 2," substitute—" under the headings (b) and (c), para. 2."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Berner Forces w Lydl..—Capt. Douglas Lane, late of H.M.'s Lancers, at Buxton, Sept. 30. Capt. John Joseph Kane, formerly of the 4th (King's Own), at Monmouth, aged 80. Capt. Francis Ogilvie Fuller, 101st Regiment Royal (Bengal) Fusiliers, son of the late Charles Wray Fuller, H.E.I.C.S., at Chutchall, Trales, Ireland, Sept. 19. Lieut. col. Robert Vandeleur, late 89th Foot, at Weymouth, Oct. 2. Lieut. R. T. Barter, 73rd Foot, at Sabathu, Sept. 3 [accidentally shot through the head while out shooting]. Capt. James Lock, Adjutant R.A., at Jabalpur, Sept. 7. Lieut. H. J. Daubeney, Royal Artillery, at Tarraghur, Rajpootana, Sept. 2.

BENGAL.—The Rev. J. Morewood, Chaplain of Morar, at Dhurumsalah, Aug. 87. Dr. Robert Brown, late Political Agent, at Manipur, IAug. 18. H. Garstin, Esq.. Assistant Superintendent in the Government Telegraph, N.W.P., at Agra [died from a fall at Polo], Sept. 8. Henry Cope, Esq., late of Muritzur, Punjab, suddenly, at 12, Bernard-street, Bussell-square. Capt. W. M. Story, Bengal Army, at Ramsgate, Sept. 24, aged 33.

Maddas.—Colonel A. D. MacDougall, late Madras Army, at Blundell Sands, near Riverpool, Sept. 30. Mr. Oliver, Poetmaster of Bangalore, at that station, August 29. Ensign M. McD. Coleman, Madras Volunteer Guards, at Madras, Sept. 4.

BOMBAL.—Mr. G. Giberne, Bombay C.S., at Espesm, Oct. 2, aged 79. Lieutenant Warner, of the late Iudian Navy, at Bengal, in the last number, the death of Surg. P. D. Palmer was recorded under the name of "Farmer" by a misprint.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. From Bowsay.—Dr. W. A. Smith and Capt. H. G. Waterfield.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. From Bombay.—Mr. J. F. Schenek and Lieut. col. W. Tweedie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.-Mr. G. W. Atkins, Surgeon gen. Balfour, and Mrs. Balfour and



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, October 6, 1876.

#### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

UNUSUAL interest attaches to Mr. Danvers's Indian Railway Report of this year from the fact that it gives us his impressions of the condition and prospects of these undertakings after a visit to India during the last cold season. Mr. Danvers must have been pretty well charged with information on Indian Railway matters before he commenced the expedition. His reports for the last sixteen years prove this. But to be thoroughly able to appreciate the exact bearing of various points of an administrative character in a distant land, and to understand the physical and material characteristics of a country, personal contact and ocular demonstration are almost necessary. It was not surprising, therefore, that it should have been thought wise and expedient to enable the Government Director to extend his knowledge by actual observation on the spot. The wonder is that he had not been sent before. A more accurate and complete understanding of the nature of these works and of their adaptation to the wants of the country has probably been obtained by his five months' trip than by five years of reading and of attending boards in this country.

Extracts from Mr. Danvers's report appeared in our last week's impression. They contain an account of the progress hitherto made and intended to be made with the Railway system, and present additional evidence of the immense value of such works in a country like India, rich in produce of various kinds, teeming with a poor but industrious population, with provinces separated by enormous distances, and held by a handful of Eu-"On political and strategic, as well as on social and commercial grounds, their extension, therefore, is greatly to be desired. But," Mr. Danvers remarks, "bearing in mind the present state of the finances, no extensive ramification of the rail. way system can be successfully carried out without the exercise of the utmost economy and circumspection. The lines must be constructed at the lowest possible cost, and selected and laid out with the greatest judgment." It would, indeed, be strange if the lessons taught by experience were not to bring forth fruits in the direction of economy. But the construction of future lines will be naturally very much assisted by those which are completed. One great item of expenditure in the past, for instance, was the cost of conveying materials over a country destitute of good roads. We must recollect also that considerable loss was produced by the Mutiny, and that unavoidable causes have contributed to augment the capital outlay. It is not, as some would contend, the

system which is altogether answerable for a high mileage cost. Where should we have been now without the guarantee? As Mr. Crawford pointed out the other day in a letter to a contemporary, the guarantee has done what could not, or would not, have been done without it. But whether railways have or have not cost more than they ought, or whether the cause of unexpected outlay has been the system or the peculiar circumstances of the country, it is our duty, while we try to make railways cheaper in the future, to make the best of what we have got; and the problem which railway managers have to solve is, how these undertakings shall be administered so as to make them pay. Mr. Danvers's voice does not give any uncertain sound when speaking on this point. Railways in India, he argues, must be brought within reach of the people, who, "though poor, tenacious and prejudiced, soon become alive to their value, and are quite ready to use them in every possible way, whether for carrying themselves or their goods." But hitherto they have not been thoroughly adapted to the means and requirements of the masses. He accordingly recommends low rates and simplicity of management; low rates being such as will secure the conveyance of the produce of the districts through which the railways pass, which will not check or prohibit traffic, and will not discourage extended production; and simplicity of management in creating such rules for the regulation of the traffic as the natives can readily understand. There can be no doubt that the charge for the carriage of an article has exactly the same effect upon it as a tax. which, whether high or low, will increase the price. If high it may prove prohibitory; it may make it impossible to compete with the same article produced elsewhere under more favourable circumstances. In India this has happened before. The export of her sugar to this country was checked by the differential duty imposed in favour of the West Indian Colonies. And now the power of India to compete with America and Russia in meeting our demands for wheat, depends, in a great measure, upon the charges for conveyance. It would appear, therefore, to be for the interests of all parties concerned, whether the railway proprietor, the producer, the Indian Government, or the consumer, that the growth of the staples of the country should be fostered and encouraged by the lowest possible charge. The railways will benefit, for a large and improving traffic would come to them; the producer will be better off, for he will be helped to a market for his goods, and be enabled to cultivate more land; the Government will profit by additional revenue, and the consumer will gain by the introduction of another formidable competition, which will keep down prices. We are glad to find that a liberal policy is now being generally favoured by the Companies. If they continue to carry it out in an earnest, enterprising spirit, and at the same time enforce economy in the management of the lines, we shall be hopeful of as great a success in a pecuniary, as they now are in a social and political, sense.

# Correspondence.

KAYE'S "SEPOY WAR." TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In Allen's Indian Mail of 30th September the question is asked whether I am about to come forward and undertake the task of completing Sir John Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War." I may as well reply to the query to prevent any misapprehension. I should be glad, indeed, to do so, did I feel myself competent to continue the work so well commenced and nearly completed by my late brother. I hope, however, that some abler pen than my own will put before the public the fourth volume, for which, I believe, Sir John had collected material.

It is a mistake to suppose that the author was much indebted to me for assistance in his account of the fall of Delhi. It is a regret to me that I could not help him better, but I knew little of the occurrences of the siege, except as regarded my own branch of the service.—Yours, faithfully,

October 5. E. KAYE, Lieut.-General.

#### SILVER-V.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Six,—Sir George Campbell, at the meeting of the British Association this month, is reported to have spoken as follows:—

He agreed with Mr. Mason in taking an unfavourable view of the Indian revenue, but it was impossible to discuss that subject now. He would only say that, no doubt, great part of the present difficulty in regard to the silver exchange was caused by the fact that hitherto the Indian Government had been living on capital; and, borrowing in this country, had not needed to draw largely on India. Some people wished to stave off the difficulty by continuing this system. He must protest with all the force in his power against any such proposal, which was merely postponing a difficulty at the expense of greater difficulty hereafter.—See Times of the 9th September.

Sir George in objecting to borrowing alludes to a permanent increase in the Indian National Debt. The borrowing which I have advocated in your columns is the borrowing for a few months only, at a little more than 4 per cent. per annum, in order to avoid immediate losses to Government on the whole of their remittances to the extent of from 10 to 16 per cent. The increase of seven and a-half millions sterling in the Indian National Debt, on the plea of a non-existent famine, was an improper proceeding; but the issuing of two or three millions of Exchequer Bills in order to checkmate the secret machinations of the speculators, restore the Government finances, steady the exchanges, and save all our countrymen in India from heavy losses, would be a wise and statesmanlike proceeding.

If exchange were steady for a few months at about 1s. 8d. the rupee, a stimulus would be given to the export trade from India nearly as great as that which was caused fourteen years ago; but to enable merchants to move Indian produce to England, and to other parts of the world, a greater supply of rupees is required at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Akyab, Rangoon and Kurachi; trade labours under very great difficulties when discount is at 13½ per cent., which high rate was

caused this year by Government measures.

It is instructive to watch the enormous power which speculators now wield by means of the public press and the tele-graphs. A few thousand pounds cleverly laid out in newpapers so called can be made to yield great profits; and the whole world has been troubled on the silver question, apparently caused by a false, or, as some may be pleased to call it, an Some members of the erroneous telegram from Nevada. press continue to cry out that silver is cheap in spite of the news from China, that enormous quantities of silk and tea cannot be moved for want of it. Some writers continue to declare that the soil of India is rapidly approaching exhaustion in spite of the fact that the soil has never been so productive as at present (notwithstanding the loss of manure by the use of enormous quantities of cow dung for cooking purposes, owing to the scarcity and high prices of firewood), and that vast tracts of fertile land are still uncultivated and left in the possession of tigers and elephants. Not only are the masses in India better clothed than they have been within the past 800 years; not only do they consume more corn, oil, sugar, and spirits, but the exports annually exceed 60 millions sterling. The history of the cotannually exceed 60 millions sterling. The history of the cotton trade, of the jute, rice, wheat, indigo, tea, coffee, and opium trades shows that the powers of the soil of India, to produce those valuable articles of commerce are, if not incalculable, certainly unknown to the English public. cotton alone the value of the exports from India into England rose from £9,344,000 in 1861 to £34,409,000 in 1863. India might be made to defray all the expenses of the Home Government in raw cotton alone.

A writer, H., in the *Times* of yesterday argues that the interest payable on the India National Debt should, if possible, be paid in India instead of in England. This is at present impossible, as Europeans in India want their money in England; and as natives of India still entertain a profound distrust of the financial policy of the British Government. Out of 62,608 proprietors of Indian Railway Stock and Debentures guaranteed by the Government only 390 are natives living in India. Of Indian Railway Stock only about one-sixtieth (1-60) is held in India.

An able writer in the *Times* Money Market article of the 9th inst. appears to have been deceived by the cry that the assistance which Government is now tardily giving to the export trade by advancing money on the security of the hypo-

thecation of export goods has a prejudicial effect on the exchanges. On the contrary, the encouragment of the export trade is the only way of saving the finances, and of enabling the officers of Government and other Europeans to remit money home without the necessity of paying fabulous sums to the speculators.

What hope can we have of the good government of India when some of her administrators, who are most trusted, publicly declare that nothing ought to be done; that the art of doing nothing ought to be cultivated. A very talented and distinguished member of Parliament, well acquainted with India, is reported to have lately said:—

The disposition of the Government of India seems to be to adept a waiting policy, and there are not sufficient data to enable any one to pronounce with confidence that this course is wrong. "When in doubt what to do, try how it will answer to do nothing" is a maxim of much value.—See Record on the 11th September.

Is there no successor to Dickens who can hold up to ridicule the art of how not to do it? Barnacles may exist without much danger in the English administration, but they will cause utter ruin to India. My countrymen do not appear to nnderstand how like to a volcano India is. We ought to be prepared for war night and day, and we ought to have statesmen as our chiefs who possess our confidence. It is a bad sign when a newspaper like the Madras Mail writes:—

The Marquis of Salisbury must be going out of his mind. His determination to make Europeans subordinate to natives is a forcing of water up hill that cannot possibly succeed.

It is a bad sign when her Majesty's Viceroy publicly chides the highest Court of Justice on a question on which he is as ignorant as the youngest magistrate in India:—

Chief Justice.—I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And, in the administration of his law,
While I was busy for the Commonwealth,
Your Highness pleased to forget my place,
The majesty and power of law and justice,
The image of the King whom I presented,
And struck me in my very seat of judgment.

King Henry the Fourth.

-Your obedient servant, September 26. Т.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Englishman remarks that in adopting the laissez faire policy with reference to the fall in silver, advocated by the Economist, the Secretary of State seems to ignore the fact that, though, as far as trade is concerned, matters will no doubt, as that journal argues, adjust themselves in the course of time, there is no prospect whatever of their adjusting themselves as far as the revenues of this country are concerned. No doubt, in the long run, it matters but little to trade what the value of silver may be, though the rapid fluctuations of value which we are now witnessing threaten to disorganise it. But, seeing that a great part of its land revenue is fixed in silver, it is a matter of most serious importance to the Government of India to guard itself against the consequences of a permanent fall in the value of that metal. Not only must the immediate consequence of such a fall be financial embarrassment of the most harassing and demoralising character, but, unless the Government is prepared to abolish the Permanent Settlement, the only device by which it can surmount the mischief, when once it has been allowed to become an accomplished fact, will be the transfer to the shoulders of the general public of the burden which ought to be borne, and which hitherto had been borne, by the landholders. The price of the laissez faire policy is, in short, either bankruptcy, or gross injustice. Already the rest of India is crying out with reason against the iniquity of a settlement which relieves the Bengal landlord of a large part of his fair share of the public burden at the expense of his fellows. What will the rest of India say when they find that the effect of the fall in silver has been to relieve the Bengal landlord of a yet further portion of that burden to their disadvantage?

#### LEAF DISEASE IN COFFEE.

The Madras Athenæum understands that this mysterious disease of the coffee tree, which has for the last three years caused so much anxiety, has already made its appearance in several places in the Wynaad, and thinks the time has arrived for Government to take more prominent measures for its eradication than merely submitting the diseased leaves to the microscope. Coffee is to Southern India and to Ceylon what opium is to Bengal, perhaps of more

importance, for the former has a wide world consumption, and whilst it exists will always be in demand, whilst the latter is only consumed by one people, who are rapidly extending its cultivation themselves, and therefore after a time will cease to patronise Bengal. All diseases, whether of human, animal, or vegetable construction, require attentive examination and careful watching before treatment, therefore it was judicious to have done as the Government has in providing for the investigation of the complaint. But this investigation has lasted three years and nothing has come of it, proving that it has been altogether useless, and that some other means should be proposed for its eradication. When a disease attacked the vine in France the Government of that country, well knowing the importance of the subject to the people and to the revenue, not only set all the Government savants at work but offered a reward of £20,000 to any one who could discover an antidote, and little Portugal in the same way offered £5,000 for the same purpose and with the best of results, for the disease has nearly been stamped out in both countries. Now as our authorities on this subject are at fault we conceive that the Madras Government, in conjunction with Ceylon, are in duty bound to offer a handsome reward (such a reward as would make it worth a man's while to locate himself in the coffee districts for seasons if it becomes necessary, to master the subject), open for competition to the whole world, to any one who could discover both a preventative and cure, and for the simplest and least expensive mode of application; should this be done we can assure every person visiting the coffee districts of the unbounded hospitality, assistance and encouragement of the gentleman interested in coffee; and if he chooses to go to work without a reward from Government, and should he be fortunate enough to discover a radical cure, he may make a rapid fortune by the sale of where coffee grows. Up to the present time planters differ as to the injury done to the trees, but all agree that the quality of the fruit has deteriorated, and in too many cases the quantity also. The situation is very critical. But if we have every confidence in the dominable energy of the planters which has worked the coffee districts to its present magnificent proportions, yet it is the duty of a good Government to exercise a parental care over such interests as would appear imperatively to require it.

#### THE MADRAS ARMY.

The Pioneer holds that the magnificent Sikh regiments, the various corps of 'plucky little Goorkhas, and the splendid irregular cavalry, will always have an attraction for young fellows, to whom the idea of the humdrum monotony of military life, as typified by an ordinary life, as typified by an nary Madras or Bombay regiment, is eminently distasteful. It is entirely from the point of view of a subaltern who is hesitating whether or not he shall enter the Staff Corps that we have given what appear to him the chances of advancement he will have, if he has to stick to regimental duty. And there is much reason in the objection he advances. He sees, by looking over the "Army List," that in nearly every corps the appointments of adjutant and quarter-master are filled up, and he knows that the present incumbents will hold those appointments until they are majors. This does not encourage him. He also observes that he will have to wait until he becomes a lieutenant-colonel before he gets a wing, and the chances are that if he has no interest, and cannot hope to get into civil employment, he thinks he had better remain where he is; and if he is popular in his regiment, his decision will be heartily endorsed by his comrades, whose views of the Staff Corps are generally expressed in language more forcible than elegant. Thus we think it is clear that the armies of Madras and Bombay can get no subalterns, because in the present stagnation of promotion caused by the numbers of field officers there are to provide for they do not see their way to anything worth having, and also because the appointments of adjutant and quarter-master are practically closed to them. As regards the field officers in those armies, it becomes a question, which we merely glance at en passant now, whether Government would not gain considerably by an extension of the present retirement scheme to others besides substantive lieutenant-colonels who have done twenty-eight years' service. If it were thrown open to all officers over twentyfive years' service, or even a year or two less, and if it were distinctly stated that this arrangement would only remain in force for two years, we are much mistaken if large numbers of field officers would not avail themselves of it, and the army be appreciably lightened of its burden. In this way Government would be saved the expense of off-reckonings to a number of officers who will in the ordinary course of things vegetate on their comforable allowthe ordinary course or things vegetate on their comforable anowances until they become entitled to these off-reckonings; and Government would also save the payment of £100 a year—Lord Clive's Fund—to the widows of officers who would under the present state of things hang on till the completion of their thirty-eight years' service. In this way captains would command wings, and subalterns would flock to the Staff Corps. We do not suppose the authorities are aware that the feet of the communications are aware that the feet of the communications. wings, and subatterns would nock to the Stan Corps. We do not suppose the authorities are aware that the fact of the commutation scheme being prolonged indefinitely from year to year keeps many officers from taking advantage of it. Very many supernumerary regimental colonels—the very class it is most desirable to get rid of—hold on from year to year, wellfortable in the assurance

that there is no hurry about it, and that if they keep their health, they will wait for the off-reckonings, but if not, why there is always the commutation scheme to fall back upon. We have shown that in the Madras army many regiments have three colonels in them, that is, two full colonels and one lieutenant-colonel, and not a single subaltern. Comment on this appears almost superfluous: yet it represents a state of affairs not without gravity, and it remains for those in authority to consider whether a scheme somewhat in accordance with that we have merely adumbrated here would not be really economical in the end, by showing subalterns in British corps that the Indian Army offers a career, and whether it would not induce them to come forward in sufficient numbers to officer the native regiments.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### STATION TALK.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 26.—On the western shores of the Dul Lake is a large village called Hazratbul, where there is a sacred mosque, in which, in a small bottle with a gold stopper, is preserved a reputed hair of the beard of Mohammed. It is thus securely guarded in a bottle to prevent its disappearing, for it did disappear once, to the no small trouble and consternation of the followers of the Prophet. This relic gives rise to some half dozen festivals yearly, when 'tt is exhibited to an admiring and adoring multitude, who crowd on land and water to get a glimpse of the sacred remnant. When the excitement is at its highest, a collection is made, and good large sums are realised. One of these festivals, the principal one, has just been concluded, and the moollahs are said to be pleased with the pecuniary results of the exhibition. Was there ever more credulous foolery than this? And yet, must it be confessed, there are some people professing a more exalted faith, doing things scarcely less absurd, and for the same reason they pay. What a number of absurdities would disappear from the world but for the reason that they pay. It is refreshing to turn from this gross superstition to the Medical Mission Hospital, not very far from the scene of this Mussulman  $m\hat{e}la$ , and see what has been going on there of late. Up to date, Mr. Wade tells us, he has received 15,000 visits this season, and has entered the names of 2,700 separate patients in the register. These sick people have not only come from the Valley of Kashmir Proper, but amongst them have been Punjabis, Ladakhis, Pathans, Dogras, Dards, and even Goorkhas. One of the first things to be done with these natives, especially with the Mussulmans, is to get them to give up their charms. These are sold to them by the priests, and in time of pestilence the native Government does not hesitute to make capital by by the sale of these spells, which usually consist of the name of God, or Mohammed, or verses of the Koran written on a piece of paper and sewn into a piece of red cloth. They are worn on the arm, or on the dress, but the patients, if they have any open sore, are in the habit of tying the charm round the limb or body, where-ever the sore may be, and thus prevent its healing, so that to get rid of these amulets is not only to get rid of so much misdirected faith, but one great obstruction to the cure of the disease. Mr. Wade has got a large collection of these charms, so many evangelicomedical trophies. Before the patients are seen medically, a portion of Scripture is read and explained to them, and they listen with marked attention. I have before observed how very successful has been the medical work of this mission, and if persevered with there can be no doubt the evangelical work will, in the end, be equally successful. To judge by the collection for the medical mission, made among the visitors here lately, it would appear that those who have had the opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves are alive to the great utility of these undertakings, but I fear their vast importance to such people as the Kashmiris is not generally understood. I shall return to this subject again. The Yarkund Envoy is here enjoying rest after his long journey. He is occupying the Dilawar Khan Bagh, not the healthiest locality in Srinagar. He is a tall, stout, heavy, but intelligent-looking Asiatic, and at dinner uses his knife and fork like a good Christian—I mean Mussulman. He paid an official visit to the Political Officer here on the 15th, which was returned by Major Henderson the following day. He was entertained in the Shalimar Garden on the 19th, when many of the English visitors were present; he gave a return entertainment yesterday in the Nasim Bagh, the garden of breezes. It has not yet transpired when he will take his departure for Simla. He has been slightly indisposed since he arrived at Srinagar, and his leader, Captain Molloy, has also been ailing.

Simla, Aug. 27.—The fate of Simla in the future is naturally discussed a good deal here, and few of the old habitués can tolerate the idea of being driven out. Six or seven Viceroys have put up with the place, and why cannot Lord Lytton in his turn be content? people ask. Ill health! How could any place be healthy if it is crowded like Simla and not allowed to spend sixpence on sanitation? There is the Secretary of State's sanction for the necessary outlay. There would be no more complaints of unhealthiness if the place were once properly drained and supplied with clean water. For ten

years or more people were kept in a perpetual ferment of uncertainty as to whether they were going to be left here or not. Then at last it seemed as if a decision really had been reached. The fixt was practically uttered, and people bought their houses, made their little improvements, and looked forward to peace. Now, everything is restored to the condition of sixes and sevens. Ranikhet! What is the use of talking about a place that does not exist? It would take twenty years to build a station at Ranikhet big enough for the Government, and think of the expense! Besides, Ranikhet is badly off for water. All Viceroys begin with a craze about Ranikhet, but the whole subject was exhausted by Lord Mayo. There are the reports for reference—tons of reports. Colonel Colley! Now, is it reasonable to suppose that any one man, and a stranger to the country, too, can go for a flying visit to Ranikhet, and find out anything new about the place? Crowded up at Government House? Of course, they are crowded there; who ever said Peterhoff was fit to be a Government House? But there's the Observatory Hill; it belongs to Government already; why not level the top right off, and build a proper Government House? The clerks to be considered! and build a proper Government House? The clerks to be considered! Every body knows that, but what is easier than to build for the clerks away towards Boileau Gunge, right out of the way of the bazaar? The only difficulty is that Government will not make up its mind. Besides, the clerks have been quite well this season, thank you. They are not complaining, though they really have something to complain of, while this uncertainty continues, and no proper accommodation is provided for them, and the bazaar no proper accommodation is provided for them, and the bazaar is allowed to go on getting worse and worse every year. Of course, everybody must submit if the Viceroy really can't live here, but why not give the place a fair trial? There's Windsor Castle; it's beyond the beyonds, at the back of nowhere, but that would not matter to the Viceroy; he hasn't got to go to anybody, everybody's got to go to him. Like him to try Windsor Castle? I'd rather be kicked, but I'd rather he'd try Windsor Castle than Ranikhet. I have roughly endeavoured to sum up current talk on the subject, and there is no doubt that any removal current talk on the subject, and there is no doubt that any removal from Simla would be a very troublesome undertaking. It would take so long a time to prepare any other plan, moreover, that the Viceroy, whoever he might be, who decreed the move, would certainly not be the Vicercy to witness it. No doubt in the back-ground, whatever may be said about the difficulty of a move to any place in these hills, there remains Ootacamund. But while the absolute merits of Ootacamund are beyond contention there is But while a very strong feeling among men experienced in Indian administration that the Government could not go there. The south of Indian goverus itself; the north is the region that claims the vigilance and the presence of Government. I do not entirely follow the argument; India is governed by boxes, and it is not because the Viceroy is at Simla, that he knows any more than he could learn in Madras of Kheyls and Afridis, and the news of the Cabul frontier. But, on the other hand every day's extra dak between the summer quarters of the Supreme Government and the great centres of the local Government in the north of India is an evil. I am not prepared to say whether, looking to the future improvement of the railway system, the objections now urged against the Neilgherries are insuperable, but at present the course of post between Ootacamund and Lahor is not encouraging for friends of the scheme which would send the Viceroy there. Meanwhile the prolongation of the present unsettled state of things is very hard upon everybody who, without being in any way able to control the settlement, must, nevertheless, regulate their future lives accordingly. And whether this place is kept up as a seat of Government or abandoned, surely it ought to be put in proper order? Government or no Government, it will always be popular in the season, and even if the Government might not intend to stop and profit by improvements, these ought, none the less, to be carried out. For the Government is clearly responsible for the present disgraceful sanitary state of Simla.

Naini Tal, Aug. 29.—I think you may accept it as pretty certain that Sir John will not return to the North-West. Rumour points to the post now held by Sir William Muir as the sphere in which Sir John will work when he returns to this country. What a change from restoring architectural remains to repairing the finances of India, and restoring the reputation of the rupee. Apropos of finance it seems a little funny considering that India is supposed to be almost bankrupt to read that there is to be a grand Durbar at Delhi. Surely, fifteen or twenty thousand troops cannot be moved into Delhi for nothing, and it strikes one that the money that will be spent on this costly pageant might be more advantageously utilised than in giving éclot to the proclamation of a title which is looked upon with disfavour by a large section of her Majesty's subjects, and which has subjected the nation to no little ridicule abroad. After all, what's in a name?—Pioneer Correspondent.

## Miscellancous.

A EUROPEAN BURGLAR.—The name of the European taken in the act of committing a burglary at Dera is Henry Seale. The latest report is that he died on the 27th August from the blow on the head given him by the constable who captured him.

SAIVID YAKUB KHAN.—The Kashgar Envoy was entertained at dinner in the Nishat Garden, at Srinugar, by Major Henderson, the Political Officer on duty in Kashmir. He is expected to reach Lahor on the 7th October, en route to Simla, and accompanied by Captain Molloy.

SCARCITY IN BIKANIR.—A letter from Bikanir, says the Rajputana News, announces that the people are quitting the place and surrounding villages by hundreds, all flocking in the direction of Jeypore and Ajmere. Famine is said to be inevitable, and such a one that has hitherto been unexperienced.

SIMLA ITEMS.—All reports in circulation as to the successors of the present Lieutenant-Governors of the Panjab and Bengal are incorrect. No arrangements concerning them have as yet been made by the Viceroy. The question of the summer residence of Government is still unsettled. All the Government offices will, however, certainly come here next year.—Englishman Correspondent.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES.—We have reason to think that the wrongs of the civil engineers in India, which have been fully ventilated in the *Pioneer* during the last few months, have attracted attention in the proper quarter, and are likely soon to be redressed. We believe also the mode of redress contemplated will probably harmonise in the main with the recommendations recently put forward in our leading columns.—*Pioneer*.

THE VACANT SEE.—The nomination of a successor to the late Dr. Milman is, we hear from home, likely to be delayed until the question of creating bishops for Burmah and Lahor has been absolutely settled. But that these appointments will ere long become facts, there is now little room to question. Aided by the societies connected in one way or another with Church extension, the fund is flourishing, and what is equally to the point, their several delegates have been coaxed into tolerable harmony upon the vexed questions of status and emolument.—Pioneer.

News from Swat.—The news from Swat, received by *Indian Public Opinion*, says that "the Akhund's eldest son, who is a refugee in Kashgar, has made a demand on his father for a subsidy of four lakhs of rupees, and has threatened a hostile advance on Swat, with the help of the Chief of Kashgar, in the event of refusal, and also that he would be driven by desperation to assassinate the Akhund, who was much affected on reading the letter, and retired to a Hujra, requesting his most trusty disciples and personal followers to keep a strict watch over his personal safety, and to let no strangers, or armed men, approach him."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—We understand that Mr. Barter, of her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, whose melancholy death we recorded on Monday last, went out bear shooting, unaccompanied by any European. He was brought into Sabathu dead, with a bullet through his head. The coolies who brought him in stated he had tripped and shot himself as he fell; but from the direction of the bullet it is surmised that the man who carried his second gun behind him accidentally discharged it. It is said that this man had not appeared at Sabathu when the news was sent to Simla.—

Pioneer, Sept. 13.

PENNY-WISDOM.—The Blue-book of the Army Medical Department, containing the annual statistics of the health of the army, is no longer to be distributed to the officers of the Army Medical Department. A single copy is to be forwarded to each garrison hospital as a record, and there preserved. The price of the book is about two shillings; and by this economical measure the army estimates will be reduced by some fifty or sixty pounds annually. This fifty pounds will about pay for two rounds of ammunition and two projectiles for the new Woolwich infants, but in the meantime the medical officers of the army lose their copies of the periodical in which topics of purely military surgery, medicine, or hygiene are discussed.—Pioneer.

Mr. Winter's Case.—We think the Englishman has been somewhat misled in Mr. Winter's case. The truth we believe to be that Sir Richard Temple got frightened at what he had done; for we understand that it was only on Saturday last that the order concerning Mr. Winter's suspension was cancelled by him. He had seen the comments of the public papers upon the Playfair case, and foresaw a storm when the public heard of Mr. Winter's suspension. We must refuse, therefore, to accept the Englishman's amended version of the case; for our contemporary opens his columns far too readily to contributors, to be quite trusted. The fact is patent that Sir Richard Temple knew that his punishment of Mr. Winter was likely to create a scandal, and so he cancelled the order. Does any one really believe that it was consideration for Mr. Winter that made him do so? We do not. We believe that seeing the indignation of the public in the Playfair case, he was afraid to let the resolution in the Winter case stand; and so withdrew it.—
Statesman.

Indian Surveys.— The ultimate extinction of the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey Department, in India will ensue on the completion of its specific task. The work of the other branches expands as time goes on. For the purposes of revenue administration, more and more complete maps of districts are constantly required. Even in England, the Ordnance surveys are continually being worked out to larger and larger scales, and a fortiori

the progressive requirements of the Government of India may be relied on to keep the Survey department employed. But the duty of the Trigonometrical branch is to fix the exact position of certain points once for all. The care with which this work is performed can hardly be realised by anyone unfamiliar with the use of theodolites. In measuring triangles with sides of seventy or eighty miles, inaccuracies of inches are treated as serious, and it will readily be understood that work done with that degree of elaboration is not intended to be done over again. When the precise position on the map of a sufficient number of points, within which the minor triangles of the revenue and topographical surveys can be grouped, has been determined, the Trigonometral branch may shut up its When that time comes, however, the distinction between the various branches will have been a good deal obliterated.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The Rev. J. B. Morewood, whose untimely death is announced by the Chaplain of Dharmsala, was well known to many residents in this station. His history was singular. Early in life he came under the influence of some zealous Roman Catholics and was induced to enter the Roman communion. He devoted his whole fortune (a not inconsiderable sum) to the erection of a church and clergy house in Gloucestershire, and after some years' study received orders in the Roman Church. Maturer years led him to doubt the wisdom of the change. He was sent as a missionary to China, where his doubts being confirmed, he returned to the English Church. Being absolutely without funds, he accepted, through the kind offices of a China merchant, a clerkship in a factory in Bengal. While so employed, he established and taught in a school. Bishop Cotton's attention was attracted to him, and in a school. Bishop Cotton's attention was attracted to him, and the bishop obtained for him an appointment in the Punjab, whence, as one of the clergy supported by the U.C.S., he went to Burmah, and for many years ministered at Moulmein. Afterwards he was appointed to the Railway Chaplaincy in Allahabad. Here, during the absence of the Military Chaplain, he was required to attend the hospitals of the 19th Regiment during a severe outbreak of cholera. His devotion to the sick induced the worthy daughter of one of India's noblest soldiers to procure for him the nomination to a chap-laincy. He was appointed to Gwalior, and having suffered from sunstroke, had visited Dharmsala to re-establish his health. Unworldly even to a fault, he was entirely devoted to his sacred calling. The geniality of his disposition inculcated the useful lesson that religion may be sincere and vital, yet not gloomy. In all classes of society he was respected as a pastor, and beloved as a friend, and on the lives of some his influence has not been transient.

THE KOHAT AFRIDIS .-- The latest news with regard to the Afridis in the Kohat pass, given by the Peshawar correspondent of the Pioneer, is as follows:—"I may tell you that, at the commencement of the blockade, some two hundred of the men in the pass left it, and sought refuge with the Deputy Commissioner at Kohat. These men a short time ago offered to enter the pass, and give their brethren a licking; and accordingly they went. It so happened that, owing to a dispute in the village of Khundoor, in the Hussun Kheyl territory, the men from the pass had been called there to arbitrate on the matter, and our two hundred were able to enter the pass, and to occupy, unresisted, the Kotla, and several small forts. The news was quickly carried to those engaged in arbitration at Khundoor, upon which they, and many of the Hussun Kheyl, immediately set out to retake the strongholds thus seized in their absence. On their approach those of the brave two hundred who had not occupied the forts thought better of their intentions, and bolted. But those in the forts were quickly surrounded, and despoiled of their arms. This seems to be the real version of the story that was lately reported that the Afridis had attacked a party of our own men, and rified them of their arms. Only a few days ago, three grass-cutters were carried off from Fort Mackeson, from which it seems that, far from giving in, the Afridis are more intent than ever on giving us every provocation in their power, and are more and more bent upon open defiance. The case every day becomes one of greater difficulty. As to punishing this wretched lot of lawless freebooters, it would cause us to run the risk of losing many valuable lives, with no real good to be gained by it; and to take the country from them would necessitate the holding of a miserable line of road at the greatest inconvenience to us. Such acts of open defiance as the boning of grass-cutters, or any subjects of the State, from such a fort as Mackeson will necessarily have to be put a stop to. But if, after a blockade of several months, the Afridis still indulge in such little larks it becomes which the terms of the state o larks, it becomes plain that some stronger measures must be resorted to. The coming visit of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will possibly bring things to a climax, and if active measures are to be taken, it is to be hoped that the regiments under orders to leave Peshawar, in course of relief will be allowed to take a part in them."

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.—Strs. Hindostan, Hong Kong; Himalaya, Singapore; Pride of the Port. San Francisco; Ophir, Jeddah; Fazell Curim, Jeddah; Bowfell, Liverpool; Roslin Castle, Cardiff; Swittsure, Aden; Haidee, Narrakal; Royal Alexandria,—.6. Hamoody, Jeddah.—7. Strs. Blenheim, Ras Rawayah; and Ava. Bombay; Ivanhoe, Liverpool; Edward Percy, Calcutta; Rene, Covelong.—8. Str.

Madura, Galle.—9. Cutch Merchant, Muscat.—10. Strs. Duke of Buccleuch, London; City of Oxford, Liverpool; and Meinam, Point de Galle; Locksley Hall, London; Berar, Negapatam; Kenyon,——.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 5.—Baron Aberdare, Portia.—6. Strs. Ooryia, Reliance, and Khedive, Marian.—7. Strs. Khandaila and City of Canterbury.—9. Str. Mairas, Lady Egidia, Janet Cowan, Melpomene, Maggie.—10. Strs. India, Paraguay, Dorunda and Precursour, British Consul.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 12, 1876

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Bank of Upper India Lim	ited)		•••		•••	100	•••	123	to	125
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Equitable Coal Company		•••	•••		•••	250	•••	180	to	1821
Great Eastern Hotel Com		•••	•••		•••	250	•••	165	to	
Howrah Docking Compan	y	•••			•••	500	•••	150	to	180
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Simla Bank				•••	•••	500	•••	515	to	520
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#### FREIGHTS -Via Canal.

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# Madras.

#### STATION TALK.

NAGERCOIL, Aug. 29.—There is very little news stirring in this direction. Among the natives there has been a little excitement caused by the much-dreaded "Surrukku Mari," which has paid us a visit. It is astonishing what an unreasoning being the average native is in a matter of this kind. No story is too incredible for him to believe, no nostrum is too disgusting for him to accept. All kinds of reports were spread with alarming rapidity about the amazing fatality of this disease, and everybody believed them as a matter of course, though not a single person could vouch for anything on his own knowledge. I was told, with an amplitude of detail and circumstantiality that seemed to defy the stoutest scepticism, of the death of one of the Medical Mission dressers at Nagoor by this disease. The description of the whole affair was most vivid. The young man (name, parentage, and all detailed) was most vivid. The young man (name, parentage, and all detailed) was sitting with the other dressers as they all laughed and made merry over the "Surrukku Mari," and the goat's-dung remedy, when he was seized by the pitiless goddess herself, in the big toe. But the more he cried out with pain the more they laughed at the joke, and declared that he was acting his part very well. He entreated them to give him medicine, but they laughed the more at his request, and expressed their determination to watch the case to the very end expressed their determination to watch the case to the very end, and see if it were really a fatal disease. And, awful to relate, my informant went on to say the young man died in their presence, and in the midst of all the "Europe" medicine of the hospital. By what more powerful lesson could the goddess teach us to trust implicitly in the goat's dung than by such a case as that? The best of the story is, that the young man is at this moment alive and well, and has never had "Surrukku Mari" either in his big toe or anywhere else; yet some of higher rank than natives thought the story must have some foundation, and that it would be a good thing to set the minds of their dependents at ease by purchasing an orthodox black she-goat, and letting it be known in the neighbourhood that the all-powerful specific for the new plague might be had at their bungalows. I have made many inquiries about those who are reported to have suffered and died of this disease. I find undoubted traces of the spread of the "Surrukku Mari" among the people, and can put my finger on some who have really been attacked by it; but, in spite of all the positive and alarming reports of its fatal character, I have quite failed to obtain the name and address of any person who has died of it, nor can I find any one who has himself seen a person who could personally testify to such a case. On all sides I hear of cases which some one has heard from some one else, who, in his turn, received the news from another person, and so on. I have come to the conclusion that there is no fatal issue to the disease at all.—Madras Times Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE PIER FOUNDATIONS.—Mr. Allen, the harbour diver, was this morning engaged in ascertaining the nature of the bottom in and about the vicinity of the pier, and, after remaining under water for about an hour and a half, he reported that the sea had receded very considerably. It is thought, therefore, that the pier will have to be extended, as the lower portion of the piles are denuded of the ground in which they were embedded.—Madras Mail. Sept. 9.

considerably. It is thought, therefore, that the pier will have to be extended, as the lower portion of the piles are denuded of the ground in which they were embedded.—Madras Mail, Sept. 9.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—The Times of India says that "Sir Salar Jung intends to make preparations for taking part in the forthcoming grand Darbar of Delhi in January next, at which his Highness the Nizam will, probably, put in an appearance, if his health permits, and thus fulfil the promise made when he was obliged from ill-health to forego the pleasure of meeting his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay. If his Highness does attend, the display, as befits so exalted a personage, will, no doubt, be grand and costly."

The Late Captain Castor.—We regret to learn of the death, on Monday morning last, from heart disease, of Captain John Castor, late Master Attendant of the port of Coconada. Captain Castor was formerly connected with the merchant service, and commanded several vessels in the coasting trade. The last ship he commanded was the Teazer, of which he was part owner. His first appointment was Master Attendant of Cochin, a post he held many years, from whence he was transferred to Coconada on the death of Captain Thompson, the Master Attendant of that port, in 1870. Captain Castor always evinced great interest in public affairs, and was a Municipal Commissioner, both in Cochin and Coconada, at which latter place he was only recently appointed by Government as Emigration Agent under the Burmah Labour Law. Captain Castor has been a Master Attendant, or, as the post was at one time called, a "Port Captain," for the space of nearly thirty-five years, during which period he has done good service.—Madras Mail, Sept. 6.

Another Effect of the Fuller Case.—A letter from Bangalor to the Madras Athenœum says:—I wouldn't like to be certain whether the famous minute of Lord Lytton on the Fuller case, which I see has commanded the unqualified approval of the cockney press of England's metropolis, has been read, marked, learned, and digested by the ghoraculla of the period, but what happened on Sunday in the compound of a certain gallant officer of the 45th looks very much like it. Captain Baynes, on the afternoon of that particular day, was impudently accosted by his horse-keeper, who asked for his pay. From what I can make out, the Captain liking neither the manner nor the matter of the query, Sunday at the best being a very odd day whereon to demand one's wages, got angry, when the horse-keeper turned to and gave his master a thundering thrashing. Captain Baynes is a slight, delicate man, and we shall, of course, hear more of the case in a Court of Justice. But, then, what is the world coming to, when servants, instead of submitting to be quietly thrashed by their British masters, apply the argumentum baculinum in their own persons on those of the ruling race? I am informed that Captain Baynes was very roughly treated, and in a large military station like this, crowded as it is with troops, I quite expect to hear that a very unpleasant feeling has been engendered. Captain Baynes, I be lieve, lives in the Infantry lines.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.—In an article on the loss of Indian letters in their transit through the Post-office, the Madras Athensum copies some ludicrous addresses from natives to Europeans. Prodigal of high-flown titles as natives are to each other and to Englishmen, it is somewhat startling to find a suppliant directing a petition to "Miss Victoria, H.R.H. the Queen of England in London, via Brindisi, through Italy, Baring;" and a host of others writing to the Prince of Wales, when he was here, as "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Esq., C.S." The misposting of letters in India is very common. When receptacles for street sweepings, something in the shape of pillar-boxes, were first established along the main London thoroughfares, the contractors were compelled to have the contents searched nightly for the letters that at first came thickly; and the present writer remembers seeing half-a-dozen letters taken from the alms box at the gate of one of the great London hospitals. Among

the unsophisticated and careless coolies of India mistakes of this nature are much more common, and we are told that letters "have been found in the cistern of first-class carriages on the G.I.P. Railway, in the venetians of a dog-box attached to a brake-van; and on one occasion an intelligent ryot was discovered diligently tapping and examining every telegraph post he came near to find the slit in which to post his letter." After all, grumblers have not much reason in their attacks upon the Post-office authorities. We are well served, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the delay or the loss is caused by the carelessness of the public itself.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Clarence, London.—6. Lois, Coast.—7. Str. Canara, Bombay; atr. Mainam, Galle and Pondicherry.—9. Cosmopolite, Coconada.—9. Str. Khedive, Calcutta; atr. Goa, Calcutta.—11. Str. Asia, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 6. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—7. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—9. Str. Canara, Calcutta.—9. Str. Goa, Bombay.—10. Str. Khedive, Southampton.

# Bombay.

Mr. Nugent.—Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, is, it is said, to be appointed collector and magistrate at Belgaum, and Mr. Lee-Warner, who acted for Mr. Nugent some time since, is to come back to the Secretariat.

MILITARY.—We (Times of India) hear that the 108th Regiment at Mhow will be relieved in November by the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment from England. The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles on arrival from England will proceed to Poona.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon Major Manifold arrived at Mhow on the 6th September from Rangoon, and took charge of the office of Deputy Surgeon General, B. M. T., from Dr. Thomson, 3rd Hussars, who has been officiating since Dr. Gallway's departure to England.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Bombay Government still refuse to provide a proper building for a European General Hospital, and strive to make the committee of the Sailors' Home giue up their new building for the purpose. The committee have lately been registered as the Sailors' Home Society, under the Societies' and Companies' Act, and they can now protest in the High Court against the proceedings of the Government.

BOMBAY CHAPLAINS.—One-fourth of the Bombay chaplains are in Europe. The visiting chaplain of Neemuch suggested to the worthy people there the desirability of subscribing towards the endowment fund of the proposed Bishopric of Lahor. After he left they talked the matter over and agreed they might as well try to endow a new Brigadier-General. However, about fifty rupees were given.—Indian Church Gazette, Sept. 2.

COLONEL CHAPMAN.—Mentioning the 25th N.L.I. reminds me of a little story I have heard from Mhow, where that regiment now is. Lieut. Colonel Chapman, wing officer of the 25th, was transferred as acting second-in-command to the 10th at Mehidpore. Being very popular in his regiment, and throughout the army, I may be allowed to add, a farewell dinner was given him. Just as everyone was about to sit down to dinner, a telegram was put into Colonel Chapman's hand, telling him he was to remain in the 25th as acting second, vice Colonel Fairbrother, appointed acting commandant of the 22nd at Baroda. However, there the dinner was, and it had to be eaten; so as it could not be one of farewell, it was turned into one of congratulation. Everyone was better pleased that it should be so.—Times of India Correspondent.

The Legislative Council.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Puna on September 5 all the members were present. Colonel Anderson was appointed an additional member of the Council, and was also present. The reports of Select Committees on the Revenue Code Bill, chapters 1 to 5, and on the Ferries Bill, as well as letters of the Government of India vetoing the Bombay City Land Revenue Bill and Mamlutdars Courts Bill were presented to the Council. The Bombay City Land Revenue Bill was read a first, second, and third time and passed. The Mamlutdars Courts Bill was read a first time and referred to a select committee. The Ferries Bill was withdrawn on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. Messrs. Anderson, Mandlik, and Rogay were reappointed to the select committee on the Revenue Code Bill. The Council then adjourned to September 20.

DEATH OF Mr. ALEX. THOMSON.—The grave has just closed over one who has been familiar to most of us in Bombay for many years past. In the loss of Mr. Alexander Thomson his friends now miss one whose genial nature endeared him to them, and one whose acquaintance was always appreciated. Like so many of his countrymen, he began life in one of the Scotch banks in his native country (Kincardine), and there can be little doubt that the rudiments them acquired proved of the greatest use to him in after life. In time he found his way to London, and after passing a number of years in two of the Joint-Stock Banks there he commenced his career in the

East as Manager of the Bank of Hindustan in Bombay. The changes which occurred about 1865-66 led him, like a number of others, to become an exchange broker. His success while in this city has been entirely owing to the combination of peculiar business abilities with an affability which made him the friend of all with whom he came in contact.—Times of India, Sept. 15.

MOHAMMEDAN FEELING AT MECCA.—If the Mohammedans of India em to regard the Servian war and the present precarious condition of the Turkish Empire with considerable indifference the same charge cannot be brought against their brethren of Arabia. We recently published a few items of news received by a late mail from Jeddah, and among them an account of a meeting held by the metowafs (or pilgrim guides) at Mecca, at which an important step was taken with the avowed intention of marking the displeasure which the community felt at certain acts done by the English Consul at Jeddah. Now we hear that the magnates of Mecca have again met together, but this time with a view to consider the present position of the war in Turkey, and the result, as in the former case, has been of an eminently practical nature. It was decided unanimously that in the existing state of affairs the whole of the Mohammedan world was bound to come forward and assist, either in purse or person, the streggling empire. Already the people of Mecca and Jeddah have responded to the call made on them, and at the time of the departure of the last mail a sum of 25,000 dollars had made its way into the hands of the treasurers at Mecca for remittance to Constantinople. The formal declaration thus made and acknowledged in Mecca, calling on Moham-medans throughout the world to contribute to the support of the Turkish Empire as a religious duty, is an event of no slight importance. Had the appeal issued from the Sultan it might have carried even more weight with it, but issuing as it does from Mecca, it goes abroad with the sanction and approbation of all the recognised heads of the orthodox sects.—Bombay Gazette.

THE RECENT FLOODS.—On the 4th September a very high flood occurred in the Kanhan river, which flows past the Kamptee cantonment on its north-east side. No such flood has occurred for the past forty-five years, and the authorities, having no knowledge or record of extraordinary floods in the Kanhan river, were quite unprepared. Not a boat was to be had, not even a cance, to send food to the European guards cut off and isolated by the flood during Monday, the 4th inst., from the barracks, &c. The natives for some years past have been allowed to build houses at the Gorah and Sudder bazaars on ground much below high flood level, and as a result these bazaars have suffered considerably. The Gorah bazaar, of eight hundred houses or more, is in ruins. No European lives were lost, and only six natives are reported as missing, but they are not known to be drowned. The damage to the military buildings is small, and to roads and bridges comparatively trifling. No bridges or culverts have been destroyed. One bridge on the Nagpore road near the cemetery has had the wing walls injured, but the arch remains. The earth bank which forms the road was breached for a short length, and this breach made the road impassable for two days.—Broach, Sept. 6.—I happened to be standing on the north side of the Nerbudda river when the end part on the south side fell with a mighty splash—I think four or five spans went all at once. When I got up this morning I saw a very wide gap, about six more spans must have gone, and four others are in a critical condition. I have always held the opinion that this bridge was unsafe; and I have never yet met an engineer who knew anything of bridges, and what such a bridge ought to be, who could speak in its favour. I stood on the river bank yesterday, and as I saw the huge trunks of trees floating down, I thought they looked formidable masses to strike against the thin piles of the bridge; but I believe the catastrophe has been occasioned largely by the underscour, which must have been tremendous. The water heaps itself up against the upper side of the piles, and then rushes through with the force of a cataract; and, as the spring tides are on, with a twelve feet rise, you may imagine what the scour must be when the tide turns. It is to be hoped this last lesson will teach the authorities of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central reson will teach the authorhies of the Boinbay, Baroda, and Central India Railway that these slender bridges are not adapted for such rivers as the Nerbudda. There could be no difficulty in bridging such a river with suitable piers. The floating pier which used to be secured every rainy season has this year floated away down to the sea. This is a serious loss to the pattimars which trade here, and some one is to blame.—Times of India Correspondent.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8.—Str. Coconada, Bussorah.—9. Wave, Mauritius.—11. Strs. Akola, Kurrachee; Malda, Calcutta; Merse, London.—12. Str. Columbian, Hong Kong; Ben Nevis, London; Fathe Salem, Mauritius; str. Lombardy, Southampton.—13. Str. Scio, London.—14. Afton, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Lombardy.—From Southampron.—For Bonday.—

Mr. E. Knight, Capt. Riddell, Mr. B. J. Sufferin. Capt. Highmoor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Joseelym, Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Miss L. Stamp, Miss M. Mason, Mrs. Crutchell, Mrs. Corbett, Capt. W. H. Ashe, and Mr. and Mrs. Voller. From Verice.—Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Capt. W. H. Ashe, and Mr. and Mrs. Voller. From Verice.—Mr. and Mrs. Col. Malcolmson, Mr. H. C. Robertson, Mr. Foeter, and Mr. Allaruchkia. From Aden.—Col. Penn, c.s., and Mr. J. M. Campbell.

#### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Str. Cathay, Southampton, &c.—9. Fortune, Singapore; Louisa, Moulmeiu; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Madras, Marseilles.—12. Oithona, Hull; str. Arrow, Galle.—13. Mahi, Colombo; Great Viotoria, Calcutta; str. Conada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—14. Str. Socotra, Coasts and Calcutta.—15. Str. Sumatra,

Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay—From Bombay.—For Southampron.—

Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. Hind, Veterinary surg. Whitfield, and Mr. J. Ives. For Beindbist.—Mr. Courneiwe.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Bombay.—For Southampron.—

Dr. W. A. Smith and Capt. H. G. Waterfield. For Beindbist.—Mr. J. F. Schenck and Lieut. col. W. Tweedie. From Venics.—Mr. G. W. Atkina, Surgeen gen. Balfour, Mrs. Balfour and infant. For Adam.—Mr. J. Bailie.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 15, 1876. MITNICIPAL LOAN

						OIL D	LU 11	OAL!	•	
6	per Cent.	Municip	al	Loan	•••	•••	•••		House Rate	
	Ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Market Hate	120 Nominal
					EX	CHA	NGE	8.		

On London Banks Bills-6 months' sight, per rupee 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto ditto ... ••• ... 1s. 8d. ... 1s. 7id. Oredit Bills. ... 1s. 7 15-16d. Doots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

2525 per share 175

Rs. 700 per share 1100 per share old Rs. 6650 680 per share 100 Ha. 1250 zd.

285 Rs. 2000 pershare 1200 980 300 7182

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2.

# Ceylon.

KANDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—An appeal is made on behalf of the Kandy Industrial School, which is Rs. 8,000 in debt. The public giving one-half this sum, Government will make up the deficiency.

THE GOVERNOR.—H.E. the Governor has returned from his toar in the south of the island and is now at Queen's House, Colombo. An address was presented to Sir William Gregory at Hambantota. His Excellency was to give a ball at Queen's House on the 8th Sep-

PRECAUTION AGAINST CHOLERA.—In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in several of the ports of Southern India, H.E. the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs the republication of the quarantine regulations for Colombo and Galle, last published under date May 6th, 1873. These regulations will have effect until further notice.

A New Line of Steamers.—A public meeting was held last week at the Batticaloa Library to take steps to raise subscriptions to start a Steam Boat Company. It was agreed that the sum of Rs. 20,000 should be raised in 400 shares of Rs. 50 each, to get out a steamboat, and work it in the Batticaloa Lake; and that directors should be appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, with a paid secretary and manager.—Ceylon Times, Aug. 29.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The vacancy at the Hambantota Kachcheri caused by the departure of Mr. Steele for Europe is temporarily filled by Mr. E. Byrde, from Galle; the post will, we understand, be ultimately filled by Mr. Massey, of Matura, who will be replaced by Mr. Pargiter, from Negombo. Mr. Pennycuick, of Puttalam, will succeed Mr. Dawson at Kegalla early on October next, on the arrival of Mr. A. Bailey, displacing Mr. P. A. Templer, who will take up the duties at the Puttalam Kachcheri. Mr. Ievers takes up the duties of Acting Assistant Agent at Kegalle, pending the arrival there of the gentleman who has been named for the appointment. Ceylon Times, Aug. 29.



# Official Gazette.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 9.)
Beauport, F. L., is perm. to resign the Bengal C.S. from May 24. Bosanquer, T., coll. and mag. of the dist. of Sholapore, has been perm. to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Giles, E., acting educational inspector, North-East div., resumed charge

of his duties on Aug. 28.

Heath, H. A., to be asst. supt. of police, v. Mr. Moffatt.

HOPE, Hon. T. C., additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for
making Laws and Regulations, is app. to offic. as secy. to the Govt. of
India in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce during Mr. Hume's absence.

HORSLEY—BLATHWAYT.—Mr. W. H. Horsley delivered over and Mr. Blathwayt received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Khandesh.

LITCHFIELD, H. E., is app. an asst. surveyor of the 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and to offic. as a sub asst. conservator of forests, and is also attached to the Survey Branch of the Forest dept. MOFFAT, E., asst. supt. of police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade from July 24, v. Major C.

Jameson, resigned.
White, J. S., barrister-at-law, to be a judge of the High Court of Judi-

cature at Fort William in Bengal.

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Moorshedabad, and Mr. Stevens will act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade from the date of his being relieved of his duties as office, judge of Moorshedabad, shedabad.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Jessore.
Mr. J. C. Geddes, officg. judge of Moorshedabad, having resumed charge
of his office on the 18th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted

to him is cancelled.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Gya, during the absence on duty, of Mr. F. M.

Halliday.

The following officers are app. to act until further orders as mags. and

colls. of the 1st grade :-

Mr. W. R. Larminie, v. Mr. N. S. Alexander; Mr. E. G. Glazier, v. Mr. F. M. Halliday; Mr. R. D. Hime, v. Mr. A. Smith; and Mr. C. C. Stevens, v. Mr. R. D. Hime, on leave.

v. Mr. R. D. Hime, on leave.

The following officers are app. to act until further orders as mags. and colls. of the 2nd grade:

Mr. H. J. Newberry, v. Mr. W. R. Larminie; Mr. H. Moseley, v. Mr. R. D. Hime; Mr. C. F. Magrath, v. Mr. E. G. Glazier; and Mr. H. S. Beadon, v. Mr. C. F. Magrath, on leave.

The undermentioned officers are app. to act in the lat grade of joint magnetic description.

mags. and dep. colls., viz.:

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, v. Mr. E. S. Moseley; and Mr. A. C. Tute, v. Mr. J. Whitmore.

The following officers are app. to act as joint mags. and dep. colls. of

the 2nd grade, viz.:—
Mr. E. R. Henry, v. Mr. Skrine; and Mr. S. S. Jones, v. Mr. Tute.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. J. Powell, late Indian navy, acting commander of the Indian Govt. steamer Tenasserim, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay for employment under that Govt.

Mr. C. King, late Indian navy, commander of the Indian Govt. steamer Enterprise, to be commander (temporarily) of the Indian Govt. steamer Tenasserim, v. Powell.

Mr. J. S. J. Kortright, 1st officer of the Indian Govt. ship Czarewitch, to be acting commander (temporarily) of the Indian Govt. steamer Enterprise, v. King.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

The following promotions are made in the superior account establishment from the dates specified :-

Permanent.-Capt. J. Grierson, dep. examiner, to be examiner, 8rd

class, 2nd grade, from July 17.

Temporary.—Mr. A. R. Becher, dep. examiner, to be examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, from April 15.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, and posted

To State Railways under Director.—Lieuts. R. C. Maxwell, W. Y. Constable, R. Jennings, H. Fiznis, and C. R. Hoskyn.

To Military Works Branch.—Lieuts. G. H. Sim, J. A. Ferrier, and W.

F. H. Stafford.

To Bengal Irrigation Branch.—Lieut. A. C. Foley. To Central Provinces.-Lient. A. H. Kenney.

#### Assam Commission.

Mr. H. Luttman Johnson, supernum dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to office as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Major Campbell.

Major A. E. Campbell, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade and officg. dep.

Major A. E. Campbell, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade and office, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade in Assam, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 1st grade from 4th ult., v. Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer, employed on special duty.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, asst. comr. of the 1st grade and office. dep. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, from April 24 last, during the absence on furl. of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam.

Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade and office. asst. comr. of the 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade, from the 4th ult., the date of Mr. G. H. Damant's reverting to the 1st grade of asst. comr. on Mr. Luttman-Johnson taking charge of the Cachar dist.

comr. on Mr. Luttman-Johnson taking charge of the Cachar dist.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade and office asst.

comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Capt.

Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Matthews

Mr. J. K. Wright, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade and office, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, from the 6th ult., v. Mr. G. H. Damant, employed on special duty.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, office, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst.

comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Wright.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 30.)

Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. MacDonnell, but to continue to offic. as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and subordinate judge of the 1st grade, at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, exec. engr., 1st grade, Patna div., to offic. as suptg. engr. of the North-Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the abs., on priv. leave, of Lieut. col. C. T. Stewart.

Mr. H. Lee, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Baraset div. of the 24-Pergunnahs dist., is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, from May 6.

Mr. J. C. MacDonnell, asst. conservator of the 1st grade, is app. to act in the 3rd grade of dep. conservators, from May 3.

Mr. A. Manson is app. to be 2nd inspr. of registration offices, v. Mr. Hallett, but to continue to offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade in Pooree

Mr. G. R. K. Meares, asst. supt. of police, Sarun, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. Giles.

Major R. C. Money, officg. manager of the Durbhangah estate, is app. to be a member of the Local Economic Museum Committee of Durbhangah.

Col. A. H. Paterson, dep. inspr. gen. of police, on leave, is app. tempy. to act as inspr. gen. of police, during the absence on leave of Mr. H.

Mr. H. D. Pearsall, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade), is transfd. from the Western Sone Survey div. to the Dehree Workshop div., which he joined on Aug. 10; Mr. Pearsall will offic. until further orders as exec. engr. of the Dehree Workshop div., v. Mr. C. E.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagulpore, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Durbhunga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell.

Mr. J. Smart, asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Darjeeling div., resigned his app. in the engr. estab. in Bengal from Aug. 3.

Lieut. col. J. D. Swayne, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Midnapore to the Dinagepore div.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, joint mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, is vested with the nowars of a coll.

with the powers of a coll.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Aug. 26.)

Mr. H. Fraser, asst. mag., Etawah, is app. to the tempy. charge of the jail at the station, during the absence on leave of Surg. major T. T.

Mr. W. M. Tidy, joint mag., 1st grade, is app. to offic as mag. and coll., Saharunpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. G. Jenkinson.

Mr. C. Dodd, officg. Professor of English Literature, Benares College, was certified on July 28, to have passed the higher standard examination. in Urdu.

Mr. W. F. Heath, exec. engr., 3rd grade, and Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the

Archeological div. on Aug. 13.

Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is tempy. transfd. from the Anupshahr Branch to the Bulandshar div., Ganges Canal, which he joined on Aug. 2.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 2.)

Surg. major J. C. Corbyn, civil surg., Bareilly, to the charge of Central and District Jails at that station, in addition to his own duties, during

and District sails at that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surg. major Tomkyns.

Mr. G. E. Ward, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Ghazipur, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. W. Oldham.

Insp. J. Grange to hold charge of the current duties of dist. supt. of police, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on leave of Capt. G. F. I. Graham.

From July 2, the date on which Mr. Quinn returned from priv. leave : Mr. H. P. Mullock, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd

grade; and Mr. S. H. James, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 4, the date on which Mr. R. J. Leeds returned from priv. leave:—Mr. T. F. Harkness, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. L. Deniston, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 8, the date on which Mr. W. T. Church returned from priv. leave:—Mr. W. T. Church, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. G. R. C. Williams, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Holmes, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Holmes, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 15, the date on which Mr. J. C. Colvin received charge of the Aligarh dist. from Mr. C. W. P. Watts:—Mr. C. W. Watts, officg. mag. and coll., 1st grade; Mr. W. T. Church, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. Lambe, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 17, the date on which Mr. A. Boulderson received charge of the Bijnor dist. from Mr. E. White:—Mr. E. White, officg. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. G. J. Laidman, officg. mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 17, the date on which Mr. C. W. P. Watts received charge of the Farukhabad dist. from Mr. W. Irvine:—Mr. Irvine, officg. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

of the Farukacad dist. from Mr. W. Irvine;—Mr. Irvine, omcg. mag. and coll., to offic as joint mag., lat grade.

From July 21, the date on which Mr. J. C. Robertson received charge of the Allahabad dist. from Mr. J. M. Pears :—Mr. J. M. Pears, officg. mag. and coll., to offic as joint mag., 2nd grade; and R. D. Alexander, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst.

mag.

From July 22, the date on which Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden received charge of the Goruckpur dist. from Mr. R. D. Spedding:—Mr. R. D. Spedding,

to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st office, mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. J. Kennedy, office, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. A. Marcel, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to

revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From July 24, the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor received charge of the Shahjahanpur dist. from Mr. R. G. Currie —Mr. J. Kennedy, officg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. A. Marcel, asst. mag., to offic as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From July 29, the date on which Mr. J. M. Pears received charge of

the Allahabad dist. from Mr. J. C. Robertson:—Mr. R. D. Alexander, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From July 3, the date on which Mr. J. V. Sturt, asst. comr., 2nd class.

returned from priv. leave :—Mr. W. R. Barry, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class; and Mr. W. R. Tucker, officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive app. as extra asst. comr., 3rd

Mr. H. B. Finlay, asst. settlement officer, Banda.
Mr. W. T. Wilson, asst. engr., Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, passed
the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 15th inst.
Mr. C. Hammill, overseer, 2nd grade, 1st div., Agra Canal, is prom. to
overseer, 1st grade, from May 1.
Mr. W. G. Bligh, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the Meerut div.,
Ganges Canal, or the 3rd diegr.

Ganges Canal, on the 3rd idem.

Mr. J. L. Tickell, asst. engr., 1st grade, left the Meerut div., Ganges Canal, on Aug. 7, and joined the 2nd div., Agra Canal, on the 9th idem.

Mr. T. Greening, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 1st to the 4th circle of Irrigation Works, and posted to the Naora div., Lower Ganges

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 24.)

Mr. J. Wilson, asst. comr., from the Delhi to the Rohtak dist., as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. An.

Capt. W. J. Parker, asst. comr., from the Kasauli sub. div. of the Simla dist., to the Umballa dist., for a period of one month, with effect

from Aug. 1.

Mr. W. Pitcaithly, extra asst. comr., Umballa, is apptd. to the charge of the Kasauli sub div. of the Simla dist., with effect from the afternoon of July 31, during the absence of Capt. W. J. Parker.

Surg. F. J. Tuohy, attached to the 12th (the Khelat.i.Ghilzie) regt. of N.I. at Jullundur, is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Jullundur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major J. E. T. Atchinson.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, asst. comr., from the Gurdaspur to the Ludhiana

Capt. W. A. Lawrence, B.S.C., 1st squad. sub., 1st Bengal cav., officg. asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad contingent, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., is apptd. to offic. as canton. mag. of Sialkot, with effect from the forenoon of Aug. 21, for the unexpired portion of Col. J. T. Norgate's furl.

Mr. E. S. Stevens, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, has received a certificate from the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to the effect that he passed in Hindustani by the higher standard on July 3 last.

Mr. J. D. Smithe, exec. engr., 1st grade, took over charge of the 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal, from Lieut. S. L. Jacob, exec. engr., 4th grade, on the forenoon of Aug. 10.

Lieut. S. L. Jacob, exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the office of joint sec. to Govt., Punjab irrigation branch, with effect from the forenoon of Aug. 10, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. H. McAtkinson, temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the spe-

cial survey div., Bari Doab Canal, is allowed thirty days' priv. leave of absence, with effect from Aug. 1.

Serg. J. Brownless, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 1st div. of the Sirhind Canal. He left the former div. on the forenoon of July 29, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the same date

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 2.)

Mr. J. H. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st grade, reported his return to duty on the 27th inst.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st grade, and Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, received and made over charge, respectively, of the Kanhan div. on Aug. 28.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. to chief comr., in the P.W.D., is transfd. from the secretariat, and app. exec. engr., Nagpur div.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, to the Nagpur div., is hereby cancelled, and that officer is posted to the secretariat, and is app. asst. to the chief engr. and asst. secy. to the chief comr., in the P.W.D.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 7.)

BATES.—The services of Major C. E. Bates, offic. 2nd in com., Bhopal batt., are replaced at the dis. of the mily. dept.

BERTHON, Lieut. col. J. F., Bombay staff corps, having completed five years service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by Brevet, from Sept. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Cock—Hammond.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps,

having completed 20 years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. C. R. Cock, Sept. 4; Capt. F. Hammond, Sept. 8.

DUNSFORD, Conductor H., ordnance dept., returned to duty on Aug. 30. Hallows, Major H. J., 2nd batt. 15th foot, to be insp. of gymnasia in India, in succ. to Major R. N. Gream, whose tour of staff service has

HORSFORD, Lieut. col. E. O'B., Bengal staff corps, recently returned from

LE QUESNE, Lieut. A. C., adj. 5th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, Bengal staff corps, has passed in Persian.

Loch, Capt. W., is confirmed in the app. of A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

Sorell, Lieut. F. S., 45th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to

be wing subalt. 4th inf., on probation, v. Capt. C. Hayter, prom.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, 2-12th regt., has passed the higher standard in the Hindoostanee language

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on Aug. 7:-

Lieut. P. Blackburn, R.H.A.; Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A.; Lieut. W. G. Straghan, 2-9th foot; Lieut. W. Forster, 2-60th rifles; Sub. lieut. O. G. Currie, 109th foot; Surg. W. F. Bennett, M.D., doing duty 109th foot; Surgs. R. L. Dutt, M.D., J. Lewtas, P. J. Freyer, M.D., P. A. Weir, Indian med. dept.; Brevet major A. Hill, 34th foot; Capt. P. F. Robertson, 92nd

foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:

Higher Standard—Gunner J. Watt, No. 5 baty., 6th brig. R.A. Lower Standard—Lieut. A. B. Purvis, Sergt. H. Heath and Bombardier S. Gidlow, 4th brig. R.A.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The following brigade orders, dated July 6, issued by the comdt. of the Central India Horse, making certain temp. proms. in the 1st regt. Central India Horse, are confirmed

Capt. and Adjt. A. H. S. Neill to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.
Lieut. H. A. Vincent, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt.
Lieut. G. E. Money, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.
Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt.

The following temp. proms. are made in the Central India horse, from

The following temp. proms. are made in the Central India noise, from the date on which charge is assumed:—

1st Regt.—Capt. A. J. Bannerman, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer and as political asst., Goona, v. Capt. Buller; Capt. A. H. S. Neill, office, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Capt. Bannerman; Lieut. G. E. Money, office, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Neill; and Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, H.M.'s 65th foot, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., v. Lieut. the Hon. J. P.

Napier.

2nd Regt.—Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, 2nd squad. subalt. (on prob.), to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. and to perform the duties as qrmr. in that regt., v. Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier; Lieut. E. T. H. Daly, 2nd squad. subalt. and office. 1st squad. subalt. (on prob.), to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Colledge; and Lieut. N. F. FizzG. Chamberlain, 11th foot, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., v. Lieut. Daly.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Eng-

Lieut. col. E. O'B. Horsford, Bengal staff corps.

Major B. Cracroft, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 3rd Bengal

Capt. and Brevet major G. C. Ross, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 16th Bengal cav

Capt. G. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., British Burmah.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Army Commissariat Department:

Lieut. C. M. Keighley, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on probation, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., lst class, from July 24, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut



A. T. S. A. Rind, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy.

Lieut. E. Palmer, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on probation, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from July 12.

#### STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are promoted to the rank of col., by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lient. cols. W. H. Hessey, Madras S.C.; G. M. Battye, Bengal S.C.; R. Q. Mainwaring, Madras S.C., from Aug. 20.
Lient. col. G. A. Williams, Bengal S.C., from Aug. 23.
Major O. I. Chalmers, Bengal S.C., is allowed furl. to Europe on m.c.

for one year.

Lieut. R. H. Forest, Bengal S.C., 1st squad. sublt., 9th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force, has been allowed furl to Europe on m.c., for vears.

The services of Surg. W. Beatson, Medical Dept., late office, civil surg., Hooghly, were tempy, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, prior to his appt. by the Foreign dept. to the office, med. charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following appts. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—
3rd Punjab Cav.—Capt. W. H. Browne, Bengal staff corps, to be offic. 1st squad. subalt. during the period Lieut. C. C. Egerton may offic. as adjutant.

1st Sikh Inf.—Capt. A. Gaselee, qrmr. 4th Punjab inf., to be offic. wing officer during the period Capt. C. C. Brownlow may offic. as 2nd in

com. and wing officer.

4th Punjab Inf.—Capt. A. I. Shepherd, adjt., to be offic. wing officer, in addition to his other duties, during the abs., on leave, of Capt. A. J. D. Hawes.

Lieut. T. J. O'D. Renny, 1st wing subalt., to be offic. qrmr., in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt. Gaselee may offic. as wing officer, 1st Sikh inf.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 26.)

HUTCHINSON—BOMFORD.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Aug. 11, directing Surg. major R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., to proceed to Barrackpore and take med. charge of the 39th N.I., v. Surg. G. Bomford. Dated Aug. 15, directing Surg. G. Bomford to proc. to Alipore, and take

med. charge of the right wing 39th N.I. as a temp. arrangement. IacMullen.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated July 31, appg. Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, 2nd squad. subalt. 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as dep. judge advocate, Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle, in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, with effect from the 18th idem, in the room of Major A. Seagrim, transfd. to the Peshawar and Pawalaindi Circle MACMULLEN. Rawalpindi Circle.

EARDLEY-WILMOT-BAIRNSFATHER.-14th Bengal Lancers MITFORD Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 16, making the following appointments, consequent on Lieut. col. R. Chalmers having proceeded on leave on m.c.: - Major R. C. W. Mitford, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. R. Eardley-Wilmot, 3rd squad. officer, to offic.
as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. P. R. Bairnsfather, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

TAYLOR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 18, app. Capt. St. J. S. Taylor to President of the Committee of Paymastership, v. Capt. and Brevet major B. J. Somers, relieved:—Capt. St. J. S. Taylor to act as pay-

master, on the responsibility of the committee.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2.) Brander.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 18, app. Lieut. A. J. Brander, 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties. v. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, on general leave.

CLERK, Lieut. col. M. G., Bengal inf., recently employed in the P.W.D.,

is posted to Allahabad for gen. duty.

GORDON, Capt. S. V., is permitted to retain the app. of qrmr. to 23rd N.I., on prom.; dated Aug. 9.

ERE.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 24, directing Capt. W. F. Kerr to perform the duties of paymr. to 1-3rd foot during the abs. on sick leave of Paymr. J. J. Bailey.

ANDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 21, app. Capt. A. Landon, at-

tached to 8th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, offic. as adit.

MACTURE, Major W. D., cadre of the late 64th N.I., to be office, wing officer 29th N.I., during the absence on furl. of Capt. Clutterbuck. Young, Lieut. C. W., 81st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be office. 2nd wing subalt. 1st N.I., on prob., dated Aug. 29.

#### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :-

Royal Artillery.—Capt. S. E. Pemberton to rank as capt. from Dec. 9,

1871; Lieut. S. Murray to be capt. from July 19, 1876.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. W. H. Haydon to be capt. from Dec. 17, 1874.
1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. Hackett to be capt. from Aug. 9, 1876. 40th Regt.—Capt. F. N. Dudgeon to be major from July 22, 1876.

REGIMENTAL, GENERAL, AND PERSONAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS. The following officers, having passed parts 1 and 11 examination B, have completed their qualification for appointments on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army:-

Major O. Barnes, 10th Bengal lancers; Local Major W. Bell, 56th foot; Capts. C. A. Catthew, 16th Bengal cav.; C. R. Cook, Bengal staff corps; J. J. Fletcher, gen. list Madras inf.; H. Gunter, 73rd foot; W. Galbraith, 86th foot; and W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal cav.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered:

11th regt. Madras N.I. from Nagode to Doranda, and 33rd Madras N.I., from Doranda to Madras Presidency, to move under instructions which will be communicated by the Qrmr. gen. in India.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, the following movements of officers of the R.A. are ordered:—

Major M. W. Ommanney to proceed to England and join D baty. 14th brig., into which he has been prom.

Capt. R. G. S. Marshall, from Khyragully to Meerut, to join A baty. C

brig. R.H.A., to which he has been app.
Capt. W. Taylor, from Meerut to Secunderabad, to join A baty. 9th.

brig., into which he has been prom.

Lieut. F. J. Murphy, R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Belgaum, and join C baty. 4th brig., to which he has been transfd.

The name of Lieut. A. J. Dunnage, H baty. C brig. R.H.A., is to be expunged from the list of officers therein detailed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

#### MEDICAL.

AMESBURY.—Lucknow div. order could., dated July 10, directing Surg. major S. C. Amesbury, 6th Bengal L.I., to assume med. charge of the 41st N.I., in addition to his other duties, from Surg. G. P. Mackensie,

M.B., app. officg. civil surg. of Bahraich.

Beatson, Surg. W., Indian Medical Service, to offic. as med. officer in charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, from the date of taking

charge, v. Surg. J. Scully.

BOILEAU, Lieut. L. M., 109th foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt., 38th, The Agra, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from June 23, subject to the confirmation of the Sec. of State for India.

COMINS, Surg. D. W. D., is app. to act tempy. as civil surg. of Hazaresbagh.

Cody. -The services of Surg. T. Cody, Bombay med. estab., are placed

at the disposal of the foreign dept.

CURRIE.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated May 17, directing Surgmajor G. V. Currie, 10th Bengal lancers, to afford med. aid to the 32nd (Punjab) Pioneers, in add. to his other duties, from the 10th

Dale.—Jhelum station order confd., dated July 20, directing Surg. major A. J. Dale, M.B., 22nd Punjab inf., to take med. charge of the 12th Bengal cav. during the absence of Surg. major F. G. Constant, M.D.,

on special duty, in addition to his other duties.

Dohlert.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. appt. in the administration medical staff of H.M.'s British Surg. major D. J. Doherty, med. dept., in med. charge, 2nd batt., 12th foot, to offic. with temp. rank as dep. surg. gen., Peshawur Circle, v. Dep. surg. gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., apptd. principal med. officer, Gibraltar. Surg. major D. J. Doherty, 2-12th foot, is directed to proceed to Rawal Pindi, to take office. charge of the administrative

med. duties of the Peshawar circle.

DUKE.—Chakrata station order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Surg. W. A. Duke, 62nd foot, to afford med. aid to the staff at that station, in

add. to his other duties.

Duncan—Allen—Constant—Horsted.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated Aug. 1, directing Surg. major J. Duncan, M.D., 11th N.I., to take charge of the office of the dep. surg. gen., Rawal Pindi Circle, in addition to his other duties, from the date of the departure, on m.c., of Dep. surg. gen. G. Banister, and until arrival of Offic. dep. surg. gen. Dep. surg. gen. G. Banister, and until arrival of Omc. dep. surg. gen. F. F. Allen, c.B. Surg. major F. G. Constant, M.D., 12th Bengal cav., to proceed on duty at the public expense from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, for the purpose of taking med. charge of the 14th Bengal lancers, as a tempy. arrangement. Dated Aug. 2, directing Surg. major T. N. Hoysted, R.A., to take med. charge of the div. and brig. staff from July 24, v. Surg. major J. H. Jeffooat, R.H.A., detained for duty with the troops in cholera camp at Topah.

Dutt.—The services of Surg. R. L. Dutt, M.D., late officg. civil surg., Sonthal Pergunnahs, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. Nya. Doomka station order confd., dated May 1, directing Surg. R. L. Dutt, M.D., to take med charge of the left half batt. Ath N.L.

EVERS, Surg. B., is confd. in his app. of civil surg of Seoni, in the Cen-

tral Provs., from April 16 last.

GIBBONS-IRWIN.-Under instructions from Horse Guards Surg. major J. Gibbons, officg. dep. surg. gen. of the Lahore Circle, who has been apptd. administrative officer in the med. dept. at Rangoon, is directed to proceed to that station to take up his duties. Surg. major C. G. Irwin, M.B., is directed to proceed to Mesan Meer to relieve Surg. major J. Gibbons of the office, administrative charge of the Lahore Circle.

GORDON.—Under instructions from H. E. H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief, dep. surg. gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., Peshawar circle, is directed

to proceed at once to Gibraltar as principal med. officer.

Gubbins.—Attock garrison order confd., dated July 15, app. Surg. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., 51st foot, to the med. charge of the European garrison and of the Native garrison, in addition to his other duties, from the

HADDOW .- The services of Surg. major G. B. Haddow, late officg. civil surg., Aligarh, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

HOOPER, Supernum. Surg. major W. R., med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surg. major to fill an existing vacancy.
HUTCHINSON, Surg. major R. F., M.D., med. dept., has reported his return

from England.

Mackenzie.—The services of Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., med. dept., offic. in med. dept., 41st (The Gwalier) N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Home dept.

IRWIN.-H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. app. in the administrative medical staff of H.M.'s British Forces:—Surg. major C. G. Irwin, M.B., doing duty in the Lahore circle of med. administration, to offic. with tempy. rank as dep. surg. gen., Lahore circle, v. Officg. dep. surg. gen. J. Gibbons, transfd. to Rangoon, and during the abs. on sick leave of Dep. surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D.

MACKENZIE, Surg. G. P., M.B., to offic. as civil surg. of Bahraich, in Oudh, during the abs. on furl. of Dr. G. D. McReddie.

MATTHEWS—Powell.—With the approval of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange between Vet. surg. I. Matthews, of the Madras Presy., and Vet. surg. B. A. W. Powell, of the Bengal Presy.

OLIPHANT, Vet. surg. G. A., Army Remount Dept., officg. vety. surg. in charge of Reserve Remount Depot, is confd. in that app.

O'Neill.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated July 28, directing Surg. J.

O'Neill to take tempy. med. charge of the 13th N.I., during the abs.

on leave of Surg. major A. M. Verchere, from the date of his arrival at Benares.

SMITH.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated July 26, directing Surgeon major W. C. Smith, M.D., 27th Punjab N.I., to take medical charge of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, from May 10, in

the 11th (Frince of Waless Own) Bengal lancers, from May 10, in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. W. Finden, transfd. to Simla. Weir.—The services of Surg. P. A. Weir, med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.
WILLIAMS, Surg. major H. F., M.D., med. dept., in med. charge 40th (The Shahjanpore) N.I., to be dep. surg. gen., with tempy. rank, during the abs. on leave of Dep. surg. gen. G. Banister.

#### MYSORE COMMISSION.

The following apps. are sanctioned in the med. dept., Mysore Commission, with effect from the date on which Dr. Oswald vacated his app. as surg. to the Mysore Commission:

Surg. major J. Houston, M.D., civil surg. 1st class, Ashtagram div., to be

Surg. major J. Houston, M.D., civil surg. 1st class, Ashtagram div., to be surg. to the Mysore Commission.

Surg. T. J. McGaun, civil surg. 2nd class, Nagar div., to be civil surg., 1st class, Ashtagram div.

Surg. P. H. Benson, M.B., offic. civil surg., 2nd class, Nagar div., is confirmed in that app.

LIGHTING OF TROOP TRANSPORT SHIPS.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the following addition is made to Part I. of the Transport Regulations:—Para. 63A.—The use of mineral oils for lighting purposes on board transports and troop freight ships is prohibited, and neither petroleum nor mineral oils are to be carried as cargo, either in troop freight ships, or in ships engaged for the conveyance of 20 cubic feet or upwards of gunpowder, ammunition, or combustibles.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified :- Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, officiating 2nd in command of the Erinpoorah Irregular force, for one month, from Sept. 20, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of presenting himself for examination in Persian and Hindee. Major and Local Lieut. col. G. S. Hallowes, 1-25th foot, for six months, in extension, pending his transfer or exchange to a battalion at home. Lieut. C. H. Smith, 55th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. F. G. Forbes, 4th battalion rifle brigade, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. R. Shaw, staff corps, to Simla, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major O. I. Chalmers, to Calcutta, for thirty days. Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, general list infantry, to remain at Mussoorie, from July 22 to Oct. 15, in extension of privilege leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. A. Francis, Madras

staff corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works department, Central provinces, having obtained from the Madras Government two years' furlough on private affairs, subsidiary leave for one month is granted to him from Sept. 15. Mr. M. P. Godfrey, clerk, 3rd grade, attached to him from Sept. 15. Mr. M. P. Godfrey, clerk, 3rd grade, attached to the chief engineer's office, Central provinces, is granted two months' leave, without pay, from Sept. 1. Condr. A. Buchanan, temporary subsengineer, 3rd grade, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay and appear before a final medical board, preparatory to furlough. Mr. R. A. Fisher, uncovenanted, extra assistant commissioner, two months, in extension. Capt. G. T. Skipworth, R.E.; assistant secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department, Civil Works Branch, for six months, on private affairs. Mr. B. F. Harrison, Bangal C.S. controller general privilege from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Mr. Bengal C.S., controller general, privilege from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Barnagar div., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him. Mr. P. Duncan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Reti division, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 1. Mr. H. C. Graham, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Sehwan division, privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 1. Mr. G. Gregory, barrister-at-law, reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports, for one year, from the 1st inst., in extension. Mr. A. P. Law Reports, for one year, from the 1st inst., in extension. Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, officiating magistrate and collector of Durbhunga, for two months, from Sept. 1, or such later date before the 15th idem as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Kennedy, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore division, for one month, from Sept. 7. Mr. A. H. Giles, district superintendent of police, Gya, for one month and eighteen days, from Sept. 1. The Rev. A. O. Hardy, chaplain, Barrackpore, for three months. Mr. H. H. Davis, assistant conservator of forests, Chittagong division, for three months. Lieut. col. C. T. Stewart, superintending engineer, North-Western Circle, privilege leave for two months and six days. Mr. D. B. Allen, assistant magistrate and collector. Nuddea, for three months. Mr. J. P. Snevd, assistant trate and collector, Nuddea, for three months. Mr. J. P. Sneyd, assistant superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, for two years. Mr.

R. P. Colvin, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, for three months, in extension. Mr. A. B. Marriott, district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, privilege leave for two months, from Aug. 4.

### Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMEN'T.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 5.)
Bowen.—The services of Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Central Jail at Coimbators by Mr. Grimes.

CRUICKSHANK, A., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.

Hamilton, Lieut. R. E., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. to the North Arcot dist., v. Lieut. and asst. comy. W. G. Bevan, dec.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 5.)

Bowen.—The services of Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

Salter.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date:—Lieut. col. P., staff corps ordinary pension £292, extra annuity £232. 18s. to be paid in England.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 23.)
ARMY SIGNALLING.

The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates of qualification

as instrs. of army signalling:—
Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, staff corps; Lieut. G. R. Moore, R.A.; and Sublieut. G. H. C. Hamilton, 14th (King's) hussars.

#### TRANSFERS .- ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following transfers are made:— Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, from No. 3 batty., 2nd brig., to D batty., 2th

brig.
Lieut. H. O. Piers, from 6th batty., 5th brig., to E batty., 9th brig.
Lieut. J. E. H. Orr, from lat batty., 6th brig., to No. 5 batty.,

5th brig.
Lieut. G. H. Bittleston, from 2nd batty., 6th brig., to 4th batty.,

Lieut. F. B. Elmslie, from 6th batty., 13th brig., to E batty., 20th brig. Lieut. A. S. Pratt, from 6th batty., 15th brig., to C. batty, 20th brig. Lieut. F. W. Boteler, from 5th batty., 5th brig., to D batty., 20th brig.,

to join. Lieut. A. Tracey, from 4th batty., 5th. brig., to No. 2 batty., 5th brig.,

vice Tydd to depôt The above-named officers have been placed under orders to embark for

India. Captain A. J. Anderson, No. 4 batty, 5th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to Secunderabad, to do duty with No. 2 batty., 5th brig. R.A.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. R. Mesham, staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, Mysore division, for six months, from Oct. 1, or date of departure. Major F. J. Rivers, staff corps, preparatory leave for thirty days from Aug. 17, or date of departure. ture. Surg. major J. Good, B-20th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, 20th brigade R.A., from July 17 to Jan. 16 next. Major F. C. Treut, 48th foot, from July 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Capt. A. Ritherdon, commandant 19th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. (brevet major) R. C. Stewart, cadre 8th L.C., military assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for one year, on private affairs.

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 7.)

CROWE, W. H., to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr. Macpherson.

DEODHAR, N. B., asst. dep. educational inspector, Khandesh, is app. to act as dep. educational inspector, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Sohoni.

GILES, E., is app. to act as educational inspector, Northern div., during the absence of Dr. Buhler on priv. leaver

HOSKING, E., to act as senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi. Mr. Hosking is invested with all the powers of a dist. judge within the part of the Belgaum dist. forming the collectorate of Kaladgi. Mr. Hosking is also app. to be a joint sessions judge at Kaladgi for the disposal of such cases as the sessions judge of Belgaum may make over to him for trial.

McIver, C. M., dist. superint. of police, Sholapur, has been perm. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

OMMANEY-Horsley.-Mr. H. T. Ommaney delivered over, and Mr. W. H. Horsley received, charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Khandesh, on

the 28th ult.

RAVENSCROFT—NAIRNE.—The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, c.s.i., on being relieved of his present duties by Mr. F. S. Chapman, to act as coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery until the return of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot. Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery until relieved by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 14.)

BRITTO, F. H., to act for Mr. Adams, 1st dep. registrar of the High

Court, &c., &c., during his absence.

FLANAGAN, J. W., to act for Mr. Britto as head asst. to the prothonotary of the High Court, and to be commissioner for taking affidavits substantive pro tem.

stantive pro tem.

Goldie, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., is apptd. to act as exec. engr., Ahmedabad, during the absence of Capt. Cruickshank, R.E., on priv. leave.

Hamilton, W. R., to be railway magistrate on the G.I.P.R. line from Bhosawul to Kassara, and canton. mag. at Declalee. Mr. Hamilton is apptd. to be a mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the mil. canton. of Declalee, and in the Tanna, Nassik, and Khandesh dists.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Massron.—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 10:—Col. E. C. Marston, staff corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity, £6,742, in England.

WALKER.—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, Jan. 10:—Col. C. W. Walker, staff corps, ordinary pension, £456 5s., annuity £595 3s. in

England.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Sept. 6.)

-The app. of Capt. Hall, 66th foot, as interpreter to the regt. had

effect from Aug. 16.

effect from Aug. 16.

MARTIN—HAMMOND.—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. W. Martin, E batty. A brig., and Lieut. P. H. Hammond, E batty. C brig. R.H.A. Lieut. Hammond is directed to proceed to Morar without delay.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 13.)

HEATH, Capt. L. F., to retain the adjtcy. of 3rd regt. N.I.I., on prom. WAHAB-FELLOWS-Ross.—Lieut. col. C. W. Wahab, 2nd in com. 8th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major S. Fellows, wing officer, as 2nd in com.; Major W. H. Ross as wing officer, in succession to Col. Sandwith, proc. on furl.

#### MEDICAL.

Anthonisz, Surg. A. H., M.B., gen. duty, Presidency circle, is directed to proceed to Mhow and report himself to the offic. dep. surg. gen., British troops, for duty in that circle.

BOUSTEAD, Surg. major, civil surg., Tanna, received charge of the office of the supt. of vaccination, Western circle, in addition to his own du-

ties, from Surg. Cody on Aug. 21.

DESOUZA, Passed Hospital apprentice A. B. to be asst. apothecary, 2nd class, from April 15, to fill an existing vacancy, v. L. DeSouza, dismissed.

HOJEL, Surg. major A. N., is app. to act as prof. of physiology in the Grant Medical College, and as second physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, during the absence of Surg. major Cook.

LEGGATT, Surg. A. J., to be supt. of vaccination in Sind.

PARKER, Surg. J., is transf. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Poona

PINTO, Apothecary J. W., is transf. from 56th regt. to gen. duty, Presidency circle.

ROACH, Apothecary J., is transfd. from gen. duty, Presidency circle, to

56th regt.
WILKINS, Surg. J. S., to the med. charge of garrison staff and details,
Fortress of Asigarh, v. Surg. major O'Kearney.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Adams, 1st deputions of the High Court, privilege leave for three months. The privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from Sept. 16, granted to Mr. F. L. Charles, acting 2nd assistant collector, is cancelled at his own

request.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. Yeldham, 10th hussars, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. E. T. Rose, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. Hardy, F battery 9th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. Hardy, F battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. J. D. Crowe, to Poona and Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. G. E. Rogers, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Vet. Surg. G. D. Whitfield, 11th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. comy. and Hon. Lieut. G. R. Tofft, Barrack Department, to Australia, for two years. Major J. B. Fenwick, staff corps, deputy commissary general, 1st class, for two years. Major G. R. Goodfellow, staff corps, 1st assistant political resident, Aden, for two Goodfellow, staff corps, 1st assistant political resident, Aden, for two YOATS.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 26.

4th Hussars.-Lieut. J. Farmer to be adj.; Sept. 27.

Ath Hassars.—Lieut. J. Farmer to be adj.; Sept. 27.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. B. A. Wilkinson retires upon full pay;

Major and Brevet col. G. Graham, v.c., c.B., to be lieut. col., v. Wilkinson;

Capt. G. Blunt to be major, v. Brevet col. Graham; Lieut. A. B. McHardy

to be capt., v. Blunt; Lieut. F. S. Shepherd, from half-pay, to be lieut.,

v. McHardy; Lieut. P. J. D. Lindee is placed upon tempy. half-pay;

-Capt. F. W. H. D. Butler, from half-pay, late 9th foot, to be 9th Foot .-

capt., v. W. B. Drinan, retired on tempy, half-pay; Sept. 27.

15th Foot.—Major P. A. A. Twynam to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H.

Grierson, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet major R. L. Dashwood Grierson, retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet major R. L. Dashwood to be major, v. P. A. A. Twynam; Lieut. W. H. N. Locke to be capt., v. Brevet major R. L. Dashwood; Sept. 6.

17th Foot.—The app. of C. W. W. Burton (India cadet) to be sub lieut., which appeared in the Gazette of Sept. 12 is cancelled; G. D. Carleton, gent., to be sub lieut.; Sept. 27.

19th Foot.—Paymr. and Hon. capt. W. Hughes, from 85th foot, to be

paymr.; Sept. 27.

25th Foot.—Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., who has resigned the app. as a chief garrison instructor in India, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. G. Best, dec.; July 14. Lieut. H. H. Mulcahy to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. H. R. Rathborne, prom.; Aug. 23. 33rd Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major J. D. Johnstone to be major, v. A. J. Weeding, dec.; Capt. R. H. Fawcett, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. Brevet major J. D. Johnstone; July 15. 44th Foot.—The undermentioned lieuts. have been app. probationers for the Indian staff corps:—R. C. Sherard, J. G. Morris. 60th Foot.—Capt. P. A. Robinson, from 20th foot, to be capt., v. H. R. P. Lindesay, who exch.; Sept. 27. 66th Foot.—The app. of G. D. Carleton, gent., to be sub lieut., which appeared in the Gazetts of Sept. 12, is cancelled. C. W. W. Burton (India cadet) to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. A. Callaghan, retired; Sept. 27. 25th Foot.—Major A. S. Cameron, v.c., who has resigned the app. as a

Sept. 27.

-Lieut. T. F. E. Knox to be capt., v. L. N. Mosse, made 67th Foot .supernum. on being app. dep. asst. adj. gen. for musketry; Dec. 1, 1875. 92nd Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Cuthell retires upon tempy. half-pay; Sept. 27. Rifle Brigade.—Major H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., from 7th hussars, to be lieut. col.; Lieut. the Hon. A. H. Grosvenor retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sept. 27.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. T. Moorhead, M.D., retired upon tempy. half-pay; Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., retired upon half-pay; July 2.

Surg. major L. Carey, M.D., is placed upon tempy. half-pay; Aug. 15. Surg. major J. Barker retires upon tempy. half-pay; Aug. 21.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts. as follows:-

4th Hussars.—J. Farmer; June 23, 1875.
9th Lancers.—G. A. P. Evans; June 13, 1874.
10th Hussars.—B. S. C. Loftus-Tottenham; Feb. 9, but his commission

as lient. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874.

15th Hussars.—G. A. Webbe; Feb. 28, 1874.

H. L. Daly; Feb. 9, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874.

1st Foot.—A. W. Mitchell; Nov. 12, 1873. C. H. H. Beley; Feb. 28, 1874.

1874. 2nd Foot.—G. F. Pinkney, H. L. Dawson; Nov. 12, 1873. A. Elias; May 13, 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874. C. F. S. Alban; June 13, 1875.

3rd Foot.—N. Newnham-Davis; Nov. 12, 1873. C. H. Gordon; Feb.

28, 1874. 5th Feot.-H. B. Thornbill; April 23, 1873. G. A. Collins; June 13,

1874.

1874.
6th Foot.—M. Q. Jones; Nov. 12, 1873.
7th Foot.—G. H. H. Hayhurst; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1875. G. E. Briggs; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1874.
T. S. M. Woolley; Aug. 26, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1874.

8th Foot.—G. R. Stone. Feb. 28, 1874.

9th Foot.—H. J. Shuckburgh; Dec. 4, 1872. F. W. Egerton, June 27, 9th Foot.—H. J. Shuckburgh; Dec. 4, 1872. 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Aug. 9, 1873. H. S. Massy; Sept. 19, 1874, but his commission as lieut in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874. A. R. Murray; Sept. 19, 1874, but his commission as lieut in the army to bear date April 15, 1874.

mission as lieut. in the army to bear date April 15, 1874.

11th Foot.—J. L. O'Bryen, H. G. Ryland; Feb. 28, 1874. W. H. Bishop; April 15, 1874.

14th Foot.—V. R. Rae; Feb. 28, 1874.

15th Foot.—W. W. Ward; April 30, 1873. C. F. Garnett; Feb. 28, 1874. E. W. Dun; March 28, 1874. F. S. Inglefield; June 13, 1874. M. Jones; Nov. 12, 1874. J. R. C. Domville; Feb. 28, 1875.

16th Foot.—L. C. Grubbe, R. M. Barry; Nov. 12, 1873.

18th Foot.—C. E. Montagu, J. B. Foster; Nov. 23, 1872. P. A. Morshead; H. S. Lye; Aug. 9, 1873. S. S. Parkyn, W. J. F. Morgan; Nov. 12, 1873.

12, 1873. 19th Foot.-F. B. Briggs, W. E. Franklyn; June 13, 1874. 22nd Foot.—O. E. M. Davies; Nov. 12, 1873. J. P. W. Spankie, Aug. 12, 1876, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Aug. 9, 1874.

25th Foot.-G. Pycroft; Nov. 12, 1873. F. A. C. Claughton; Feb. 28, 1874.

33rd Foot.—W. H. Cazalet; Oct. 6, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1875.

40th Foot.—T. W. J. M. Georges; April 30, 1875.

43rd Foot.—E. E. M. Lawford; July 11, 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Aug. 9, 1873.

44th Foot.—J. G. Morris; April 8, 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874.

45th Foot.—J. F. Worlledge; Feb. 28. C. Herbert, L. S. Paton; June 13, 1874. H. A. Littledale; May 31, 1876, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Nov. 12, 1873.

48th Foot.—M. J. Munro; Feb. 28, 1874.

54th Foot.—A. J. Lusbington; March 11, 1874, but his commission as

lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874. 4H. A. Deane; March 18, 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874. 57th Foot.—M. T. Lyde; Jan. 21, 1874. 59th Foot.—C. G. M. Kennedy, A. G. Leonard; Nov. 12, 1873.

59th Foot.—C. G. M. Kennedy, A. G. Leonard; Nov. 12, 1873.
60th Foot.—G. G. Moore; Sept. 24, 1873, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1872. R. Story; E. A. Sandford; Nov. 12, 1873. G. H. Wells Feb. 28, 1874. R. H. Gunning; Sept. 9, 1874, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date March 26, 1873. G. T. Campbell; Feb. 28, 1875. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford; Jan. 7.
62nd Foot.—F. C. Beatson, Nov. 12, 1873.
65th Foot.—H. D. Gerrard, April 29, 1874.
66th Foot.—A B. Fenton, Nov. 12, 1873. G. E. Walter, April 15.

66th Foot.—A. B. Fenton, Nov. 12, 1873. G. E. Walter, April 15. 67th Foot.—W. A. D'O. Mealy; Aug. 27, 1873, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 12, 1873. J. P. Sparling; Feb. 28, 1874. 70th Foot.—F. B. P. Kane and W. Lambert; Nov. 12, 1873. W. R. P.

Hamilton and A. E. Jones; Feb. 28, 1874.

Hamilton and A. E. Jones; Feb. 28, 1874.
81st Foot.—S. Jackson; March 15, 1873. E. C. Morris; Aug. 9, 1873
C. W. Young; J. Davidson; Feb. 28, 1874.
83rd Foot.—F. C. L. Walter; April 15, 1875.
85th Foot.—J. R. Campbell; Nov. 12, 1873.
89th Foot.—R. H. C. Tufnell; April 29, 1874, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date April 23, 1873.
92nd Foot.—St. J. W. Forbes; Nov. 12, 1873. E. Gilpin-Brown; Feb. 28, 1875.

28, 1875.

108th Foot.—R. M. Greenfield, W. C. Aslett, A. W. L. Bayly; June 13,

1874.

109th Foot.-E. S. Hastings; April 19, but his com. as lieut. in the

army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874.

Rijle Brigade.—The Hon. T. Lister; Jan. 21, 1874, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date Nov. 12, 1873. A. H. W. Hervey; July 26, 1874. F. S. W. Raikes; July 29, 1874, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874. F. S. Thornton; June 13, 1875.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. K. Knox, Madras staff corps, serving as a brigdr. gen. in India, to have the local rank of major gen. in the East Indies, while in com. of a div.; Sept. 1, 1875.
Lieut. col. B. A. Wilkinson, B.E., to have the hon. rank of col., on re-

tirement on full pay; Sept. 27.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:

Lieut, col. T. A. Cox. 3rd foot: July 12.

Lieut. col. W. H. Crompton-Stansfield, 11th foot; July 22.

Lieut. col. H. de R. Pigott, 70th foot; Aug. 25. Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Sept. 1.

Lieut. col. C. S. Akers, R.E.; Sept. 13.

The following proms. to take place on the British Estab., consequent on the death, on July 22, of Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal inf.:—

Brevet col. R. Knox, from lieut. col. half-pay, late 18th hussars, to be

major gen., Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to July 23, 1876.

Major A. E. Warren, 78th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. M. S. Fair.

brother, 19th hussars, to be major; July 28.

The undermentioned prom. to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. H. C. M. Cox, Bengal info on July 28. inf., on July 22:

Lieut. gen. D. Birrell, Bengal inf., to be gen.; July 23.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, SEPT. 28.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half-pay list of the India staff corps of the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. E. E. Gibson, Bengal staff corps, from Aug. 22. Capt. J. T. M'Goun, Madras staff corps, from Aug. 22. Capt. J. M'K. Hartigan, Bombay staff corps, from July 11.

## Births, Marriages, and Peaths.

ASHTON-At Allahabad, Sept. 9, wife of Surg. major William Ashton,

daughter.

BARRETT—At Nainee Tal, Sept. 5, wife of E. C. Barrett, asst. supt.

Revenue Survey, son.

BROCKMAN—At Madras, Sept. 9, wife of Surg. E. F. Brockman, son. CADELL-At Alwar, Rajpootana, Aug. 31, wife of Major T. Cadell, v.c., political agent, son.
CHINALL—At Calcutta, Sept. 9, wife of E. A. Chinall, son.

Connew-At Calcutta, Sept. 4, wife of C. M. Connew, son. EWING-At Campbellpore, Punjab, Aug. 28, wife of Lient. J. P. Ewing,

R.H.A., ton.

GILES-At Bangalore, Sept. 2, wife of F. J. Giles, daughter. HAMILTON-At Lucknow, Sept. 2, wife of St. George Hamilton, 65th regt., daughter.

HARRIS—At Calcutta, Sept. 5, wife of Alfred P. Harris, son.

HUME—At Jubbulpore, Sept. 11, wife of Brigdr. gen. B. Hume, c.B.,
commanding Saugor dist., daughter.

HUME-At Cutch, Sept. 8, wife of Capt. Walter Hume, adjt. 11th regt.

Bombay inf., daughter. Hunt—At Colootollah, Sept. 5, wife of F. H. Hunt, of the Customs' Preventive Service, daughter.

IRVING-At Singapore, Aug. 21, wife of Charles J. Irving, auditor gen., Straits Settlements, son.

JARDINE—At Calcutta, Sept. 2, wife of Rev. Dr. Jardine, son. Jones—At Bombay, Sept. 13, wife of T. E. S. Jones, daughter

LAW-At Rajpootana, Sept. 5, wife of Major V. E. Law, Madras cav.,

prematurely, son.

LAWRENCE—At Bangalore, Sept. 3, wife of John C. S. Lawrence, of Davengerre, daughter.

LEITH-At Bombay, Sept. 13, wife of Edward E. T. Leith, barrister-atlaw, daughter.

Marton—In the Fort, Bombay, Sept. 9, Mrs. G. Marston, daughter.

Marten—At Seebpore, Calcutta, Sept. 3, wife of G. P. Marten, son.

Mather—At Lanowlie, Sept. 9, wife of the late W. Mather, asst. station master, sou.

MAYER-At Sheikbudin, Aug. 23, wife of Rev. T. J. C. Mayer, C.M.S., son. PASSANAH—At Moradabad, Sept. 3, wife of A. Passanah, P.W.D., son.

RENNIE—At Khlagoul, Sept. 3, wife of J. Rennie, son.
RICHARDSON—At Belmont, Bombay, Sept. 8, wife of N. Richardson, jun., son.

Ross-At Bombay, Sept. 15, wife of Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, 4th rifles, son.

SEXTON-At Poona, July 25, wife of E. Sexton, M.D., surg. major 8th

SEXTON—At Poons, July 25, while of E. Sexton, M.D., Burg. major oth regt. N.I., daughter.
SHOPLAND—At Calcutta, Sept. 5, wife of E. R. Shopland, daughter.
STANLEY—At Calcutta, Sept. 9, wife of E. J. Stanley, daughter.
Taylor—At Pachmarhi, Sept. 7, wife of Major H. H. Taylor, 5th fasi-

liers, daughter

TEMPLE-At Bellary, Sept. 4, wife of A. Temple, cantonment overseer, daughter.

TREMEARNE—At Serampore, Sept. 6, wife of S. Tremearne, son.
VIVIAN—At Bhutan, Sept. 7, wife of Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 18th N.I., son.
WALKER—At Dum.Dum, Sept. 6, wife of Major Walker, R.A., son.
WESTBROOK—At Karwar, Sept. 7, wife of C. Westbrook, daughter.
WILKINSON—At Bellary, Sept. 5, wife of A. T. Wilkinson, daughter.

Wordan-At Rampore Bauleah, Sept. 4, wife of J. B. Worgan, B.C.S., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Boteler.—Lang.—At Rangoon, Aug. 29, Francis W. Boteler, R.A., to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late John Lang, barrister-at-law.

Deane—Galiffe.—At Mysore, Sept. 7, Augustus H., third son of the

Rev. B. O. M. Deane, chaplain of Madras, to Eugenie A. F., youngest

daughter of J. F. Galiffe, late of Calcutta.

THELWALL—WILSON.—At Mussoorie, N.W.P., Aug. 28, Col. John B.
Thelwall, C.B., commandant 21st P.N.I., to Gertrude L., daughter of W. L. Wilson.

#### DEATHS.

ACTON—At Calcutta, Sept. 9, Amy, wife of A. Acton, aged 30.
BARTER—At Solon, Sept. 3, Sub lieut. Richard T. Barter, 73rd regt.
Belcham—At Phillour, Sept. 1, Sarah Belcham, widow of the late G. Belcham, of Simla, aged 46.

Brown—At Manipur, Aug. 18, Dr. Robert Brown, late political agent. CADELL—At Alwar, Aug. 31, Anna C., wife of Major T. Cadell, v.c., political agent.

CAMPBELL-At Calcutta, Sept. 9, Mabel F., daughter of Walter Campbell, aged 7 years.

CHAPMAN-At Narora, Sept. 5, Kathleen M., daughter of T. Chapman, P.W.D., aged 1 year.

DAUBENY—At Tarraghur, Rajpootana, Sept. 2, H. J. Daubeney, lieut. R.A. Fraser—At Madras, Sept. 9, G. Fraser, aged 74. GARSTIN-At Agra, Sept. 8, H. E. Garstin, asst. superint. of Govt. tele-

graphs. HILL—At Cawnpore, Sept. 7, Gwendoline E., daughter of C. Hicks. HILL—At Meerut, Sept. 3, Archibald A., infant son of Major P. E. Hill,

R.H.A., aged 6 months. LOCH-At Jubbulpore, Sept. 7, Capt. J. Loch, adjt. R.A., Saugor dist.

MEIGHAN-At Lucknow, Sept. 2, Josephine, daughter of Mr. Meighan, commissariat dept., aged 7 years.

MINOR—At Rangoon, Aug. 22, J. Minor, aged 38.

MOREWOOD—At Dhurumsalah, Aug. 27, Rev. J. B. Morewood, chaplain

of Morar, aged 56.

O'Connell-At Ahmedabad, Sept. 9, Elizabeth M., infant daughter of

J. O'Connell, C.E., aged 19 days.

PALMER—At Allahabad, Aug. 4, Surg. D. P. Palmer, 18th Bengal cav.

Rollo—At Calcutta, Sept. 7, Charlotte E, wife of W. R. Rollo, aged 40.

SCARLETT—At Lahore, Punjab, Aug. 30, Frederic R., son of the late

R. J. Scarlett, of Allahabad, nged 40. Scott—At Madras, Sept. 5, Ada H. T., daughter of E. G. Scott, apothecary, aged 14 years.

-At Fyzabad, Sept. 6, Gertrude M., daughter of J. G. Stone, R.A., aged 1 year.

TAYLOR-At Amballa, Aug. 30, Inez N., infant daughter of John and Frances Taylor, aged 8 months.

THOMSON—At Cumballa Hill, Sept. 9, A. Thomson, aged 51.

VERSAILLES—At Purneab, Sept. 3, W. H. Versailles, of Kierpore Factory, aged 62.

## Home.

Export of Bullion.—The following were the exports of specie to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company notified in De Quetteville's Indian Circular for September 28th:—From Southampton, per *Poonak*, Sept. 21—Gold, to Alexandria, £82,000; Silver, to Bombay, £150,000; Gold, to Ceylon, £1,125; Silver, to Calcutta, £453,300; Silver, to Penang. £44,100; Silver, to Hong Kong, £46,950; Silver, to Shanghai, £58,960. Per *Pekin*, Sept. 28—Gold, to Alexandria, £72,400; Silver, to Bombay. £132,000. bay, £132,000.

BILLS ON INDIA.—As was anticipated, the weekly allotment of the India Council drafts by the Bank of England on Wednesday shows some falling off in the demand for these means of remittance to the East, after the rapid advance of the preceding weeks. The amount of bills and telegraphic transfers allotted was 35,00,000 rupees (say The amount £350,000), of which £143,800 was taken for Calcutta, £56,200 for Madras, and £150,000 for Bombay. Tenders for bills on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8d. receive in full, and for telegraphic transfers about 32 per cent.; while those on Bombay, for bills only, receive about 89 per cent. Last week the allotment was made at 1s. 8 3-16d., so that the present reduction is equal to 3-16d. per rupee. The quotation for bar silver consequently declined, the nearest being 52d. to 52dd. per ounce, or fully 1d. lower than on Tuesday.

H.M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Malabar, troopship, left Portsmouth on Saturday with drafts for Queenstown, where she will embark the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment for Bombay. We subjoin a

list of the officers who are passengers:-

Army Medical Department: Staff surgeon R. O. Heyden. 2-17th Regiment: Lieutenants Mallock and Porter. 1-14th Regiment: Captain Haywood and Lieutenant Hossek. 2-17th Regiment: Sub lieutenant Justice-65th Regiment: Sub lieutenant Brock. 67th Regiment: Major Knowles. 9th Lancers: Lieutenant Hopkins. Royal Artillery: Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier. Army Medical Department: Acting surgeon general C. Madden. 13th Hussars: Lieutenant Elliott. 1-3rd Foot: Sub lieutenant Forbes. 45th Foot: Major Hayward. Royal Artillery: Captain Shippard, Lieutenants Davison, Macdonald, Smith, and W. J. Hicks. Royal Engineers: Lieutenant Childers. Royal Artillery: Major H. McLeod. 2nd Foot: Captain Matthews. 21st Foot: Lieutenant Yule. At Queenstown.— 2-17th Foot: Colonel Brice, Majors Boyd and Grant, Surgeon major C. Haines, Brevet major Creagh, Captains Hunt, Davern, Watton, Cox, Dunning, and Burr; Lieutenants Richards, Mansergh, Nares, Boles, Short, and Stackpole; Sub lieutenants Power, Hayne, McKinstry, Scott, Gordon, and Roberts; Paymaster Ross, Adjutant Parkinson, Quartermaster Horner. 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment: Captain Paterson; Lieutenants Smith, Hallett, and Gardner; Sub lieutenants Broadley. 15th Hussars: Lieutenant Sewell. Royal Artillery: Lieutenant the Hon. M. G. Talbot. I.M.E.: Surgeon H. W. Boyd. 65th Regiment: Lieutenant Ethelston. The Head-quarters and C and D Batteries of B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will leave Woolwich on the 17th inst., and embark in the Jumna at Portsmouth for Bombay. The Jumna will call at Plymouth and take in other troops for India, including Colonel C La M Battery (B) of the same Brigade, now at Exeter. Colonel G. Le M. Tupper will go out in command of the Brigade. Large drafts of the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery are also under orders for India.

## India Office.

Oct. 6, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Hankey and G. J. Lynn (Uncov.). Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. McL. Campbell.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. K. Herbert, Cav.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. H. Ruddock, 3 mo., s.c. Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. E. Lawson, 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. J. Baynes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. F. S. Fisher, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major J. Godson, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. H. Hamson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H.

Gardner, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. G. Ross, J. W. Wright (Uncov.), C. F. Wintle (Uncov.), F. Pont (Uncov.), J. W. Rawlins, W. B. Carter (Uncov.) and T. Snelling (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Scandreth (Uncov.).

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. A. C. Gray; Capt. F. B. Morris, Inf.; Major C. V. C. Gordon, Staff Corps; Brig. gen. T. Wright, c.s., Staff Corps; Capt. S. H. Cowan, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. F. Stevens, Staff Corps; Major E. D. H. Vibart, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. W. R. Chester, Staff

Corps; Capt. T. Dawes, Staff Corps; Surg. L. D. Spencer; Lieut. col. A. K. Comber, Staff Corps; Capt. M. O. Boyd, Staff Corps; Major J. Stewart, R.A.; Major R. G. Smyth, R.E. Madras Estab.—Col. R. G. F. Henegan, Art.; Major F. J. Hicks, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. G. Strickland, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. M. Mayne, Staff corps; Capt. H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. L'Estrange, Staff Corps; Surg. major P. W. Cockell; Capt. A. F. Frere, R.E.; Major E. W. Trevor, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are sharged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—The wife of Major Pennock Campbell, 30th Regt., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Hythe, of a daughter, Sept. 28.

DARVILLE—The wife of Capt. J. W. Darville, 105th Light Infantry, of a daughter, at Colchecter, Sept. 28.

ELLIOT—The wife of F. E. Elliot, B.C.S., of a son, still-born, at 6, Finelborn and Sept. 20.

Finchley-road, Sept. 30.

Gough—The wife of Col. Charles Gough, of a son, at Rathronan House,

GOUGH—The wife of Col. Charles Gough, of a son, at Rathronan House, Clonmel, Ireland, Sept. 29.

Harrison—The wife of Major C. H. Harrison, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Brynterion, Hertford, Sept. 29.

MORLEY—The wife of J. L. C. Morley, late Lieut. 20th Regt., of a daughter, at Belper, Oct. 1.

THOMPSON—The wife of Edmund Thompson, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, of a daughter, at Wimbledon, Sept. 29.

MARRIAGES.

Birks—Durrant.—Arthur R. Birks, Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane Kent, daughter of the late Isaac Durrant, of the Church Missionary Society, at Hampstead, Sept. 28.

at Hampstead, Sept. 28.

FABRIS—GORDON.—Robert M. Fabris, to Mary J. J., daughter of Lient. col. James Gordon, Bengal Staff Corp, at Brighton, Sept. 28.

LOCKE—TAYLOR.—William H. N. Locke, Capt. 1st Battalion 15th Regt., to Maria C. B., daughter of Col. Robert Taylor, late 2nd Madras Cavalry, at Bryanston-square, Oct. 3.

ROBERTS—ROBERTS.—Capt. A. William Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, Political Department, Government of India, to Mary K., daughter of the late S. P. Polyeris at Pange Sant. 27

late S. P. Roberts, at Penge, Sept. 27.

STREETELL—SMITH.—George W. Streetell, Madras Forest Department, to Florence S., daughter of John O. Smith, at Brighton, Oct. 3.

SYMES—JESSOP.—At Crediton, by the Rev. Prebendary Smith, Vicar, as-

SYMES—JESSOP.—At Crediton, by the Rev. Prependary Smith, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thornton, William Henry Symes, Solicitor, of the Manor House, Crediton, to Mary (Minnie), eldest daughter of the late Major Jessop, H.M.'s Bombay Army, Sept. 27.
WHITE—YEATES.—George F. White, to Muriel E. M., daughter of the

late Col. William Yeates, at Paris, Sept. 12.

DEATHS.

ULLER—Capt. Francis O., 101st Regt., son of the late Chas. W. Fuller, H.E.I.C.S., at Tralee, Ireland, Sept. 19. GIBERNE-George Giberne, Bombay Civil Service, at Epsom, Oct. 2,

aged 79. LANE-Capt. Douglas Lane, late 17th Lancers, at Buxton, Sept. 30.

LOGAN—Sophy, widow of the late Walter Logan, and daughter of the late Capt. Francis Bellew, H.E.I.C.S., at Brighton, Sept. 15.

MACDOUGALL—Col. A. D. MacDougall, late Madras Army, at Blundell

Sands, Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Sands, Liverpool, Sept. 30.

PRIDDEN—Sydney, son of the late Lieut. C. Edward Pridden, of the R.E., at Brighton, Oct. 1, aged 5.

Scott—Alice G., daughter of M. H. Scott, B.C.S., at Glandore, Co. Cork., Sept. 30, aged one month and eight days.

Story—Walter M. Story, Capt. Bengal Army, at Ramsgate, Sept. 24

aged 33.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. Mysore, Calcutta; Dominion, Akyab.—29. Europe, Bombay; City of Bombay, Calcutta; Western Chief, Nagasaki; Wiltshire, Calcutta.—30. Star of Germany, Bombay; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Borial, Manila.—Oct. 1. Str. Index.—2. Mary, Rangoon.—3. Duncairn, Calcutta; Ety of Cambridge, Calcutta.—4. Savernake, Rangoon; Killian, Calcutta; Imperatrice Elisabetta, Rangoon.—5. John Byen, Colombo; Reno, Rangoon; Prince Patrick, Rangoon; Isabel Mott, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES. DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28. Str. Pckin, Bombay; Mimmick, Bombay; Knight of Snowdoun, County of Peebles, Bombay; Grevinde Karen, Bombay; Knight of Snowdoun, Calcutta; str. City of Venice, Calcutta.—39. Snowdouia, Rangeon; str. Glenfalloch, Penang; str. Seine, Bombay; str. Hilbernia, Aden. &c.; str. Naples, Bombay; str. Sultan, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—Oct. 2. Killarney, Galle; Rance, Calcutta; Glenmoray, Calcutta; Earl of Devon, Galle.—3. Str. Ajax, Penang; Coldinghame, Madras; Mirzapore, Calcutta.—4. Centurion, Bombay; Birma, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, September 30.—For Colombo.—Mrs. Dick Lauder and child, Miss Macdonald, Rev. Mr. Elton, Mr. W. F. Fairlio, Mr. J. H. Duthie, Mrs. Glenny and two children, Rev. J. C. M. Ogilvie, Mr. H. Grosme, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eaton, Miss Eaton, Miss Loos, Mr. J. S. Ingleby, Mrs. Andree, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, and Miss F. Stark. For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Deacon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Shaw and child, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss W. Miller, Mr. C. B. Gaskell, Mr. F. Norton, Mrs. E. Sharp, Miss K. Alexander, Miss L. A. Prior, Miss S. D. Prior, Miss E. Johnstone, Miss E. Liuwell, Mr. Cherry, Miss M. E. Williams, Surg. major C. J. Rogers, M.A., Mrs. Rogers, two Misses Rogers, Miss PASSENGERS DEPARTED.



Gough, Mr. A. Archibald, and Miss F. Bowen. For CALCUYTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Reud, Mrs. Unwin, Miss Thackrah, Mr. S. Sampson, Master Davidson and brother, Miss A. C. King, Mr. W. J. Jones, Mrs. Wells, Miss M. Wells, Mr. H. B. Fenwick, Miss K. White, Mr. W. H. Falvey, Mr. White, Miss O. M. Everard, Mr. D. Carson, Mrs. Carson, Mr. C. Harleigh, Mr. J. Morris, Miss D. Etta, Mr. J. Booker, Mr. H. Norman, Mr. R. Edwards, Mr. J. Ferral, Mr. L. Marks, Mr. F. Stewart, Mr. Arnold, Mr. E. J. S. Brown, Mr. McIver, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. G. Manley, Mr. E. J. Neville, and Mr. O. Limborg.

Per str. Agra, Sept. 30.—From London.—For Alguers.—Mr. and Miss Morgan, Mr. and Miss Durbin, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Holland, Miss Smith, and Mr. R. Haynes. For Kurraches.—Miss Nash, Mrs. Nash and infant, Mr. E. Oglivie, Mr. J. H. Kelley, Mis. Evitt and four children, Mr. R. F. Barber, Mr. F. N. Johnson, Koosh Mahomed, and Mahomed Buksh.

Per Overland Rowe.

Per str. Mongolia, Oct. 5.—For Bohrsy.—Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becks, Rev. D. Williams, Major Trent, Mrs. Rowlands and child, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Hessey, Mrs. Sullivan, Capt. Hutchinson, Sub lieut. Chambers, Miss Williams, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Wingate and friend, Mr. R. F. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. Ramssy, Mr. J. M. Span, Mr. R. Montgomery, Sub lieut, J. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. John, Mr. G. Bell. For Calcurata.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. F. Rove, Mr. A. N. Mell, Mrs. Thackersy, Mr. H. Rodwell, Mrs. Bedatie, Mr. Clark, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. C. J. Hancock, Mr. J. M. Smyth, Mr. R. Hyde Clark. For Madras.—Mrs. Exing and child, Mr. J. Gordon and child, Mrs. Deatham, Col. R. Ross, Mrs. Savi and two children, Dr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mr. Clark, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. C. J. Hancock, Mr. J. M. Smyth, Mr. R. Hyde Clark. For Madras.—Mrs. Exing and child, Mr. J. Gordon and child, Mr. J. Drake, Mrs. Norie and child, Mrs. Schneider, For Post.—Mr. Ross, Sub lieut. Greet, Lieut. Napier. For Galle.—Mr. C. Fyffe. For Post San.—Mr. Etki

Hoare, Errington. For Galle.—Mr. C. Fyffe. For Port Said.—Mr. Ritchie, Mr. J. C. Bock. For Surz.—Mr. C. Redman. For Adam.—Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Schneider. For Malta.—Col. Boldero, Surg. Major Hinson, Mrs. Hinson, and two children.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 13.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Monro, Col. O'Connell and three daughters, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Col. Graham, Col. and Mrs. Drever, Mr. G. Schmer, Mr. Pellew, Col. Jonkins, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Prinsp and child, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. and Miss Frank, Mrs., Miss and Miss A. and Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Col. Vanrenen, Mr. J. Burgess, Miss Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Rasbotham, Dr. Keegan, Messrs. H. Stobart, W. Fuchs, Rawlins, Capt. Grierson, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. Braddon Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Anderson, Fuickh, Shekleton, J. Neuberg, J. D. Bell, C. D. Field, J. W. Muir, and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw. For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. F. Pellew and child, Mrs. Eardmann, Rev. W. R. Bleckett, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Miss Anderson, Mr. E. Groschupf. For Madras.—Dr. and Mrs. Gamack. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, Mr. Karslake. For Galle.—Mr. Twynam.

Per str. Pera, Oct. 13.—From Brindist.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. P. Andiews, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frocks, Mr. and Mrs. Rugers, Mr. J. B. Stoedman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Ivens, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. E. Griffiths, Deputy Inspector General H. M. Cannon, Mr. D. Macfie, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. Molonell, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. R. T. Wingate, Mr. Collett, Major Tucker, Mrs. H. Cochrane, Mr. Welhuish, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Col. Cochrane, Mr. Langbourne, Mr. Geddes, Mr. S. Keay, Mr. Toynbee. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Phillips. For Madras.—Mr. J. Sturrock. For Alexandera.

Prassengan, Mrs. Bernan, Mr. and Mrs. Buss and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gonglett, Mrs. McGuntha, Mrs. Bayern, Miss Fraser, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Bass and family, Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Mrs. McGuntha, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. MacDonald and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cambbell, Mrs. Brenuan, Mr. and Mrs.

Elliott.

Per str. Straithleven, Oct. 10. — From Liverpool. — For Bombay. — Col. and Mrs. C. H. Abdy, Miss Abdy, Miss Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. Beckett, Capt. Hay, Rev. B. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Fortey and two children, Mr. T. Tucker, Mr. T. G. Evans, Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, Mr. C. S. Steele, Mr. J. B. Alcock, Mr. L. S. Porter, Mr. E. F. Roche, Miss Boche, Mrs. and Master Barnard, Mrs. Stopford, Miss Benson, Miss Hoyle, Mrs. Duxbury and family, Miss E. Berrie, Mrs. Bulman and three children, Mr. S. Anderson, Miss Dyer, and Mr. McPhun.

Berrie, Mrs. Bulman and three children, Mr. S. Anderson, Miss Dyer, and Mr. MoPhun.

Per str. Eldorado, Oot. 12.—For Colombo.—Capt. G. H. R. Willis, Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Owen Lloyd, Mr. C. F. Braine, Mr. Thomson, Mr. N. Rowsell, Miss Stevenson, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. A. Eleves, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. W. H. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child, Mr. O. H. St. G. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Morley, Mr. R. B. Arthur, Mr. W. Penney, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. C. J. Maltby, Mr. W. A. Howie, Mr. J. Hegarty, and Mr. E. Grinlenton. For Mapas,—Col. and Mrs. Strikland, two Misses Strickland and four children, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Laughton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Miss Groves, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas and child, Mr. W. S. Harrington, two Misses Oxley, two Misses Butcher, Mr. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. J. Children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, two Misses Hutchinson and three children, Mr. Maorae, For Calcutta.—Surgeon major and Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, two Misses Hutchinson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Morton, Miss Cassan, Mr. J. W. Barwise, Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Blumbard, Mr. Whitney, Mrs. Lyons, Misses Edith and Ethel Cave, Mr. Swintive, Mr. Bramfield, Miss B. Baldwin, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Bressey, Mr. David, Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury and child, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Fox, Mr. Harbenson, and Rev. Lloyd.

Per str. Chycheses Oct. 21.—For Mapas —Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Nordeller.

Miss B. Baldwin, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Bressey, Mr. David, Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury and child, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Fox, Mr. Harbenson, and Rev. Lloyd.

Per str. Chyebassa, Oct. 21.—For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Nangle, Miss Nangle, Miss De la Case, Mrs. and three Misses Winscombe, Mrs. Sherman and two children. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Wardrop, Mr. C. E. M. Russell, Mr. J. Struther, and Mr. F. Cowburn. For Calcurra.—Miss Eege, Miss Bevan, Mrs. Molleod, two Misses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. H. E. Beadon, Mr. M. Menzies, Rev. A. and Mrs. Williams and three children, Mrs. and two Misses Lewis, Mr. Warde Jones, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Summers, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mr. C. Meares, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Liebert, Mr. E. Wylie, and Mr. J. Russell.

Mr. J. Russell,

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 28.—For Bonbax.—Major Weke, Mrs. Wake and family,
Mrs. Baker and child, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. A. F. Cumberlege, Miss E. Cowley,
two Misses Lane, Lieut. Rice Hewn, R. E., Mrs. Swinburne, Miss Quinlan, Mr. and
Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Simeon, and Dr. C.
A. Peabody.

Per atr. Dorunda, Nov. 7.—For Colonbo.—Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Mr. J. Ianderson, Mr. Colledge, Rev. and Mrs. Shipstone and child, Major gen. and Mrs.
Dixon, and Miss Mackenzie. For Madras.—Mrs. A. Y. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Penott,
Mr. J. F. Alpe, Mr. H. Ible, and Mr. Gisbourne. For Calcutta.—Miss Shutleworth, Miss Rolfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Rev. F. R. and Mrs. Michell, and infant, Miss Barry, Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Weitbacht, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J.
D. K. and Mrs. McAllam, Mrs. Nuthall and infant, and Capt. D. Cleere.

Per str. Nevarino, Nov. 21.—For Colonbo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss
C. Verity. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two chil-

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Mangalore, from Calcutta, July 19, 21 8., 67 E.
Savernake, from Rangoon, July 23, 24 S., 52 E.

Hudikswall, from Rangoon, Sept. 8, 25 S., 23 W.

Empire of Peace, for Calcutta, Sept. 19, 25 S., 24 W.

Lady Cairns, for Bombay, Sept. 4, 13 N., 28 W.

Britannia, from Bombay, Sept. 13, 25 N., 36 W.

Edward Kidder, Bombay thave, Sept. 13, 27 N., 36 W.

Sachem, for Bombay, Sept. 15, off Cape Table.

Aberman, for Bombay, Sept. 28, 51 N., 6 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquboun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macnaghten, the Thakur of Limri, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Micklegohm, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Berjor, Mr. Micklegohm, Mrs. J. Hicks, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Miss Caloraft, Mr. and Mrs. Redd. Caps. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mr. Dane, Mr. Snow, Mr. Brastomjee, Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and child, Capt. S. H. Cowan, Mr. Bagshawe, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. and Mrs. Skoon, Miss Jackson, Mr. B. H. H. W. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan, Miss Longbourre, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. White and two children, Mrs. Coye, Miss Cox, Messrs. Maclellan, Professor Williams, Messrs. A. and W. Sullivan, Mrs. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and oblid, Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Way, Miss Furkind, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Dalziel, Mrs. Veitch, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, A. Sullivan, F. W. Dod. B. W. Boberts, J. D. M. Burton, W. H. Cole, E. Leycester, H. E. Haddon, E. and C. Baker, A. T. Mullay, E. H. Clementson, W. C. Lewes, and T. Smith, Mrs. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Lavack.

Beinnist to Bombay.—Mr. Diesnebach, Mr. Stadd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. Iver, Mr. McIver, Mr. Stadd, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chette, Dr. Duka, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Morrison, Mr. P. Elliott, Mr. Eisenlohe, Mr. W. H. McKewam, Mrs. Coype, and Mr. W. Skinner.

Venics to Bombay.—Mrs. Biside, Mr. R. Stadd, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Bortan, Mr. Mrs. Greenhill, Miss Greenhill, Mrs. Bononer, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, and Mr. F. Mallett.

Southampton to Gubraltae.—Col. Mostyn, Mr. Laffan and child, Mrs. P. Glyn, Hon. M. Chester, Mr. Barton, Miss Bridgman.

Southampton to Calcuttae.—Mr. F. Bischor, Mr. Grimwood, Miss and Master Smith, Mrs. Roye, Mrs. and Mrs. Rember to Calcuttae.—Mrs. Gambier.

Southampton to Calcuttae.—Mr.

Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. 1 macker, Mr. volitald, and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John and child, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Brindist to Bombax.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Artin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. Hanuden, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Arbuthnot. Miss Ogilvie, Miss Gillian, Capt. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. E. Studd, and Col. McAndrew.

Vinnes to Bombax.—Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Miss Be Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, Sir W. G. Cumming, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Stanthal.

Surz to Bombax.—Mr. C. W. Imrie.

Southampton to Madbas.—Mrs. Bowen, Col. and Mr. Williams, and Mrs. and Miss Prendergast.

Brindist to Madbas.—Capt. Bradshaw.

Venice to Adden.—Viscount Coke, and Mr. C. Arkwright.

Brindist to Adden.—Capt. Seaton.

Southampton to Madbas.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss S. Campbell and sister.

Southampton to Caylon.—Mr. J. G. Fort, and Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth.

Southampton to Caylon.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Venice to Adden.—Miss Lloyd.

Southampton to Malta.—Miss Lloyd.

Southampton to Yokohama.—Mrs. Lambert and child.

October 26.

OCTRAMPTON to YOKOMANA.—MIS. Lambert and child.

OCTOBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Cheter, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomey, Mrs. Hendley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Longmuir and child, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dallas, Miss Followes, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, Messrs. R. H. Steuart, E. F. Jacob, R. P. Atkinson, F. Lang, E. H. Johns, A. Bewley, E. F. Gordon, Routh, W. S. Haig, Sutherland, W. G. Newton, and E. Smith, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Birwood, Mr. C. R. Holme, Mr. J. Scobie, Mr. J. W. Richards, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Shellin and family, Mrs. Colquhoun and child, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Troward, and Mr. Warwick.

Ventor to Bokeat.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mc. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. Prince, Mr. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Gonne, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Skinner.

Benther to Bokeat.—Capt. Turker, Mr. G. H. Grant and son Col. H. Fraser. OCTOBER 26.

BEINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. B. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, Mr. A. B. Chapman, Col. Lester, Major Sconce, Dr. Lethbridge, Sir R. and Ledy Pollock, and Mr. Whitfield.

Whitfield.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBLUAR.—Lieut. Ibeggate, Capt. and Mrs. Sievewright, Miss Herbert, and Major and Mrs. Chichester and family.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Greenall, and Misses Vacy.
Balndisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Arbuthnot.

Extra Steamer Cathay, October 28.

Southampton to Bonbar.—Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Henry and family, Miss Fairbrother, and Mr. Gubbay.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. and Mrs. Kirton and family, and Mr. Rideout.

Southampton to Suzz.—Mrs. Boberts and family, and Mr. Pitcher.

NOVEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dengon, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children, and Mrs. Woodward and two

CONIGION.

VENIOR to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr.
B. H. North, Mrs. Power, Miss Nicholae, and Mrs. and Miss Caldwell.

VENIOR to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow, and Major and Mrs. Weedon and child.

child.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major C. E. Fisher.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. McQuhae, and Mr. C. Faulder.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Surg. major and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thoyts, Sir J. and Lady Strachey, and Mr. Staune.
MARSKILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Melitus.
SOUTHAMPTON to Galle.—Mr. Delmege, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Miss

Twynam.

Brindist to Alexandera.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

NOVEMBER 9. SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn,

Mrs. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Milno, Mr. Watson, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Banister, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Grant, Capt. Rutherford, and Mrs. Percival and child.

Vasics to Boxsay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tierney, Major Dowden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children.

Brinois to Boxsay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter and child, and Mr. Stalkart.

Southamptos to Gibbaltar.—Capt. Sackville, and Major and Mrs. Powis.

Venics to Alexandra.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Duke of Roxborough.

November 16.

NOVEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, and Miss Macintosh.
Venice to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett.
Beindisi to Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden.
Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, and Col. and Mrs. Comber.
Southampton to Maddas.—Major Russell.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

COURT. MARTIAL.—At an Eurpean general court-martial, held at Camp Deesa on Saturday, June 24, 1876, Private Abraham McGinty, of H.M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—First Charge. S3rd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—First Charge.

—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Camp Deess, on or about the month of May, 1876, written and sent to H.E. Lieut gen. Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., C. in C., Bombay Presidency, an anonymous letter, received in the C. in C.'s office on May 5, 1876, which letter contained the following passage, namely:—

"It is nothing but the most absolute necessity that compels me to take this imperative and painful step, to inform your Excellency how things in general are conducted under the régime of our commanding officer, viz.. Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, and if some frustration is not given from viz., Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, and if some frustration is not given from the authorities to check his headlong tyranny, something serious, I am afraid, will be the ultime." Second Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Mount Aboo, on or about the month of October, 1875, used threatening language with reference to Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, commanding 83rd Regiment, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I have only two more years to remain. I will put the hat on the Dudh-wallah yet," meaning thereby that he would do an injury to the said Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, commanding 83rd Regiment.—The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, not guilty of the second charge. The Court sentences the prisoner to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six hundred and seventy-two days. The Court sentences him to be for six hundred and seventy-two days. The Court sentences him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—Confirmed, but the ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with. At a general courtthe ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with. At a general courtmartial held at Nusseerabad on July 12, 1876, Private Callaghan, 68th
L.I., was arraigued on the following charge:—Charge: Insubordination,
accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Nusseerabad, on
or about June 12, 1876, struck, with his clenched fist, on the face,
Colour Sergt. W. Roles, 68th L.I., the said Colour Sergt. W. Roles being
his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. Finding:
The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence:
The Court sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of five The Court and that the prisoner is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of five years.—W. L. Cahusac, Colonel 16th N.I., President. Nusseerabad, July 12, 1876.—Confirmed, C. C. Stavelley, Lieut. General, C. in C., Bombay. Poona, July 25, 1876. With the sanction of Government the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will on the opening of the season be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the Civil power, under the orders of the Brigdr. gen. commanding the Bombay district, in view of the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampron, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Beindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Oct. 12. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Oct. 13.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional † oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional † oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional

4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional

tional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \) oz., 11d. \( \) 1 oz., 1s. 10d. \( \) every additional \( \) oz., 91. 10d. \( \) 1 oz., 91. 10d. \( \) 8 Southampton, under \( \) oz., 91. 1 oz., 1s. 6d. \( \) every additional \( \) oz., 91.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \) oz., 2d. \( \) each additional \( \) oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under \( \) oz., 1d. \( \) each additional \( \) oz., 2d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, \( \) &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. \( \) every additional oz., 1d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. \( \) every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on del

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be sharged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is com-pulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 os. in weight, or be of greater dinensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twilve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer L dends payable in London 25th Ap	Jru, auu 201	Divi-	} 8a. :	R.		96	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (S	icca)	•••	***		Actual	891	901
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## India Exchanges.

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Five Franc Piece	es, per oz		•••	1	No price.

## Stocks and Securities.

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NOTICE.

THE DIVIDENDS for the Half-year, up to the 31st July, 1876, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which was declared at the Shareholders' Meeting, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 27th September, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 10th October.

By Order,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Mil-ford-lane. Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W. —October 6, 1876.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN. MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

#### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,251.] LONDON, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Rebielo.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, which has arrived, for a wonder, four days before its regular time, are—from Bombay, September 22; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, September 20; Calcutta, September 19.

20; Calcutta, September 19.

It is expected in India that the coming Railway Conference will "assume large proportions." The Pioneer understands that it will not be "a committee sitting round a table, but a congress divided into sections for the discussion of the various questions to be brought forward." It has not yet been settled who will preside; but Sir Andrew Clarke would certainly seem to be the natural president for an assembly of which he can hardly fail to be the guiding spirit. Perhaps, however, the new Finance Minister will be chosen to open the proceedings, in which at all events two or three members of Council will take part.

ANOTHER Conference, that on Prison Discipline, is to assemble in the cold weather at Calcutta, under the Presidency of Mr. T. C. Hope. The delegates of the Local Governments have not yet been named.

The shadow of an event announced in the latest telegrams is cast forward in the news received by this mail. We learn from the Allahabad paper that the reappearance of cholera in Kashmir had been anxiously watched by the Government in connection with the arrangements made for the Viceroy's tour. At Sialkot, at Jammu, in Srinagar itself, in fact, all along the route marked out for the tour, there had been a fresh outbreak of the disease. It must be remembered that the Viceroy's party would necessarily include a host of native campfollowers; and if cholera were to fasten on them the Governor-General might carry it with him all over India, and set it working in a dozen different places. When the mail left, there was still reason to hope that the outbreak would not be very serious, if indeed it was not already declining. That hope, as we know, has since been disappointed.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on September 14 the Sind Jaghirdars' and Zamindars' Relief Bill and the Bom-

bay Municipal Debentures Bill were passed. The Railway Bill, introduced by Sir Andrew Clarke, was referred to a Select Committee. The Report on the Judicial Procedure Bill was again postponed. The Straits Settlement Emigration Bill, introduced by Mr. Hobhouse, was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Arbuthnot obtained leave to introduce a Bill to enhance the dues leviable on vessels entering the Madras port. This Bill owes its origin to the harbour works now constructing in Madras.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam on Saturday, September 16, several lectures were delivered, after which one of the Mohammedan gentlemen present suggested the opening of a subscription for the relief of the Turkish wounded and the widows and orphans of those killed in the war. This being agreed to, it was decided that a special meeting of representatives of all classes of the Mohammedan community should be held on the following day. It was also resolved that the Empress of India should be petitioned by the Mohammedans of Bombay not to join the enemies of Turkey, but to support her against Russia and any of the other Great Powers in the event of war being declared by them against her.

It appears from a native paper that the chiefs of the independent Afridi tribes have had a friendly meeting, in which they agreed to bury their internal feuds until such time as their quarrel with the British Government shall have been satisfactorily adjusted. The ceremony which took place recals the way in which the Red Indians were wont to bury the war hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace. The Afridis literally buried a stone, selected from their rocky and barren hills, with many superstitious ceremonies, and wound up by solemnly swearing to abide faithfully by their vows. But Afghan and Afridi treachery is notorious.

THERE is something wrong after all, it seems, in the affairs of Jaipur, or else in the official reading of these affairs. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is said to have arrived at Simla, for the purpose of "removing certain unfavourable impressions" formed by the Indian Government concerning acts of cruelty and oppression reported from the Jaipur State.

THE Madras Harbour Works seem to be having a hard struggle for existence with the monsoon. The first part of the works, a stone break-water, built of laterite, or, as others say, pebbles, had been carried a few feet beyond the beach, but further progress was stopped by the surf. On a single night several feet of these works were demolished by the waves, and the process of dissolution was going on gradually from day to day. A somewhat better rate of progress may be looked for after the close of the monsoon; but the works will have to be pushed forward with a little more energy than at present, and heavier material will have to be used if they are to withstand successfully the stormy weather of next year.

THE Pioneer this week sheds reassuring light on the statement quoted in our last issue about the loan of State engineers to the East Indian Railway. Such an arrangement did seem to indicate the desire of Government to contract future operations on the State lines, but further inquiry has "qualified this view." The engineers have been lent by the Government, not in order to get rid of them, but to give them practical experience, which may ultimately be useful in the service of the State. They will be seconded in their appointments, and are

all entitled to revert to the Government service at stated periods.

It is dangerous to be over-zealous, even in the discharge of an apparent duty. Mr. Weld, a young Madras civilian, has been suspended, it seems, for two months for causing the exhumation of the body of a Brahman from the banks of the chief drinking water-tank, in accordance with the representations of the municipal surgeons. The Brahmans accused him of sacrilege. The Madras Government apologised for the insult to his sacred remains, and have given his relatives Rs. 800 for the expenses of a second burial.

A FEW more items may be grouped together:—The Yarkand Envoy was to reach Ambala on the 16th September and Simla on the 18th September.—According to the latest intelligence, perfect quiet prevailed throughout the Kohat Border.—The Fine Arts Exhibition opened at Simla on the 20th September.—The Maharajah of Patiala and his younger brother were still suffering from whooping-cough. The Maharajah is a very delicate child, and his case was causing anxiety to his doctor, Surgeon-Major Clark.—The Jhilam bridge was opened for public traffic on September 21.—Sir Lewis Pelly was everywhere named as successor to Sir H. Davies in the Punjab.

IF the Calcutta Statesman is rightly informed, a momentous question has been lately mooted in one of the Government departments, as to the expediency of introducing cats into the public service. It is believed that one officer has drawn up an exhaustive minute on the subject. The cats are to be pitted against the rats, which create such havoc amongst Government records. Poison was proposed; but the writer of the said minute recommends the more indirect process of employing cats, citing several instances in which this remedy has been found effectual. The Secretary's description of the zeal of Cawnpore cats, and their treatment of the Cawnpore rats, is—says our contemporary—"a caution—to rats. The Secretary has intimated that he possesses some very acute specimens of the feline tribe, and delicately offers to place the first litter at the disposal of Government for employment."

IT appears from the Pioneer that, in view of looming reductions in the public services, some members of the Instruction Department in the North-West Provinces are warranted in feeling no small anxiety as to the treatment they are likely to receive at the hands of the Government, when it shall have no further need of their services. These gentlemen belong to a graded service, and to what was supposed to be a permanent establishment. In respect of social position and intellectual qualifications, they have been drawn from the same class as the members of the junior Covenanted Civil Service, and, with very few exceptions, they are University men. And yet, remarks our contemporary, "if the Government adhere to the letter of the bond under which these gentlemen entered the service, it will be possible to treat them, we are told, precisely as if they were members of some petty ministerial establishment, drawing Rs. 15 per mensem, that is, the Government can send them adrift with the noble provision of one month's pay for every completed year of service. The gratuity clause in the Uncovenanted Pension Code was introduced into it twenty years ago. It may have been appropriate enough to the circumstances and constitution of the Uncovenanted Service then. It is monstrons to suppose that it can be held as being appropriate to them now." It must be borne in mind that the European officers, to whom in old days this gratuity clause applied, were of a lower social grade, belonging mostly to the supernumerary branches of the Public Works Department, who had no pretensions to any share in the privileges of the Covenanted Ser-It is true that economy is the need of the moment; but -as the Pioneer puts it-" no excess of financial difficulty has ever been held to justify a Government in repudiating its debts; and surely, among the most sacred obligations of a nation, is the duty of keeping from destitution men who have served her faithfully and well, and who, through no fault of their own, and while still capable of rendering many years of efficient and honourable service, find themselves suddenly without employment and forbidden to serve her any more.'

A CORRESPONDENT of the Delhi Gazette offers its readers the following free translation of "a manifesto distributed all over India a few months ago by the command of one Saiyid

Ahmad, one of the custodians of Mahomet's tomb." It is comforting to find that the Jihád therein suggested has a purely moral instead of a political aim:—

moral instead of a political aim:—

By command of Mahomet, I, Shaik Ahmad, Khradim of the tomb of Mahomet at Medina, had concluded my prayers, and was engaged, at 2 p.M., in reading and meditating upon the Koran, when Mahomet appeared to me and said:—"Ahmad Hossain, my followers are sinning. Seventy thousand of them have died lately. Of that number only seven have died in the faith. In consequence of the prevalence of such sins as bribery, drunkenness, murder, forgery, adultery, &c., and the neglect of fasting during Ramzan, God withheld rain. My instructions previously given have not been heeded. Kings have not ruled justly. They have all become tyrannical. It has been revealed to me that my followers do not fear the anger of God, though the Day of Judgment is nigh. I prayed for the pardon of my people. It has been revealed to me that in 1295 H. darkness will cover the face of the earth. It will commence in the beginning of Jammadusani and continue to the middle of Rajab—a month and a half. During the prevalence of this dense darkness, Hazrat Imam Mehudi, the last of the prophets, will come to earth, and Jazrael will also come to take up the Koran. Whosoever will freely circulate this my revelation will be protected by me in the Day of Judgment. Whosoever doubts the revelation is an infidel and will go to hell." I have revealed the whole truth. If I am untrue may my face be blackened both in this world and in the next. People are desired to fast three days, and to break their fast by goor. After fasting three days they must seek forgiveness from God. Be constant in prayer; distribute alms; and circulate this document.

THE need for some amendments in the rules of the Forest Department in Oudh seems to be warranted by the fact that tenants who live in villages bordering on the forests not seldom leave home and go to Nepal, where they find greater facilities of pasturage and have comparatively little to pay. The rates of grazing in Oudh are so high that tenants can ill afford to pay them. For a few buffaloes nine annas a head are charged. Bulls, cows, oxen, and horses are charged at three annas each. Mules, ponies, and donkeys are charged at six pice each; sheep and goats at three pice, and even for cattle merely passing through the forests one-fourth of the rate is charged, which the Forest Department facetiously call dhul arai (raising the dust). In spite of these high rates the forest officers, according to the Pioneer, themselves admit that the damage done by the cattle is greater than the income derived from grazing dues. It is therefore not surprising to learn that the Oudh Government propose to remedy this unpleasant state of things by setting apart a certain quantity of waste land, called "shrub jungle," for grazing purposes, without charging the tenants anything for it. This would be handed over to the talukdars, who for the interests of their tenants will be glad to make, at their own cost, permanent protective barriers between the "shrub jungle" and the reserved Government forest. With regard to the evil of frequent fires the Oudh Administration Report for 1874-75 points out that "the occurrence of these fires cannot be prevented so long as the graziers have free access to the forests. Numbers of the rural population in the north of Oudh are dependent on their cattle for the means of subsistence, and unless ample grazing is made available to the people, many will migrate to Nepal, and, as a consequence, the land revenue will be seriously affected. A commission composed of a forest and a revenue officer is about to be appointed to take these matters into consideration, select suitable grazing grounds, and arrange for access to them. When this has been done, it will be possible rigidly to exclude the people from the rest of the forest." Complaints are also loudly made of the undue rigour displayed in punishing slight breaches of the forest laws. If a man, for instance, cuts a few leaves for his cattle, he suffers rigorous imprisonment for a month. In old days, as the Picneer reminds us, the talukdars wielded an absolute power over forests or waste lands adjoining their estates, and allowed their tenants to have free use of certain articles of forest produce, and to graze their cattle without any charge. Sometimes they built forts and camps in these forests, the remnants of which are still visible in some places, and there they lived for a considerable portion of the year.

It is also stated that the mode of levying the grazing-rate is so arbitrary and irregular, that a tenant has often to pay double and treble what he would have to pay if the rules were uniformly enforced. "He grazes a few head of cattle, and to ascertain the number, peons belonging to the Forest Department are deputed to count them. It can easily be conceived how these worthies perform this branch of their duties. They have no sense of responsibility, and too often act in the most haphazard and capricious manner. The tenants are too timid to bring these irregularities to the notice of the proper authorities." It is not the forest-officers who are to blame, but the

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system they have to work. There is, however—says our contemporary-" much reason to hope that a sound solution will be found by the commission, which ought soon to have completed its work. It is well composed. In the known sympathy of the revenue member, Captain Pitcher, for the agricultural classes, we have a sound guarantee that their claims will receive the fullest consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Bombay paper gives the following sketch, "gathered from authentic sources," of State affairs in the little principality of Kotah during the last two years and a half. It is not an encouraging sample of native rule:

Immediately after taking over the reins of government, the Nawab had to find means to pay off the different establishments, many of which were as much as twenty-eight and thirty-two months in arrears, and the Governas much as twenty-eight and thirty-two months in arrears, and the Government tribute, together with the contribution for the Contingent. The total sum disbursed for these purposes amounted to about eight lakhs of rupees, and as the Treasury was totally empty, with the income of the year already anticipated by the improvident Chief and his ministers, a loan of six and a half lakhs had to be contracted, which, however, has long ago been paid off. Alienations and mal-administration for a series of years in the past had gradually lessened the Khalsa income, till it amounted to about half that of Zalim Sing's time. The State was also encumbered with a heavy debt, contracted by both the late and the present Chief; the non-payment of the instalments of interest since the accession of the latter was taken advantage of by the banker creditors to charge compound latter was taken advantage of by the banker creditors to charge compound interest by having these accumulations of interest added to principal, and obtaining fresh bonds in collusion with the men who came to power from obtaining fresh bonds in collusion with the men who came to power from time to time, and who largely profited by these transactions. It is difficult to imagine how rapidly the public debt expanded within a dozen years or so by this process. Some thousand of rupees swelled into lakhs by collusion and fraud within an inconceivably short time. Curious revelations would take place if the officers of Government can only find out what portion of these loans actually reached the State Treasury, and what portion meltad away during the process of the money being carried from the tion melted away during the process of the money being carried from the chests of the bankers to those of the State.

It is likely enough that the constant changes of political officers have told much against the success of the experiment begun in 1874, when the government of Kotah was placed under the supreme charge of the present Dewán, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, the Chief himself being wholly set aside for incompetence. First of all, Sir Lewis Pelly went away on three months' leave, only four months after the Dewan's appointment, and again on furlough a short time after his return. Captain Berkeley left when the new régime had just begun work. For about six months a military officer, the Commandant of the Irregular Force, remained in charge. Colonel Wright, who was appointed permanently, did not go to Dioli till the latter end of March, 1875, and was transferred to Jaipur after a fortnight. It was not till the middle of April, 1875, that Captain Muir became substantive Political Agent of

THE Times Correspondent telegraphs the following particulars of the torpedo explosion which took place on the Hughli off Calcutta on Wednesday, October 4:-

Last year the ship British Viceroy sank at her moorings off the Strand road, within 200 yards of the crowded streets in the business quarter of the town. The wreck impeded the navigation, and the Torpedo Commission undertook to blow it up. Two fruitless attempts were made on Monday. On Wednesday a torpedo boat, containing 1,000 lb. of gunpowder, was anchored on the spot, preparing for a third attempt. Sergeant Harrison, Royal Engineers, and thirteen natives were on board. About two o'clock Harrison was seen hammering a wooden plug with a fuse through it into an iron cylinder containing 400 lb. of powder. He called for some melted wax to make the plug watertight. A native melted some wax in an iron ladle over a fire in the !jolly boat alongside, and handed the ladle to Sergeant Harrison, who twice again called for more. As the ladle was being handed to him for the third time an explosion occurred. No traces have been found of Harrison and eight of the crew. Four others and some persons in neighbouring boats and on shore were injured, and one is since dead. Together with 200 lb. of powder blown uninjured into the Strand-road, half a human trunk was found and a head in Hare-street. Fragments of flesh and limbs and pieces of iron were scattered along the Last year the ship British Viceroy sank at her moorings off the Strand Strand-road, half a human trunk was found and a head in Hare-street. Fragments of flesh and limbs and pieces of iron were scattered along the Strand. All the windows in the vicinity were broken and some walls were cracked, but no very serious damage was done to property. The torpedo boat sank at once. Until it is raised it is impossible to say whether the whole cargo of powder in the hold exploded, but probably not, or the damage would have been much more serious. The total killed consists of Sergeant Harrison and eight natives. There were twelve natives injured, one of whom has died in the hospital. The explosion was heard all over Calcutta, and a thick volume of smoke was seen from a long distance. The coroner's inquest commences this week, but it probably will not elicit much information, as the only persons who could explain the immediate cause of the explosion were killed.

It does seem strange, as the Times Correspondent remarks, "that in a port where there is a strict rule that ships shall not have more than five pounds of powder on board, a boat with

1,000 lbs. should be allowed to lie amid shipping and close to the shore." It is strange, too, "that the charge of a boat with such a freight should be left to one non-commissioned officer and native Lascars, and that a jolly boat with a fire on board should be kept alongside."

From the same source we learn that at the grand Darbar lately held at Haidarabad the Resident presented the Viceroy's invitation to the Nizam to attend the Delhi Assemblage. It is rumoured that the Nizam will not attend, but will send a deputation, headed by Sir Salar Jung, and that the Resident, who has started for Simla, goes to consult the Viceroy on the sub-

ACCORDING to the latest telegrams the following arrangements for the command of the troops at the Delhi Assemblage have been notified:—Cavalry Division—Major-General C. Chamberlain, Colonel Graves, Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley. Artillery Division-Colonel Evans. First Infantry Division-Major-General Brind, Brigadier-Generals Biddulph, Dempster, and Macpherson. Second Infantry Division-General Hardinge, Brigadier-Generals Browne, Phayre, and Rothney; Deputy Surgeon-General Meason, principal medical officer; Colonel Sibley, Deputy Commissary-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Howey, Provost Marshal. Sindia and Holkar will each bring a considerable body of troops. It is stated that much jealousy exists among the chiefs on the question of precedence; for instance, the Maharajah of Udaipur declines to sit below the Gaikwar. It will certainly need much tact to settle these three points. We cannot see why the mushroom State of Baroda should rank above the long-descended and long-established princes of the oldest State in Rajputana; especially as Baroda has no more weight in the modern Indian system than Udaipur.

SINDIA has already congratulated the Queen on the assumption of her new title. There are to be great rejoicings in Calcutta on New Year's-day in honour of the Imperial Proclama-

IT appears from recent telegrams that Colonel Colley, the Viceroy's military secretary, has started for Khelat on a special mission to arrange a meeting between the Khan and the Viceroy in Sind. It is difficult to see why the matter should not be settled through Major Sandeman, who is still at Khelat.

From the Times telegram we learn that a meeting of the Calcutta Mohammedans was held in the Town-hall on Saturday last. The object was stated to be as follows: - For a demonstration of sympathy with Turkey in her endeavours to maintain territorial and sovereign integrity, and for an expression of the loyal attachment of the Indian subjects of the Mohammedan persuasion to her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, and of gratitude to her Imperial Majesty and her people for the support and aid rendered to her old ally the Sublime Porte.

THE Times Correspondent also telegraphs the following items of news:-

The Viceroy starts on Tuesday for Kashmir, via Jammu.

The Yarkand Envoy has arrived at Simla and paid an official visit to the

The Duke of Buckingham left Madras in the Government steamer Tenaserim to visit the northern portions of the Presidency, and goes also to the Andamans and the West Coast ports. The Duke's family and suite

It is stated that it is now finally decided that the Government officials shall go to Simla next year, but the Viceroy will change his residence, as he finds the present Government-house unhealthy.

The reports of the crops are generally favourable, especially in Bengal. Timely rain has saved most districts in the Punjab. In portions of Madras and Bombay prospects are very bad, and some scarcity is pro-

There are signs of a speedy breaking up of the monsoon and the beginning of the cold season throughout the country.

The editor of the Calcutta journal, the *Indian Daily News*, has been committed for trial on a charge of libelling Sir Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Municipality.

A SIMLA telegram of October 10 announces that the Viceroy's projected tour in Kashmir has been abandoned, on account of the continuance of cholera in that province. His Excellency will leave Simla on the 14th inst., and intends visiting Kulu, vid Kangra. A resolution concerning the future frontier policy of the Indian Government is deferred until the meeting of the principal officials at Delhi.

In a recent essay on "England's Mission to India," which appeared in the Revue des deux Mondes, Count Goblet d'Alviella embodies the fruits of his own experiences, as gathered during his visit to India in the wake of the Prince of Wales. Among other things said in our favour he avows a strong ad miration for the improvements which we are gradually introducing in the marriage laws; for the protection we afford to creeds older than our own; and especially for the education everywhere so liberally and cheaply provided. In Bengal alone there are, he says, "1,124 scholarships of different We know no civilised nation where talent has such kinds! chance of fair-play in the organisation of popular instruction, whatever the rank, class, or fortune in which it occurs, and we can frankly affirm that among the European States no government could, without being taxed with socialism, intervene in such a liberal fashion to facilitate and foster poverty-stricken genius." He marvels at our efforts in public works, our railways, and roads, and irrigation systems, and the material prosperity which these things have produced, and will yearly still much more produce; and he boldly maintains that in the last twenty years we have made a deeper impression upon the country and its future progress than all the old dynasties together, with their wonderful temples, and tanks, and palaces. He confesses that we have already thrown open almost as many appointments to the natives as could fairly be expected, and that in fact we do govern "India for India." In drawing a just parallel between our Indian Empire and that of old Rome, the Count finds to our especial credit, that while at Rome the final aim of the Government was the profitable exploitation of the people for the benefit of a town, of a class, or of a man, England, for the first time in the world's history, "affords an example of a government organised by the con-querors for the welfare of the conquered population."

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE, who died the other day, in his ninetieth year, was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras from 1842 to 1848. During that time his Lordship's excessive zeal for his religion displayed itself, among other things, in an order establishing the Bible as a class-book in all Government schools. The natives, it is true, were protected by a kind of conscience clause; but an order so offensive to native feeling provoked, if we mistake not, a burst of popular resentment in Tinnevelly; and the appeals forwarded to the India House against such a departure from its former policy were not made in vain. The obnoxious order had to be quietly withdrawn, but the suspicions aroused by it were not so easily allayed.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA landed at Gibraltar on Tuesday last, and was duly sworn in as Governor the same day.

COLONEL ALLEN BAYARD JOHNSON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, deputy military secretary to the Indian Government, has just been appointed Military Secretary to the India-office, in the room of Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, K.C.B., who retires on a pension after many years' service under the Home Government of India, besides a long term of Indian service with the Madras Engineers. Colonel Johnson was an ensign of 1846, and a brevet-major of 1858. He served with distinction in the Burmese War of 1852-53 and in the Indian Mutiny Campaigns of 1857-58.

## Odds and Ends.

THE VICEROY reaches Kasmur on December 4, Jacobabad on the 6th, and will halt a day; Sakar on the 8th; Haidrabad on the 10th; Karachi on the 11th, will halt two days; and will arrive at Bombay,

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S tour closes thus:—Kasmur, February 10; Dadar, 19; Jacobabad, 23 to 26; Sakkar, 28; Haidrabad, March 3; Karachi, 5 to 8; Bombay, 12; Allahabad, about March 20.

It is reported that Captain Loch, A.D.C., is obliged to go home or size loave for six mouths.

on sick leave for six months.

IT having been represented that the barracks at Punamalli occupied by the European troops are unsuitable, the Government have sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 2,68,360 for making the desired altera-

Though the rain keeps off in many parts of the North-West, in many parts of Rajputana there has been a heavy downpour. At Nasirabad the rainfall has been above the average.

Though more rain is still wanted in some parts of the Central Provinces, the prospects of the crops, on the whole, are reported as favourable. Cholera is still reported in twelve districts, though in three it is said to be diminishing.

THE last consignment of Vanilla pods raised in the Lal Bagh,

Bangalor, realised a very good price in London.
Colonel A. Francis, Executive Engineer in the Central Pro-

vinces, goes on furlough for two years from September 15.

The Civil Surgeon of Ambala and a native doctor from Lahor have gone to Patiala to attend the young Maharaja of Patiala, who

Mr. S. E. Voight is appointed Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary in Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT D. A. A. MACPHERSON, of the 1st Panjab Infantry, has been appointed an Assistant Military Accountant.

A Special Commissioner has been appointed in Bengal to inquire into the cultivation of ganja.

COLONEL DUNCAN, Resident at Mandalay, is expected shortly to resign, when a civilian will be appointed.

At the opium sale on Wednesday, Sept. 6, the average price of

Behar opium was Rs. 1,341 per chest, and of Benares Rs. 1,275.

More rain is still wanted in the Patna Division, but there has

been a good fall in Puri, though too late to save all the crops.

A Fine Arts Exhibition will be held at Madras in November.

The South India Railway was opened for passenger traffic from

Madras to Tindivanum on the 1st September.

SIR R. AND LADY TEMPLE have gone to Rangbi.

THE AKHUND OF SWAT is said to be dangerously ill, almost past

hope of recovery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. SMITH has been appointed Remount

Agent for the Upper Provinces.

Some barracks are reported to have given way at Dalhousie, and the Commander-in-Chief was to go there after leaving Simla on the 6th of October.

Major H. Hallowes, 15th foot, is appointed Inspector of Gymnasia in India, vice Major Gream.

THE last P. and O. steamer for China from Bombay took away

specie and bullion in silver to the value of Rs. 27,35,100.

The Committee on the Legal Remembrancer's Office is to inquire into a charge of incompetency in the discharge of his duties, brought by Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, against Mr. Kilby, the Deputy Remembrancer.

At the end of July last the cash balances of the Government of India amounted to Rs. 15,72,13,971, against Rs. 16,52,75,005 at the

end of July last year.

THE Native Chiefs in Central India, especially Maharaja Holkar, strongly object to the expense of having to go to the Delhi Darbar. CAPTAIN MACCALL, 60th Rifles, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

COLONEL McMahon officiates as Commissioner of Delhi during

the absence of Colonel Davies.

RAIN is badly wanted in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Ludiana, and Guzerat Districts, in the Panjab.

CAPTAIN H. J. PEET goes as Assistant-Commissioner to Jorhat,

and Mr. H. F. Mathews to Golaghat.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR has quite recovered from his attack of

Good rain has fallen in Malwa, and all fears of a scarcity of water at Mhow for next season have passed.

THE appointment of Remount Agent in Calcutta is to be given to a Veterinary Surgeon.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,

REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. gen. the Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., &c., &c., Colonel of the 74th Highlanders, at Market Drayton, Oct. 7, aged 55. Capt. J. Loch, R.A., at Jubbulpore, Sept. 7 [wrongly spelt "Lock" in A.I.M. of Oct. 6]. Sergt. Harrison, R.E., on the River Hooghly, Calcutta, on board a torpedo vessel, by an explosion, Oct. 6. Lieut. F. W. Holland, 72ud Highlanders, at Sealkott, Sept. 10. Capt. the Hon. E. C. Vaughan, Rifle Brigade, at Umballa, India, Oct. 3.

BENGAL.— Major Bowie, Inspector Gen. of Gaols in Bengal, at Suez, Aug. 18.

Dr. John Hilliard, late General Melical Inspector, Bengal Arrny, at 106, Lausdowne-road, Notting-hill, Oct. 2. Capt. H. S. Stewart, late 11th Regiment, at Bournemouth, Oct. 4. Colonel Jimes Whiteford, late Bengal Artillery at Gloucester, Oct. 7. Mr. W. Quarry, C.E., at Tirhoot, Sept. 16. Mr. G. Young, late Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, at sea, on board the Nimrod, lately. Mr. R. W. E. Green, C.E., Assistant Engineer, at Sirhind Canal, Sopt. 12.

M.D.Bas.—Field Marshal General the Marquis of Tweeddale, &c., &c., &c., Governor and Commander in Chief of Madras, 1842 to 1848, died at Yester House, near Haddington, N.B., Oct. 10. Henry Newmun, Esq., Madras C.S., on board the S.S. Siam, hemeward bound, Sept. 24.

BOMBAT.—Harry Borradaile, Esq., late of H.E.I.C. Bombay Civil Service, at 12, St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, W., Oct. 7, aged 76. Mr. L. Hykoop, pensioned head Clerk of the Ahmedabad Adawlut, at Baroda, Sept. 17.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PARSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Khedive, about Oct. 23.—From Bombax.—Dr. and Mrs. Inglis and two daughters, Mrs. Cooke and five children, Mrs. Hudlestone, Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast and child, Major H. Knight, Mr. W. Hicks, N.R., Lieut. Rogers, Major Dixon, Lieut. Newman, Mr. Twidale, Mr. M. Gasper, Mr. H. De Salis. From Aden.—Mr. Young.

Young.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per Sumatra, Oct. 9.—From Bonbay.—Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. Rule, Mr. Turner, Mr. Doran, Mr. Wakby, Mr. Savage, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Bancroft, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. De Villasme, Surg. major Kelly.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per Sumatra, Oct. 11.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Atkins.

From Alexandela.—Lieut. Col. Hope and Mr. Aspinall.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, October 12, 1876.

#### THE BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT ON TOUR.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS starts to day for Madras, on a second visit in furtherance of his scheme for founding at Oxford an Indian Institute, where "all persons engaged in Indian studies" may meet together, and which would thus develop "among both Englishmen and Indians a better knowledge of and more sympathy with each other," besides giving "an impulse and encouragement to Oriental research." It seems that the University itself can do no more at present to that end than offer a site for the proposed buildings. The Colleges also have no money to spare, and private charity must therefore be inwoked in both countries. The subscriptions hitherto promised make up only a twentieth of the whole amount required; but Mr. Williams believes that "the Indian Governments, and some of the enlightened Maharajas and eminent men of India may be induced to contribute towards the erection of an Indian Institute, provided that a fair proportion of the requisite funds be raised in England." We may also fairly expect "that money may be forthcoming in this country for such an object, when it is remembered that the Taylor Institution, the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, the Sheldonian Theatre, and nearly every College in Oxford owe their foundation to the munificence of private individuals.'

With such aims and expectations the Boden Professor of Sanskrit has set off to "finish the work connected with his professorial duties, which he could not complete last winter." Whatever doubts there may be as to some of the results anticipated by the zealous projector of this scheme, we wish him all the success he deserves, and trust that, on his return home next spring, he may bring with him good news of labour well bestowed.

#### TURKISH BARBARISM.

THE attempt so often made to connect the barbarities committed in Bulgaria by Turks, Circassians, and Bashi-Bazouks with the religion professed by their authors seems to be a very rash deduction from imperfect and erroneous data. It is hardly less unfair to Islam to saddle it with these and similar outrages than it would be unfair to Christianity to make it answerable for all the atrocities which from time to time have been perpetrated by so-called Christians. Cruelty under the cloak of religion has been common alike to the most peaceful and the most aggressive of all creeds. If some men are better than their religion, others are manifestly worse. It would not perhaps be quite impossible to match the tale of Turkish savagery

with the exploits of Chinese Buddhists, or the sufferings of Christian heretics in Provence and Spain, and the France of Louis XIV. It may be hard to decide whether the slow torture of impalement is less tolerable than the quicker agony of death by fire at the stake. Islam is not the only religion which has produced fanatics and persecutors, or seemed to encourage the worst passions that ever held carnival on this earth. Nana Sahib was a "mild Hindu," and Akbar, the most merciful of rulers, a Mohammedan. Harún-al-Rashid was a good deal more humane than Charlemagne. If we come down to the people at large, the police reports of Christian England show little cause for boasting of our superior humanity as compared with the benighted followers of the Korán. Nor can it be laid down as an absolute rule that Mohammedan States have shown no capa city for political progress; however true it may be that their principles of government are ill-suited to the march of modern ideas. It is not in Turkey alone that the head of the Government is also the head of the National Church, and the evils of Papal rule in Italy were little less glaring than are those of Turkish rule in Europe at the present time. On the other hand, the Mohammedan Arabs in Spain proved themselves no mean proficients in the arts and polity of civilised life; and some at least of the Pathan and Moghal rulers of India governed their dominions with marked ability and an enlightened regard for the general weal. The memory of Akbar is still revered by Hindus as well as Moslems; and even Aurangzib, with all his bigotry, was an administrator of the highest order, according to the lights of his day. In some parts of Africa Mohammedan rule has at least raised the people from the lowest depths of brutish barbarism.

We should therefore look to other causes than religion alone for the stagnation of political life in Turkey and the barbarities of which we have heard so much. Race, for instance, must be taken largely into account. In respect of the cruelties lately brought home to them, the Ottoman Turks betray their kinship with the ferocious Turkmans of Central Asia, and their descent from the same Tatar stock which produced Attila, Chingiz, and Timur. It seems historically certain that some races, like some individuals, are more prone to cruelty than others, and in this respect the Tatar races have always held an evil preeminence. Four centuries of troubled rule in Europe have done little to soften down this trait in the Turkish character. In spite of Musurus Pasha, and of ordinances put forth to please the Western Powers, it seems pretty clear that the barbarous punishments of former days are still enforced, and that suspected rebels still undergo the prolonged torture of impaling, a process always characteristic of Tatar States. It was a common enough penalty even in India under some of the Moghal rulers, and recent evidence shows that in Turkey it has not yet been laid aside. As for the many other stories which have lately made our papers such hideous reading, we are only surprised that so much pains should have been vainly taken to discredit them, or at least to cap them with stories of Russian ferocity in We have yet to Turkistan and of Slavic devilry in Bulgaria. learn at any rate that Russian soldiers are in the habit of impaling prisoners, roasting them slowly alive, and treating help. less girls as they were treated a few months ago, if not later, by the Turks and their allies. That the political barbarism of Turkey is not altogether due to her religion, we have already shown. It may be more fairly ascribed to national character, to the faulty systems of Government adopted, and to the circumstances under which the conquered provinces have been held. The Turks have always shown far more capacity for war and conquest than for peaceful industry and wise statesmanship.

Ship Lost at Sea.—A telegram from Galle to a Ceylon paper states that intelligence was received there on the 28th ult. from Penang, by the P. and O. mail steamer, that the ship Sea Chief, 1,033 tons, from Calcutta to Colombo, with a general cargo consisting principally of rice, has been burnt at sea. The captain, officers, and crew were landed at Penang by the Dutch mail steamer from Acheen. The Sea Chief belongs to London owners—Messrs. Smith, Bilbrough and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street.

## Correspondence.

#### THE SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I find the following in a precis of Mr. Juland Danvers's Report on Indian Railways for the past year, published in page 979 of your Paper of the 30th ult.:—"The lowering of the rates for salt on the Eastern Bengal Railway has already resulted in an immense increase of traffic, exceeding 100 per

cent. on the previous year."

Let us consider for a moment what this means. It does not, I believe, mean that the increased quantities of English salt sent from Calcutta have taken the place of any other description of chloride of sodium, but that consumption of edible salt in some parts of Eastern Bengal has doubled in one year, owing to reduction in price caused by cheap carriage. Conceive what the consumption of salt would be if Government were to content itself with a tax of 200 per cent. ad valorem instead of, as at present, exacting more than 600 per cent.

at present, exacting more than 600 per cent. While we heartily praise the wisdom of the Railway Company in providing cheap carriage, what can we say of a Government which raises the price of salt to so exorbitant a rate that the mass of its subjects cannot afford to buy more than one-half of the quantity which is absolutely required for health? for no one buys more salt than is required for the health of him-

self, his family, his cows, and his bullocks.

What a glorious name that statesman will earn who will enable millions of our poor subjects to resist cholera and leprosy by eating table salt in the place of Glauber's salts, which latter Government has not yet taxed, and which is obtained in great abundance in India, but which predisposes the human frame to disease, and which has to be forced down the throats of sheep to prevent their eating ordure for the sake of the particles of salt contained therein.

A railroad has recently been constructed from Agra westward to Ajmeer. Can you inform us to what extent the consumption of salt has increased in the North-West Provinces, owing to the cheap means of carriage thus provided from the

Sambhor Salt lake?

Government fancies that the Salt Tax affords the only means of taxing the poor; but in exorbitantly taxing a necessary of life it should assure itself that its poor subjects have the means of paying for it. A tax on the poor heartlessly and inconsiderately levied is likely to cause grave political evils. Many Englishmen fancy that the inhabitants of Bengal are cowards, and will never fight. Hear what Dr. Hunter has written. The Indian Government has officially declared that there are twenty-one millions of Mohammedans in Bengal:—

The fanatical Musalmans of the Delta bear the name not of Wahábis' but of Farasis, or the men of exalted faith. They call themselves the New Musalmans, and muster in vast numbers in the districts east of Calcutta. We have already seen how, in 1831, a merely local leader got together between three and four thousand men, beat back a detachment of the Calcutta militia, and was only put down by regular troops. In 1843 the sect had attained such dangerous proportions as to form a subject of special inquiry by Government. The head of the Bengal police reported that a single one of their preachers had gathered together some eighty thousand followers, who asserted complete equality among themselves, looked upon the cause of each as that of the whole sect, and considered nothing criminal if done in behalf of a brother in distress. . . . . At this moment the cost of watching the Wahabis, and keeping them within bounds, amounts in a single province to as much as would suffice for the administration, judicial and criminal, of a British district containing one-third of the whole population of Scotland.—Page 99 of Hunter's "Our Indian Musalmans."

Your obedient servant, October 4.

T.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The *Pioneer*, referring to Mr. Dacosta's criticisms, need hardly say that it has never been an admirer of the system which divides the public expenditure into Ordinary and Extraordinary; but since the estimates every year show the one as well as the other, and distinctly record the fact that, including the latter view, there has been a deficit, it hardly needed a reference to the *Economist* to make the discovery. And without entering into the question whether it be a wise policy or the reverse to borrow money for

public works, it may be remarked that M1. Dacosta's criticism would have been still more complete and exhaustive if he had not omitted to mention that he is judging India by a standard which, if applied to England, would bring the latter equally within the category of pauper bankrupt countries. When the English telegraphs were purchased by the State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not make out a deficit of nine millions in his estimates, nor was anything said in the English estimates about the money spent on the dockyard fortifications. The fact is the Indian Government has drawn upon itself a good deal of criticism, often of a much more forcible kind than that of Mr. Dacosta, by its praiseworthy scrupulousness in publishing its obligations. If it had dealt with its loans for public works in the same way as the money raised through the agency of the guaranteed railway companies was dealt with, probably Mr. Dacosta would never have made his wonderful discovery. Indeed, it may be taken as a sample of his exhaustive treatment of Indian finance, that while he takes such high ground about the loans raised directly by the Government for State railways, he passes over the loans of vastly larger amounts raised indirectly through the agency of the guaranteed railway companies without comment. It need hardly be said that the one class of expenditure is just as much a loan as the other, the only difference being that whereas the Government used to borrow its money at five per cent. through the indirect agency, it now borrows it directly at four. If Mr. Dacosta's criticism is worth anything, the Government has been suffering under a chronic state of gigantic deficits ever since the year 1848, and now amounting to about a hundred millions. By parity of reasoning, the London and North-Western, and all the other great English lines of railway, are equally in a state of hopeless insolvency; all their works have been constructed with borrowed money, and in not a single year has the revenue sufficed for the expenditure on extensions, all of which has most improperly been defrayed by additions to the capital account.

#### RETRENCHMENT IN THE WRONG PLACE.

The Pioneer observes that so long as the expenditure is dangerously high, and the India-office positively refuses to reduce the home charges, so long it is the undoubted duty of the Government of India in the Financial Department to keep a watchful eye on the outlay of public money in India. But this view of matters is too simple and modest for an officiating (and aspiring) Lieutenant-Governor. With proverbial ardour he addresses his subordinates in tones where suppliant prayers are "shot" with threatening imprecations. Hysteries and epigrams are alike lavishly employed; and it is pretty clearly intimated that the "sacrifices" to be offered to the alarms of "India" are to be supplied chiefly by the lowest and most helpless of its public servants. The letter begins by saying that the local Government "are given pretty plainly to understand that it will be necessary to make considerable reductions" in the provincial allotments. As we have already shown, the resolution shows nothing of the sort. This, we are further told, is a case in which no half measures "of the cheese-paring type" will suffice. The application, nevertheless, of such bold doctrines is far less sweeping. It is apparent that chow-kidars, constables, and clerks are items in regard to which "administrative reform" is to be chiefly exercised. "For the individuals or classes whose services can now well be dispensed with may have done good work in their day." Why these deserving public servants should good work in their day." Why these deserving public servants should be thus suddenly discarded is not clear. It cannot be that the sudden depreciation of the rupee has in a few weeks loaded their locks with silver. They have not become superannuated "in a single night," like the prisoner of Chillon. They are probably as efficient and as "useful" (to use the word given in this connection in the text) as they were in the earlier days of July. And even when they are superannuated, no reason is shown why their places should not be filled up. But the Secretary to Government goes on to use an argument ad homines, by saying that no one knows so well as his correspondents where extensive reductions can be made. Is this much to the purpose? Many of the gentlemen addressed might be of opinion that the salaries of certain highly placed officials would admit of some considerable diminution. Others may very likely regard the maintenance of a complete Governmental machinery for Madras and Bombay as a luxury with which an insolvent population could dispense. But the minor agents of administration—the watchmen who guard the streets by night, the writers who keep the public records by day—all these establishments have been surely estimated by sensible men of our predecessors. Work has not since then diminished. The reduction of the numbers of these employés, on any scale likely to be productive of important saving, must necessarily fetter and impair the efficiency of the administration, and so come into the category of those economies which will "cause disproportionate loss and waste." In the hands of "zealous" but injudicious subordinates, of whom there is no lack in the N. W. P., the circular is therefore calculated to cause incurable mischief. We have said is therefore calculated to cause incurable mischief. We have said nothing that we have not felt to be a strict and painful duty. We welcomed Sir G. Couper's accession. We believe him to be able, welcomed Sir G. Couper's accession. honest, and resolute. But he should beware of putting hasty notes into Secretaries' office-boxes trusting to those gentlemen to cast them into shape. And he should study great questions in all their bearings before endeavouring to make political capital out of them.

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#### INDIAN AND ENGLISH PENSIONS.

The Times of India holds that the Indian pension rules are far too antiquated, and require remodelling on principles totally different from those which guided the board of directors and their advisers when these now antiquated rules were first framed; in that day hardly any appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service in this country were held by Europeans, much less by English gentlemen; the bulk of the appointments were filled by natives, and, moreover, by a totally different class of natives from the majority of those (in the higher appointments) of the present day. At this time there are many superior natives in the Uncovenanted Service who suffer under hardships similar to those which afflict their European brethren. In the remodelling of the rules one broad principle should be observed—the division of the Uncovenanted Service into two clearly divided grades, viz.—1st, superior officers, including Europeans and natives, who hold higher appointments; and, 2nd, all others, who hold what may be termed subordinate, clerical, and menial positions. The Blue-books, from which our facts have been taken, show that a clerk in the India-office is allowed to count service for pension from the age of nineteen; here in India no one can count until they have attained twenty-two years; and we could give many instances of officers who have served before that age, and consequently lose so much of their actual Indian service. In addition to the advantage enjoyed by employes in the India-office in London as compared with officers similarly employed in India, as shown above, we may name the following amongst many other anomalous and most unjust distinctions that exist between the two services, or more correctly speaking, between two classes of men serving in the one service, the only difference being that one set of men are fortunate enough to serve in their own healthy climate, amongst their own kith and kin, with all the pleasant adjuncts of London life, whilst the others are plodding away in this country. The distinctions are briefly: an India-office clerk in London has a claim to a pension on failure of health on completing ten years' service, an Uncovenanted Civil servant in this country has no such claim until he has served fifteen years in India, that being exclusive of all sick leave and furlough. An Indian-office employé in London has a yearly increased pension, by annual increments counting after ten years' service; his less fortunate confrere in India has no pension at all until after fifteen years' actual service, and no increase whatever until ten more years are passed, making a total of twenty-five years' actual service. The Blue-books quoted show that India-office clerks at home have been allowed to retire on pension after only fourteen years' service; with that service no one in a similar position in India would be allowed any pension at all, and no Uncovenanted Indian civilian can claim a pension until he has served thirty years in India, exclusive of all leave. The home Indian official gets his pension in pounds sterling, no matter how low the rate of exchange may be; those in India (excluding the Covenanted Civil Service) get their's in rupees, so that by the time their pensions reach them they are less than they should be by from twenty to twenty-five per cent. We might point a moral by showing how easily some of the increased "home charges" are accounted for when we see handsome pensions granted in the manner above shown; but in the absence of particulars of the services of the gentlemen concerned we do not care to do so, as good public service should always, in our opinion, be rewarded by just and liberal pensions, so long as marked injustice to other members of the public service is not allowed to remain unredressed, as we are sorry to add it has been in these instances.

The Patiala Rajah.—We are glad to hear from Patiala that the illness of the Maharajah is not of a very serious nature. Surgeon Major A. Clarke was sent from Ambala to attend upon his Highness, and pronounced the disease to be whooping-cough; the younger Prince is also suffering in a mild degree from the same disease, and both being delicate children they will require medical care for some time.—Pionecc.

SUICIDE.—A most determined case of suicide was committed yesterday evening at about seven o'clock in the tank at Wellesley-square. A Mr. Williamson, who has for some time been on bad terms with his wife, had been out all day drinking with a couple of friends. The two walked up to the tank in the evening, and just at the time they came up to the steps leading down into the tank, they saw Mrs. Williamson and two other of her friends at the gate on the opposite side. A few minutes afterwards, Mr. Williamson, without warning his friends, made a run down the steps and plunged into the water, clothes, hat, boots and all. The policeman on duty called out to him to come back, but the man would not listen. He continued swimming for about a couple of minutes. The policeman, who was a great deal frightened, as he knew the man was in liquor, stripped and went into the water. Williamson then turned and appeared to be swimming on his back, and was then sen to push his cap with one hand firmly on his head, and sank. The hat floated down, and a crowd soon gathered when the policeman used stoutly for help. The Superintendent was soon on the spot, and eight or nine policemen and a couple of Europeans went in and dired for the body. It was of no avail. So the tank had a guard put on, and the search for the body will be resumed to-day.—Calentia Fratesman, Sept. 5.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### A EUROPEAN BURGLAR.

It had been a matter of common notoriety at Dehra that burglaries were committed by a gang who had two European members. At last, a few nights ago, when a nautch was going on in the bunniah's quarter at Dehra, some females were heard to scream in one of the houses, and a rush was made there. A plucky chowkidar stationed himself on the road below the house, and as one of the thieves—for a burglary had been interrupted by the women screaming—dropped from the roof on to the road, he sprang forward to seize him. He received a blow, but retaliated on the thief with such effect that he floored him. The other thieves endeavoured to get their wounded comrade away, and battered the chowkidar about, but he held on to his prisoner like a man, and as lights were approaching and a crowd of people, they had to make off, and leave him behind. When lights came it was found that the prisoner, though dressed as a native, was really a European, though the hue of his limbs, combined with his native attire, made him pass muster in a moderate light for a native. He was taken to the lockup, and at the time he seemed pretty well, but complained of a pain in the back of his neck. Nothing, however, was discovered or indeed discoverable as showing that he had sustained any dangerous injuries. A little more than a week after his capture, and while his trial was in progress, an adjournment having been allowed, as he appeared ill while the case was being heard, he sudanowed, as ne appeared in wine the case was being heard, he suddenly died of concussion of the brain. And now comes the really lamentable part of this story. Had his relatives been wisely and sensibly advised, they would have buried him, and hushed up the whole matter in profound silence. Europeans in India feel the tie of race and blood much more strongly than at home; and no one, I feel convinced, would have raked up the past against the poor fellow after his death, but would have been content to believe that if he had erred, as he undoubtedly did err, there were many circumstances in his case which palliated his wrong-doings, and he had at all events paid for them with his life. I say again, no generous-minded person—and I am proud to say that such persons abound up here—would ever have alluded to the subject in any way that could possibly have wounded the feelings of his relatives directly or indirectly. But unhappily his relatives were not inclined to let the matter rest, and a petition was presented to the magistrate of the district, praying him to inquire into the cause of death, and determine whether death had not been accelerated by his being put hurriedly on his trial when very ill, and whether also death was not attributable to gross neglect on the part of the medical officer. The magistrate proceeded to Dehra and held an inquest, and after a most careful investigation decided that none of the authorities whom the petition was directed against were to blame, and that death had been justifiably caused by the chowkidar while in the execution of his duty. It was alleged that the deceased on the night of his capture had been drinking freely in the town of Dehra with several people, and then left them, and wandered about, and that when he was incapable or almost so from the effects of liquor, some enemies of his led him to the road under the bunniah's house, stripped him of his European clothes, and put native ones on him, and then raised a cry of "thieves," and a melie ensued, during which he received the blow or blows from the chowkidar, which ultimately caused his death. This account was not at all a probable one, and was therefore rejected, and the whole affair has now acquired a most unhappy notoriety. It is a most painful thing to think that a European, the son of a good and honourable gentleman, who happily for himself died many years ago, could be engaged in such practices, but still more painful to see that the whole matter might have been quietly disposed of without unnecessary prominence being given to it, and that instead of this it was blazoned abroad owing to an unhappy perverseness. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will now be allowed to sink into oblivion, for no good can be done by making it more notorious still,—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

#### STATION TALK.

Peshawar, Sept. 3.— Although the sensation caused at Cherat by the murder that I reported to you last week is subsiding a little, yet nervous people find the night made to them altogether hideous by the amount of popping that goes on. To walk about the station without a lantern at night is nearly certain death, as even the sound of a footstep is sufficient to make the sentries blaze away. It is said that the man or men who murdered McLean have been prowling about the same spot where they committed the crime, and that one night they were fired at, and notwithstanding that the guard turned out they again got away. But this seems to be very improbable. Very possibly some men were about the place, but as the nurderers were never seen on the night when they fired the fatal shot, it seems to me a matter rather difficult to understand how they were recognised. It is not very likely that men, with a price set upon their heads, would care to run their necks into such a certain noise. Many

people connect the late murder with the Affridi business, and think that the hill-men intend attacking the place; but this is absurd, and in my opinion the ruffans who shot their man on the 20th of last month had not come with any intention to take life, but being under the impression that they were about to be taken prisoners they simply fired to prevent the guard being turned out, well knowthey simply fried to prevent the guard being turned out, well knowing that a shot at night at Cherat was a thing of such frequent occurrence that probably no notice would be taken of it, and they were right. As for caring whom they shot, such a thing never entered their heads, as potting a Feringhee to them is no more than for one of us to knock over a black buck. During the last few days intimation has been given that the Hussun Kheyl Affridis have been included in the blockade, and that no one from their villages is to be allowed to gone into our territory. How the difference will executable he set come into our territory. How the difference will eventually be settled seems to become every day a greater mystery. One thing is pretty plain,-that there is no likelihood of the hill-men giving in, without they are forced to do so; and I suppose, now that the Hussen Kheyl lot have been put into the blockade, they and the actual pass men will give trouble during the cold weather. nothing of any intended expedition against them, and I do not think there is any probability of any notice being taken of them, unless they commit themselves by actually showing fight, which they will not do anywhere but from behind their own rocks and on the slopes of their own hills. They are applied around the slopes of their own hills. They are sensible enough not to care to come to terms with us on the plain. By fighting with them there is so very little to be gained that it is hardly worth taking the trouble of turning out a force against them. This, I daresay, they pretty well know themselves. However, things ought to be settled somehow or other this cold weather.

MUSSOORIE. - Sept. 4 .- An event has recently taken place here, which is almost without parallel in Indian history. Mr. Walter Macleane, a civilian of a few months' standing only, has disappeared under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Mr. Macleane came to Dehra at the end of last March, and lived in a profuse, princely way there, keeping open house and entertaining everybody. As his style of living excited a good deal of comment, he felt that the must account for living at a rate which exceeded his pay quite four-fold, and he accordingly gave out that he had a fair private income of his own, and that he had married a Parisian actress of some fame on the stage, who was making a fortune, which she shared with him. About the end of June he resolved to take short leave on urgent private affairs, and after some little difficulty left this place for Calcutta on the 23rd July. Before going, he cashed several bills, aggregating about £3,000, on Coutts and Co. and other firms, at some of the local banks and otherwise, and made over to one of the banks a despatch-box which he said contained papers of the utmost value to him, being title-deeds to his property and articles of literary partnerships with Dumas and others. A fortnight passed by, and no one heard anything of him; three weeks, and there was still silence; and when four weeks had almost matured, telegrams from home announced to the luckless holders of the bills on Courts, &c., that they had been dishonoured, as there was no account of his anywhere. One of the banks knew that a Calcutta bank had cashed £1,200 worth of their drafts for him, and so the telegraph was again put into requisition, and information sought as to his whereabouts in the City of Palaces. The reply was that he had not arrived there yet, but that he was expected daily, as his servant was there. A suggestion was then made that he had never intended to go to Calcutta at all, so the bank there was telegraphed to know how the draft had been cashed, and the reply was through a Bombay firm. This firm was telegraphed to for particulars, and they replied that on July 31 they had cashed the drafts which were presented by Mr. Macleane in person. When this information was received, the bank desired to open the lox, and took it to the cutcherry, desiring to give official sanction to their proceedings. This was distinctly refused them; so taking the responsibility on their own shoulders they opened the box before witnesses, and found inside two envelopes sealed and superscribed. The lesser one was first opened, and its contents were a price list of Messrs. Davis and Co.'s (of Calcutta) goods, three old circulars of the Board of Revenue, and an official letter. The greater one was now ripped open, and the absentee's covenants with the Secretary of State for India and a missionary's card were all the contents. This rubbish had been guarded for some months most sedulously at the bank, as the manager looked on the box as a little Eldorado. I fear his feelings must have been too much for him when he gazed at Davis and Co.'s price list, and that he could hardly appreciate the joke, which, it must be confessed, was an excellent one. This is all the story; and I don't suppose Mr. Macleane is likely to trouble India again, nor that anyone is likely to go to the expense of bringing him back again. It is a curious fact that before he left he asked several persons most searching questions. that before he left he asked several persons most searching ques-tions about extradition, and as to the distinction between commercial and criminal fraud, alleging that he was about to write a book, the hero in which was to play exactly the same rôle that the author to be has played. He was a curious character; all his ways, manners, and behaviour being intensely French, and his great art in making himself appear to be perfectly careless about money matters, and without any idea as to the value of that medium of exchange. And to such an extent did he carry this that he was

often remonstrated with quite affectionately on account of his reckless expenditure. But he was a very sharp fellow indeed, and this pretended carelessness was the very best bait he could have thrown out, as pretty sharp people bit at it readily, thinking they were making a good thing out of him, while all the time they were being done brown themselves. One cannot pity people of this kind much.-Pioneer Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

INDIGO OUT-TURN. - We learn that the indigo out-turn in the Jessore and Kishnaghur districts has proved most disappointing; the crops in themselves were splendid and most promising, but the yield from the plant has been very unsatisfactory; the average out-turn per 1,000 bundles generally runs from eight to ten maunds, whereas this year from four to five has only been obtained.—Indian Daily News, Sept. 5.

DENGUE IN LUCKNOW .- Dengue has now invaded the Lucknow cantonment in force, and in one battery alone, that of B.A., there were the other day close upon thirty men in hospital suffering under this peculiarly depressing and annoying ailment. The singular part of the affair is that the disease is almost entirely confined to the battery in question, but it is too much to assert that the immunity enjoyed by the other batteries, corps, and regiments is to be continued to the end of the chapter.

Swar News .- Mian Gul, the Akhund's eldest and rebellious sen, has arrived at Bonair from Kashgar; and in anticipation of his father's expected demise, has assumed the title of Shah-Aftabdin. and is engaged in trying to get together forces for the expressed purpose of carrying on a religious war. The Ahkund has received a specie remittance of Rs. 30,000, which has been presented to him, as a religious offering, by his disciples in the Punjab; he is still ill, and it is said that his health is daily getting worse.—Indian Public Opinion, Sept. 9.

Maharajah of Bhartpar, at Longwood, last evening. Lord Lytton was escorted by a guard of honour from the Goorkhas. The Maharajah had made extensive preparations to receive the Viceroy, and trusted he would have honoured him by partaking of refreshments, and remaining long enough to have witnessed the illuminations which were arranged; but Lord Lytton left before sunset, having made but a short stay. The Maharajah proposes curtailing his visit to Simla, and starts for Bhartpur on the 10th inst. - Civil and Military Gazette, Sept. 2.

Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant in the Accountant-General's office, Lahore, who was lately reported as having suddenly disappeared from that station, no one knows whither, has not yet turned up, though his leave, of which he had one month granted him on the 6th ult., expired a few days ago, and the local paper now considers it almost a matter of certainty that he has, perhaps in a temporary fit of insanity, made away with himself. At all events, no information as to what has become of him has yet been received, though the police, all over the Punjab, have been on the look-out for some time past for any body answering the missing man's description.

CHOLERA AT GUJARAT.—We understand that cholera is bad at Gujarat; on the 28th ult. there were seventeen new cases. The medical man on cholera duty at Gujarat is Dr. Aitchison, of Ladak celebrity. This gentleman has had a very hard time of it, considering that when, as we announced some issues ago, he went on leave for three months to Murree he was put on cholera duty during a very bad epidemic for five weeks, and is now enjoying the rest of his leave in the discharge of a similar function at Gujarat. However, good men are rare, and Government and the public are quite right to lay their hands on them, irrespective of any secrifice of private convenience.—Indian Public Opinion.

A DOMESTIC SCANDAL.—The case of Mis. Florence Palmer against her husband and mother-in-law, for assault and wrongful confinement, and against Inspector Robertson, of the Banniapooker Police Section, for aiding and abetting in the above offences, was called on Tuesday at the Joint-Magistrate's Court, when it was found that the first two defendants had not attended pursuant to that summons. The hearing of the case was postponed for a week, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the defendants who had not appearance. entered appearance. An order was passed that when arrested they should be released on bail of Rs. 30 each during the interval between their arrest and the hearing of the case.—Indian Daily News, Sept. 14.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN. - The Lucknow Times understands that Major-General Chamberlain's health will probably render it necessary that he should take short sick leave to enable him to recover lost ground, arising from an indefatigable attention to the duties of his command during an unusually trying season. We believe the gallant officer will visit Ranikhet, where he has a brother—Colonel T. C. Chamberlain—a former very popular city magistrate of Lucknow. We hope a change from the stewing plains to the invigorating climate of the Himalayas may suffice to brace the General up again. General up again. We have not heard who will command the

Division during the General's absence, but that is a matter of seniority, we suppose.

A Babu's Opinion of Independence.—An official lately returned from furlough, whom I shall call Mr. A. While travelling the other day, he entered into conversation with a babu seated opposite. It transpired that the babu lived in a district not many miles from Calcutta. "Who is the judge at your station, babu, and how is he liked in court?" said Mr. A. "Sir," said the babu, "the judge, Mr. B. is the most independent man we have ever had on the bench." "What do you mean by 'independent,' babu?" replied Mr. A. "Other judges," retorted the babu with a twinkle in his eye, "generally go to sleep on the bench after tiffin, but Mr. B. invariably nods his head before tiffin; he is a very independent gentleman."—

Pioneer Correspondent.

The Cholera at Jammu.—We have been asked to state that the accounts which have appeared in our paper of the cholera at Jammu are exaggerated, but that in Sealkote also similarly exaggerated accounts of it were received; and it was in consequence of these that Dr. Cunningham was sent up there by the Punjab Government, with the consent of the Maharajah, and reached Jammu on the 29th ult. The disease had been severe doubtless about the middle fortnight of August, but latterly it had been on the decline, and while Dr. Cunningham was there five or six new cases a day were all that were reported, the great amelioration taking place strange enough on the day of his arrival. Dr. Cunningham has returned to Sialkot.—Public Opinion.

Mr. Ashley Eden.—It is a noticeable fact that while some affirm and some as stoutly deny that Mr. Ashley Eden is to be our next Lieut.-Governor, his is the name that, whether for affirmation or denial, is in every one's mouth, as if a sort of public instinct pointed him out as the coming man. It may seem to some that this fact is in itself some proof of his fitness for the office, and we frankly admit that in some of the qualities of a ruler he excels every man who has been mentioned for the post. That he is a man of excellent parts has been long a proved fact; that he is a really able administrator his work in Burmah has put beyond a doubt. That his very name would go for a good deal in Bengal is also unquestionable.—Friend of India.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, an accident, resulting in loss of life, occurred to a European fireman of the s.s. City of Oxford, since left port, under the following circumstances:—The vessel left her moorings, and when she had drifted about twenty feet off the jetty (No. 7), where she was lying, the deceased, who had remained ashore drinking, came running to the jetty head, but finding the vessel beyond reach he jumped into a country boat lying near, with a view to overtake the vessel and go on board her, but unfortunately he jumped on the roofing and glided off into the water. One of his comrades from the vessel seeing this danger befall him almost instantaneously jumped after him, and dived twice, but to no effect. The man did not rise to the surface, and it is believed he was swept away by the current. The man who had gone to his rescue afterwards got into the same "dinghee," and went on board the steamer.—Indian Daily News, Sept. 18.

FRONTIER NEWS.—There is no improvement in the health of the Akhoond of Swat, and all hope of his recovery has been given up; he is said to be dying from the natural effects of old age. A Hindoo Kutree having been converted to Christianity in the city of Peshawur, there is much excitement among the Hindoos, who have petitioned the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. Trade has been very slack at Peshawur this season, and there has been severe loss, in consequence of which a reduction has been granted on the octroi duty leviable on certain articles of merchandise. Meer Wali, the ruler of Chitral, visited Aman-ool-Moolk, the ruler of Kashgar, on the excuse of a shooting excursion, but in reality for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation of the hereditary blood feud between them. The mission, however, failed, and a quarrel ensued. The ruler of Chitral has closed the roads in his province against the trade between Cashmere and Badakshan via Chitral, and the Aman-ool-Moolk has applied to the Ameer of Cabul for military aid against him.—Indian Public Opinion, Sept. 13.

Mr. Elliot.—The Government of India, which is always ready enough to shower distinctions on Indian civilians, usually discloses less readiness in recognising the perhaps less pretentious, but sometimes more heroic, services of regimental officers who are sent about into Perak picnics, and other pleasant affairs of that kind. We therefore notice with particular pleasure the award of one year's pay to Mr. Elliot, of her Majesty's 10th Foot, who was rather badly wounded the other day in the Malayan expedition. We wish we could take this as a sign of a general awakening, which would result in suitable rewards to all the officers who suffered in one way or another in Perak. The number of those who suffered is not very large, and the Government would not find much difficulty in picking them out. In the Buffs, for instance, Mr. Townsend came to some kind of grief, if we remember rightly, by a curious duel with some savage, the comedy in which could hardly have made his wounds any the pleasanter to bear; and a search will doubtless disclose some more names, all more or less deserving to be held in remembrance.

—Indian Daily News, Sept. 16.

SUICIDE OF MR. GREEN.—It is with sincere regret that we (Indian Public Opinion) learn of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. R. Green, Assistant Engineer, Sirhind Canal, stationed at Bul, about ten miles from Loodiana. The deceased paid a visit to a friend at the Suddur Station on Saturday last, and returned to Bul, the Sub-Divisional head-quarters, on the morning of the following day, and was dead by mid-day of the 12th. He inflicted on himself two wounds with a dagger, one in the neck and the other in the abdomen, and when discovered he had apparently bled to death. A rambling and very incoherent account that he has left of his recent mental sufferings does not afford a reasonable motive for his conduct, but renders it perfectly intelligible on the ground of in-His body was brought into Loodiana for the usual inquest and interment. Mr. Green did very good work while on special duty in Bengal last year, and it is not too much to say that overwork in a malarious climate laid the germs of a disease which sapped his health and impaired his intellect. If anything could hasten the dreadful crisis, it was the isolated life which the emergencies of his service imposed upon him.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.-The Calcutta Season, as we lately explained, though without dealing at the time with more than the bare facts, has just had a narrow escape of being postponed out of existence altogether almost this year. If the offices had remained at Simla till after the Delhi Assemblage, the period for which they would have settled at the capital of India, prior to their return for next season in the hills, would have been about two months and a half. Of course, the natural question would have been, "Why come to Calcutta at all for so short a time?" and that question would have been difficult to answer. So difficult, that it is possible the mere prospect of having to face it may partly have explained the reluctance of the Government to entertain the idea of sparing the people who will attend the Delhi gathering the expense of the double journey. It can hardly be contended that any public purpose is served by keeping to the original programme. The Viceroy in any case will be away. The Cashmere trip and the frontier surin any case will be away. The Cashmere trip and the frontier survey will engage his time right up to Christmas, and Calcutta will see nothing of him till next year, whatever happens. So that, in truth, the Calcutta season is doomed this year, and nothing the return of the offices can do will redeem it. The members of Council even, whose presence would do something to appease Calcutta, will be unable to return to that city en musse. The Commander-in-Chief will be touring. So will also Sir Andrew Clarke. Sir William Muir does not return to the Presidency at all, but goes home at the close of the Simla season. What is there really, then, to hinder the exceptional arrangement proposed? We need not even affect to consider whether any public interests would be endangered if the work of the departments were left to flow on uninterruptedly till Christmas, instead of being broken up in the beginning of November. The period that will intervene between the recommencement of work at Calcutta after the return to the plains and the pause in honour of New Year's Day will be of but very little value. will practically do anything in that fragment of time. So then we have eliminated from the motives which can have induced the Government to retain the original programme, the interests of the public service and the claims of the Calcutta residents. The wishes of the persons concerned would notoriously have weighed in favour of remaining at Simla. Then what is the explanation of the actual decision? As we say, apparently nothing but this, to remain at Simla would raise a very delicate question. One of the most impressive speakers who ever presided over the House of Commons was once asked what would happen if he really put in force the dreadful threat he had sometimes uttered to name a member. "God only knows," was his earnest reply. Would the Government of India have nothing but this to say, if its action should prematurely lead the world to ask what good purpose at all was achieved by its winter visits to the Hooghly shore ?—Pioneer, Sept. 6.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON AN INDIGO-PLANTER.—(BHAGALPUR, Sept.)
—On Friday morning, the 1st inst., Mr. Stalkartt, manager of Singhessur Factory, visited the village of Etwah, in the sub-division of Mudehparrah. On his arrival he proceeded to business, making out the boundary of some fields, the land having been taken in farm by him from Baboo Jankee Persad. A dispute arose between Mr. Stalkartt and the Baboo's servants regarding the putting down of some pegs, and after some altercation these men made an attack upon the planter, and assisted by the village people commenced an onslaught with sticks, staves, and split bamboos. Mr. Stalkartt, placing his back against a wall, fought his assailants bravely, until, overpowered by numbers, he found he would soon be helpless; he then broke through the crowd and ran for his life, but finding his pursuers gaining ground on him he endeavoured to climb a tree, and get beyond their reach. He was, however, seized by the legs and pulled down, after which he was dragged, hustled, and beaten back to the village from which he had escaped. On nearing it he found a house had been set on fire, and upon the blaze it was proposed to place the planter. Whether they thought better of it, or whether they fancied they had gone far enough, it is impossible to say; however, they did not proceed to this extreme. They satisfied their amiable feelings by accusing Mr. Stalkartt of setting fire to the burning house instead, and by keeping him a prisoner in the hot midday sun without a hat; and as the heat has

for some days been unparallelled, this could only have been at the risk of his life. At this juncture a friend having heard of the row came on the scene from Singhessur, and earnestly begged he might be allowed to take Mr. Stalkartt, who was by this time very much exhausted, away. Liberty was not allowed him, however, to do so, and threats were used of serving the newcomer in the same way. What would have been the end of the business it is hard to say, but just then, to the great surprise of all, the village was found to be surrounded by police; for once those much maligned individuals were found to be where they were wanted. To account for this, I must mention that a syce of Mr. Stalkartt's having run away from the fight did the wisest thing he could do under the circumstances; he went as fast as a pony could carry him to Mudehparrah, and gave information to the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. W. B. Martin, in a shorter time than it takes to write it. Mr. Martin was gallopping through the burning midday sun, a ride of nine miles, toward the scene of the assault, picking up police chowkeydars and factory peons as he went. Mr. Martin reached Etwah before the natives had an idea that it was possible even for the news to have reached their station. The village was suprognaled the Baboa who is suptheir station. The village was surrounded, the Baboo who is supposed to have instigated the attack, and the amiable people who The village was surrounded, the Baboo who is supcarried it out, found themselves caught in a net from which it is to be hoped they will not escape without heavy punishment. Mr. Stalkartt received a great number of blows, but has no bones broken. Had speedy help not arrived, however, it is quite possible worse might have befallen him .- Indian Daily News Correspondent.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11. Str. Glenroy, Sourabaya; Waterloo, Bombay.—12. Str. Baghdad, Moulmein; str. Busheer, Rangoon.—14. Saugor, Bombay.—15. Str. Sirius, Liverpool; Marchiness of Londonaterry, Muscat.—16. Str. Canara, Bombay.—17. Str. Cawdor Castle, London; Florence Treat, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bashdad.—Mr. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Poynton and two children.

Per Busheer.—Miss Brock.

Per Strius.—Mr. Wrght, Mr. Raddock, Mrs. Raddock and two children, Mr. conaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss Maunder and two Masters Maunder, and Mr. Caron.

Magor.
Per Canara.—Mr. Readon, Mr. A. D. Warren, Mr. G. O'Donell, Capt. Bullock, Mr. J. Chambers, Mrs. Wright and son, Mr. F. P. Laugston, Capt. Carthew.
Per Gwalior.—From Southampron.—Mrs. Annend, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. H. Dreyer, Mrs. W. Haut, Mr. and Mrs. O'Kelly, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. H. E. Bendt, Mr. Hall. From Yokonam.—Mr. C. Muller. From Galle.—Mr. Cook. From Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Bowlier, Mr. G. Chalke, Mr. S. Gordon, Mr. W. Alexander, Viscount Ebrington and Mrs. Revit.

DEPARTURES.

Supt. 11. Star of India, Loch 'Ard, and Cromwell.—12. Hindosstan.—13. Str. Olivia: Oneida and Arakan.—14. Strs. Reliance and Ava; Jane Porter, Battle Abbey, and Lucy S. Wills.—15. Simla, Frince Arthur, and Kate Gregory.—16. Str. Historian.—17. Strs. Baghdad and Mahratta.

PASSENGERS DUPARTED.

Per str. Ava.—From Calcutta.—For Lobbay.—Mr. Wm. Waters, Mr. F. M. Weedon, and Mr. R. M. D.dy.

Per str. Mahratta.—From Calcutta.—For Akyab.—Mr. P. H. Martyr.

Per str. Baghdad.—From Calcutta.—For Raxgoox.—Mr. A. M. Nash, Mr. W. T.

Webb, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Capt. E. M. Larminde, R.E., Mrs. W. E. Miller and four ch.ldren, Mr. J. McD. McLean, and Mr. R. J. Buchanan.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 19, 1876. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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## Madras.

#### THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AT SERINGAPATAM.

On the morning of the 4th September the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and staff, with the officers in the station, left Mysor in two carriages and a char-a-banc for the purpose of exploring Seringapatam. The party proceeded without halting till they reached a turn in the road from which the western side of the fortress and the northwest bastion is visible. At this place they descended from the carriages, and walked along the river bank to a point opposite the breach. A little lower down two guns have been placed on the ground to represent the advanced parallels from which General Baird issued to returned to the main road, crossed the river over the Periapatam, or aqueduct bridge, and entered the fort under a decorated pandal, on which "God save his Grace the Governor" was emblazoned. On reaching the north-west angle they alighted; and then ascended the ramparts to examine the site of the breach through which the British troops entered on the memorable 4th of May, 1799. According to the narrative of the siege by Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson, Surgeon-General to the Army in the Field, this breach was 100 feet wide, and situate in the curtain, sixty yards to the right of the bastion, as viewed from the opposite bank of the river. The breach was built up after the occupation of the fort by the English, and the difference between the old and new work is quite distinct. Some of the lower courses, however, bear the marks of cannon balls, a proof that part of the old wall is still standing. The fausse braye opposite this site was shaken, and probably its condition has remained unaltered, barring that the dismantled stones appear to have been used in the construction of the new wall.

Colonel Beatson, in page 131 of his Narrative, states "the breach was wide, and the ascent easy, and when upon it, unless at the very summit, the troops could not be seen from the west cavalier, as the defences to the right and left had been silenced by the batteries; the breach was, in fact, a place of safety, the danger was in getting to it." Sir Neville Chamberlain, after carefully examining the ground, expressed his belief in the accuracy of Beatson's plans and description. Colonel Malleson, in his recent monograph of Seringapatam, affirms that "the breach through which General Harris's troops effected an entrance is preserved unrepaired a monument of British prowess," and he indulges in a panegyric under the delusion that the troops scaled the ramparts as they now exist. Beatson states that it Beatson states that it was "deemed expedient to make a show of breaching the shoulder of the north-west angle bastion, and to conceal the intended breach until the guns were in position to bear upon that point," and the result was that "the maindrampet and the fausse brayes were considerably shattered," and so they remain to this day. All honour to the British troops who stormed and took Seringapatam under an eastern sun, and in spite of great difficulties, and one cannot wonder at Colonel Malleson's feelings of admiration when he stood on the top of the bastion at the north-west angle and pictured to himself the gallant soldiers charging across the broad rocky bed of the river, and climbing the ramparts with the agility of that race from which Darwin assures us we are descended. The next object of interest visited was D'Haviland's arch, and his Grace admired the skill and care with which it had been constructed. After examining the water gate, and the spot at which Tippu Sultan was believed to have been killed, the party visited the Mosque. His Grace the Com-mander-in-Chief and a few of the most adventurous members ascended to the top of the minarets, from whence they obtained an extensive view. They then proceeded to the Daria Daulat, and after admiring the wonderful paintings, sat down to an excellent repast provided by Captain Wilson on behalf of the Maharajah. At 4 P.M. another collation was spread, and after all had done justice to the good fare, the party visited the tombs of Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan, some of the monuments erected in memory of the British officers and men who fell during the siege, and the cemetery raised when troops were stationed at Seringapatam. His Grace expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which the monuments and tombs were preserved

SIR H. DAVIES left Simla for Marri on the 11th September.

by the Mysor Government.

## Miscellancous.

THE MANDALAY RESIDENTSHIP .- Colonel Duncan, Resident at Mandalay, is expected shortly to resign that appointment, and a Rangoon paper says that a Bengal civilian is to succeed him.

THE BHAMO ROUTE.—The Rangoon Times states that an English gentleman in Mandalay has offered his services to Government to thoroughly re-open the Bhamo route to Yunan. In face of rumoured disturbances at Momein, we do not see how this is practicable.

A WOMAN BITTEN BY A CROCODILE.—An aged Polaya woman at Covalam, while trying to catch fishes in a paddy field, was seriously bitten by a crocodile. Her cheeks were so violently attacked that bitten by a crocodile. the flesh between the jaws and the eyes was torn away. - Western Star.

FAMINE IN BELLARY.—A letter from Bellary says :—" Famine is very close on our heels. Prices of food are rapidly rising. No rain has fallen. Relief works have been started in various parts of the districts, and looting the bazaars is probable. The authorities are prepared for the worst."—Madras Mail, Sept. 16.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.—Sir William Robinson, after tearing himself away from Ostacamund at the end of this month, will proceed on a tour to visit all the pagodas of the Presidency, with the object of inquiring into their financial condition. We trust this does not imply that the Government are thinking of repairing the Imperial deficit by any arbitrary meddling with the revenues of pagodas.—Madras Med, Sept. 18.

A DARING BAND OF ROBBERS.—Not long ago a daring band entered the Palace of the Zamorin of Calicut and pillaged the treasury of all the valuables it contained. Gold and silver coin, gold and silver in bulk, everything fell a prey to the bold intruders; and it is said that over a lakh of rupees worth of property has been robbed. Some of the Zamorin's household are suspected, and their trial in company with others concerned will shortly take place.

Major-General Daly.—It is reported that Major-General Daly will shortly retire from the Political Department on account of failing health. The gallant officer is the representative of the Viceroy in the Central India administration. He is Political Agent at the Courts of Scindiah and Holkar, and as the best relations always existed between him and those administrations, Generaly Daly's departure will be greatly regretted.—Madras Standard.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT OF MADRAS.—Under the present Municipal Act of Madras, professional tax is not payable by an official on any income in excess of Rs. 3,000 a month, so the Governor who draws Rs. 10,666, the Councillors who draw Rs. 5,333, the Chief Secretary who draws Rs. 4,166, and the Revenue Secretary who draws Rs. 3,333, all pay the same professional tax of Rs. 150 per mensem. This is a pleasant arrangement for the highest paid officials, and points to their ability to take care of Number One.—Medicas Meil.

Another Goldfield.—Another Gold Prospecting Scheme has been started in Wynad, called "The Prince of Wales." The field lies adjacent to the unhappy "Alpha." The "lift" has been leased from the Nellembore Rajah, who is to have a share in the profits. are twenty shareholders, each of whom has paid a donation of forty rupees. The eight hundred rupees thus collected have been spent on the erection of a suitable bungalow for the superintendent, whose monthly salary of a hundred rupees will be met by the monthly subscriptions of the shareholders.

The Governor of Madras.—Yesterday morning, at 9 a.m., the Ladies Grenville and Lady Gore Langton, together with General Stewart, Adjutant-General, left Bangalor by special train for Ootacamund. They were accompanied to the railway station by Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, and by General and Mrs. Elmhirst. The train stopped at Malloor to take up his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, who drove across in the morning from Oosoor, a distance of some seven-and-twenty miles.—Madras Mad, Sept. 13.

CHOLERA IN TANJORE.—Our correspondent at Tanjore, writing on the 17th instant, says:—"This dreadful disease is spreading; it has appeared in Triviar, the resort of pilgrims from all parts of the Presidency, and from whence it is likely to spread. Yesterday a fatal case was reported in the Fort of Tanjore. Altogether things do not look wall. The want of drinking water is much felt in many do not look well. The want of drinking water is much felt in many places. We have had rain here and there, but a general downpour is needed. Something should be done to preserve the little drinkable water we have. It is lamentable to see people taking oil baths in our scanty tanks."—Madras Times, Sept. 19.

A NEW STEAMBOAT SERVICE.—Negotiations are in progress between the Italian Government and Messrs. Rubattino and Company, the agents of the Italian steamers at present running between Bombay and Marseilles, for an extended service to India. It is proposed that the number of steamers shall be increased—that instead of one vessel a month running each way, the Company shall run two or three according to the demand of traffic and other circumstances. They are to run also to Calcutta and Madras alternately, as well as to Bombay, and it is proposed to give the Company a subsidy for the conveyance of the Italian mails.

MINING IN MADRAS.—The following is an extract from a letter to a resident in Madras, from a firm of mining engineers in London:

-" 30th July.-We must now ask you to help us in India, as we are about sending out men to prospect the Madras Presidency with a view of establishing mining on a large scale, if the country prove sufficiently rich to warrant our doing so. We have heard from gentlemen now in London that land can be procured from native land-holders by paying a small royalty, or they would gladly accept a few hundred pounds for a large area of metallic-bearing land. We propose starting our men by the second steamer of October, and may we ask you to engage six men of Indian experience for us? We do not expect to find professionals in India, but men who know the habits and religious prejudices of the natives, and who can assist our men in settling for the land, &c. You can arrange their salaries from £20 to £50 per mensem, but not for any fixed term. We mean to form our men in six parties, having two of our and one of the men you engage in each party."—Madras Mail.

THE COORG PLANTERS AND THE GOVERNOR.—The dinner given by the Coorg Planters' Association at the club to the Madras Governor and the Commander-in-Chief has proved a great success. After the toast "The Empress," given by the President, the Rev. A. Fennell, the Duke's health was proposed and drank with enthusiasm. His Grace in reply spoke as follows:-" I respond with much pleasure to the toast you have so kindly proposed, and drank to my health. I have come here with a particular object at this time of the year in spite of all the obstacles which seemed to stand in my way. told Mercara was buried in clouds and rain, and was almost inaccessible and uninhabitable during the mousoon; but I find that the dwellers of this cloudland are after all not much the worse for the discomforts the season brings with it. I confess that since my arrival I have learnt to imbibe a great deal of moisture, I sometimes felt, as if under the saturating mists of the Horseshoe Fall of the Great Niagara! but I am not sorry for it; after my return to the hot country I shall get thoroughly dry again. Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to meet such a large body of Englishmen around a social table that has quite the look of home. As in other parts of the world in her Majesty's dominions, I see here the representatives of British enterprise, industry, and civilisation, and I wish you every success. Some of you have invested your capital in a healthy and legitimate occupation; others attempt to make their way up in the world by their own exertions; to all and each I would say, prosper and be prospering! Feeling still as a stranger in the land which has been committed to my gubernatorial charge, I am anxious to make myself acquainted with every part of the Presidency, to study the characteristics of the people, their institutions, the land, the soil and its productions, that I may obtain correct views on those questions which may come before me for my decision. I am most favourably impressed with the aspect of this little province—as far as the clouds have permitted me to see it—and its inhabitants. am particularly pleased that so large a share of the revenue of the country is derived from native industry. Settlers in the land as you are, your success is greatly dependent on your kindly feeling towards, and good understanding with the natives. I have already observed such indications of material and intellectual progress amongst them, that in time to come the natives may place themselves on a footing not much inferior to your own. Gentlemen, I should like to see a little more of this interesting country, and if health and circumstances permit that I hold my allotted term as Governor of Madras, I shall seize an early opportunity of coming again; and I hope I shall then see again all the gentlemen here present, and many more!—I drink to the prosperity of the Coorg Planters' Association."

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13.—Copenhagen, Negapatam; Ramock, Melbourne; Syria, London-George Watson, Coconada; str. Khandalla, Calcuta.—14. Inverdruia, Negapatam; str. Dacca, Bombay.—18. Martha Juckson, Masulipatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.—Str. Dorunda, London.—14. Strs. Gwalior, Calcutta; Khandalla, Bombay; Myosotis, Calcutta.—18. Inverdruie, Coconada.—19. Airlie, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 21, 1876. EXCHANGES.

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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. dd. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

# Kombay.

#### STATION TALK.

On the Banks of the Narbala, Sept. 8.—I went for some distance this morning so as to see Jehanghier, one of the two men who so marvellously escaped, and I took down his words almost as he spoke them. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning it was noticed that between the rails on the bridge proper and the abutment there was a gap of nearly four inches, the bolts being broken under pressure from the bridge. Soon after daylight Jehanghier, who is the permanent-way inspector, went with ten men behind him to examine the bridge from end to end. The water was seen rushing four feet below the "tops." He tried to replace the strained rails by others, but failed, and came back. He then received a message from Mr. Middleton to meet him in the middle, and for the first time he noticed that the rails seemed swaying half an inch or so to and fro. He then came back to the northern abutment, which looked firm and did not shake. It was now about nine o'clock, and with Pestonjee Framjee Green, inspector of iron bridges, and Rozario, the shunting master, he walked out a few spans' distance, when Pestonjee said it was not safe, but Rozario urged him to go to the end, and to the end they went, examining everything carefully. They had returned to within two spans of the Unclesur abutment when they heard a sharp crack, like a pistol shot. The bridge had given way, but heeled deliberately down. The three men disappeared. Jehanghier says he went right to the bottom, and rising saw a sleeper, which he thrust between his legs like a horse, He was whirling now down with the current among the debris, and another sleeper struck him on the side. This he laid hold of and thrust sleeper struck him on the side. This he laid hold of and thrust under one arm, and in a short time he succeeded in seizing another. Then, says he, "I took my head up and called boatwalla, boatwalla, for half a mile," when quite unexpectedly his logs and his luck actually took him among the boats some three miles down on the Broach side, and the boatmen picked him out of the water, and as soon as he could listen they told him another "saheb saved, saved." This turned out to be Rozario, who had come down upon a plank. Pestonjee, on rising from the water, had clutched instinctively at his throat. Rozario struck him off, and so he was supposed to have disapppeared, and for the last two days dozens of boats have been searching for his body. Jehanghier finished his story with an eloquent "God saved me." For many hours after his rescue he was so full of emotion that he could give no other version but these three words. Pestonjee, who was supno other version but these three words. Lesionjee, who was supposed to have been drowned, was a wonderful favourite among his superiors and colleagues. The station-master at Unclesur told me "he was my friend, above him no man. I saw the three standing, then their legs stretched wide out over the crack. Now they are gone, and he is dead." It is an odd fact that the two men saved gone, and he is dead." It is an odd fact that the two men saved the control of the contro were unable to swim, and that Pestonjee could.—Times of India Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE THAKUR OF RAJKOT.—Government orders have been passed investing Thakur Sahib, Bawaji Raj of Rajkot with uncontrolled second class jurisdiction, consequent upon the favourable report by Mr. Peile and Captain Salmon. This news, which was anticipated, was received on Sept. 14 by the public with much pleasure.—Times of India Correspondent.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT .- F.S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, who proceeded on leave of absence to England, returned by the last mail, and arrived here on the evening of Tuesday last. Mr. Chapman is at present residing with Mr. C. Gonne, the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and received charge of his office from Mr. Ravenscroft yesterday, the latter officer being appointed to act as Collector of Bombay.—Poona Observer, Sept. 16.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HOBART.—The unexpected death of Lieutenant Hobart, Adjutant of her Majesty's 66th Regiment, at Poona, has deprived the service of a most valuable officer. He was devoted to his profession, and the splendid drill and smart appearance of the 66th are in no small degree owing to his zeal and unwearied efforts. His brother officers, among whom he was universally popular, much regret him, and his death has greatly shocked those who saw him but a short time ago, in the full vigour of health and strength. Dysentery carried him off, after a brief illness.— Times of India, Sept. 22.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.—This most important annual Exhibition was formally opened yesterday evening by his Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley Branch Staveley, who arrived at the Assembly Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Staveley Branch Br bly Rooms precisely at half-past four o'clock. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse arrived a little later, and the whole affair was not only picturesque, but grand and imposing. The exhibition consisted of various articles of various descriptions, and bore evidence of the great industry and ingenuity of the British and native soldiers, and the Military Department was well represented .- Poonah Observer, Sept. 16.

FIRE ON BOARD A COAL SHIP.—The British ship Galloway, Captain J. McKinlay, which arrived in harbour on the evening of the 18th inst., from Leith, with coals, was on fire. It appears that the coal was on fire before her arrival in harbour, and the captain had been trying to extinguish it. Mr. Jolley, the harbourmaster, on the receipt of information, went off and remained the whole night on board. The harbour steam fire-engines were used. The cargo was discharged as soon as possible. Captain Searle, the master attendant, went on board yesterday morning and inspected the working of the pumps and discharging cargo. During the voyage the Galloway experienced strong gales off the Cape of Good Hope, but for the rest of the passage the weather was moderate. She lost two seamen in the Pentland Firth, and one jib and stay gear attached to it, and had to cut the captain's boat adrift.—Times of India, Sept. 22.

An Over-heated Ice-house.—A correspondent tells us that there has been a good deal of warm work in Bombay between Messrs. Tudor and Co. and thirsty citizens baulked of their customary ice supply. But what if we state that the ice-house itself, a low masonry dome-roofed building, has been within an ace of catching fire? This is a pretty state of things, and is all traceable in the first instance to the late agent of the company, who, until his accounts were inspected two or three months ago, was living quite splendidly by contrast with the melancholy Bombry of the present time. This gentleman failed to look after the fittings and packings inside the ice-house, where a considerable quantity of sawdust is packed to protect the ice from outer heat. When the stock began to run so unaccountably low, the inspectors acting on behalf of the company took a good look into and about the usually frigid warehouse, but found it surprisingly warm. On a thermometer being applied, it ran up to 98°, being 15° more than the outer air. No wonder the ice was vanishing away; a few degrees more, the few wooden fittings in the place would have succumbed to spontaneous combustion, and the fire engines would have been called out in all serious-ness for the practical joke of drenching a burning ice-house. We leave it to chemists and other natural philosophers to set forth the rationale of the process; but we suppose the sawdust has either been of the wrong kind or been left in too long, so that it fermented, and was rapidly generating dangerous heat, as the thermometer proved. It must be confessed they are funny folk at Bombay. It is not imdossible that after this achievement they may set their harbour on fire next .- Pioneer.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 15.—Str. Calcutta, Bussorah.—16. Strs. Sumatra, Genoa; Mula, Calcutta; Africa, Calcutta; H.M.S. Rifleman. Trincomalee.—17. Glee Maiden, Liverpool.—18. Strs. Vingorla, Kurrachee; Childwall Hall, Liverpool; Exporter, Newcastle; Khedive, Calcutta; Calipso, Alexandria; Galloway, Leith.—19. Str. Tanjore, Suez; Countess of Eigin, Jeddah.—21. Royal Diadem, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Tanjore.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—

Major Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Mr. J. Wood, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Messrs. Lefroy, Newton, Cooper, and Capt. Maltby. From Brinder.—Rev. E. Eberschweiler, Messrs. H. Gildemeis'er, J. Fraser, MoNabb, Alexander, Roily, Macpherson, Relley, and Black.

DEPARTURES.

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DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15. Str. Glamorgan, Liverpool; str. Sumatra, Aden, Suez, &c.—16. Str. Bangalore, Australia, &c.—18. Str. Khiva, China, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—19. Str. Arago, Marseilles, via the Canal.—20. Statelie, Moulmein.—21. Bessie H., Lynn Rigis; Cora, Calcutta; str. Africa, Coasts and Calcutta.—22. Str. Khedive,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Bondar.—For Southampton.—

A lady and Lieut. W. B. Baker. For Brindisi.—Lieut. Beaumont.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From Bondar.—For Southampton.—

A lady and gentleman, Mrs. Cooke and family, Capt. and Mrs. Prendergast and infant, Mr. R. E. Twidate. Mrs. Smallwood and infant, Major H. S. Knigh, Surgeon gen. Inglis, c.B., Mrs. Huddlestone, Mr. M. Gasper, Mr. E. Linter, Mr. F. C. Shaw, Mr. J. A. Hitcham, Mr. W. R. Hicks, Lieut. Rogers, Major Dixon, Lieut. Newman, and Mr. J. C. Doran. For Brindisi.—Mr. C. C. Bancroft, Mr. W. Jsekson, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. W. J. Palmer, Mr. T. F. S. Wakby, Mr. E. Rule, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. H. Savage, and Capt. and Mrs. Williamson. For Venice.—Mr. G. A. Atkinson. For Suez.—Mr. Sagrani. For Aden.—Mr. J. Bobinson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 22, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

... ... ... House Rate 120 Nominal ... ... ... Market Rate 120 Nominal 6 per Cent. Municipal Loan Ditto

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ...
5 ditto ditto ... ...
6 ditto ditto ... ... ... 1s. 8 1-16d. ... 1s. 7jd. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 7 15-161. Doots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

 Agra Bank (Rs. 100)
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Digitized by GOGIE

Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	•••		•••	•••	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)				•••	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Compar				•••	Rs. 1135 xd.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)			•••	•••	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and	China	(Rs. 2			175
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)				•11	Rs. 800
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5, 500)					Rs. 1095
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:-		•••	•••	•••	10. 1000
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)					Rs. 700 per share
(D) Chana (Da e 000)	•••	•••	•••	•••	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 6650
		***	•••	••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	•••	- /B-	1 0000	•••	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co					Re. 1250 xd.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Compa	iny Co	DROUGE	ated S	toc <b></b> ≰	
(£20 paid up)	•••	•••	••	•••	283
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	•••	•••	•••	•••	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,	020)	••	•••	•••	930
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	•••	•••	•••		300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	•••		•••	•••	715
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	•••			•••	499
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)		•••	***		£05
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Compar	iv (Ra	. 2.500	)	•••	815
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	(Rs. 1	.500)			its, 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Compa	ND T	,			1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)			•••		lts. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	•••				Rs. 4 dis.
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# Ceylon.

A Good Story.-It is related that the new Bishop of Ceylon, when sighting some rocks off the coast, inquired if there was any danger. "My Lord," said the pious captain, "if we were driven on that reef we should be all in heaven in a few minutes." "Oh!" said the Bishop, "God forbid."

PUBLIC WORKS.—Nearly the whole of the estimate having been spent on the new Kaltura Bridge long before the work is finished, three gentlemen it is said have been despatched post-haste to inquire into the expenditure—not before it was time, that is clear. This is very Cingalese. One does not feel particular astonishment at the strange conduct of our "boys" or appoos when,—having carefully watched the gradual diminution of one's stock of beer without caring to throw master a hint that the last bottle was finished yesterday—they suddenly proclaim the startling fact at dinner in the evening, when too late to remedy it-"Beer all done, Saar" !-"for 'tis their nature to." But it does cause one to stare a little to find the well-paid Government "boys" playing the public the same trick. The ways of the P. W. D. were, however, always very funny. The only redeeming feature about this Department is the easy cheerfulness with which it makes "ducks and drakes" of our money, whilst it never annoys us with useless apology.—Ceylon Times, Sept. 5.

THE AUDIT OFFICE.—Mr. A. Young Adams, the Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed Acting Auditor-General. Mr. Adams's services date from 1858, and he has had a very varied experience in different branches of the service. It is satisfactory to learn that the Governor has avoided any resort to objectionable pluralities in providing for the carrying on of the Audit-office work. By the appointment of Mr. Adams the Government have secured the services of a civilian who dates from 1858, who has had a very varied experience in different branches of the service, and who is, moreover, on the spot, and therefore able to take up the temporary duties without any inconvenience.—A rumour has been put in circulation to the effect that the reason why Sir Charles Layard refused the acting appointment of Auditor-General was that he intended shortly to retire from the Service. We (Ceylon Times) have good reason for believing that nothing is at present more remote from the intention of the veteran Government Agent of the Western Province than retirement from public life. Sir Charles is in the full enjoyment of physical health, far more so, indeed, than very many of his juniors.

PROSPERITY OF THE ISLAND.—The last Session of the Legislature was opened on the 13th Sept., when Sir William Gregory was able to point with the utmost satisfaction to the continued prosperity of the island, and the flourishing condition of the colonial revenues. The income for the current year is expected to be 14,200,000 rupees, as compared with 14,100,000 rupees last year, when the balance in hand beyond expenditure was 1,341,563 rupees, a result which few, if any, colonies can show. When Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the government of Ceylon he found its income 9,784,923 rupees, and he left it at 11,216,790, showing an increase of 1,431,867 rupees. During the present administration the increase in revenue has been During the present administration the increase in revenue has been 3,200,000 rupees. The present Session will be unusually heavy, owing to an accumulation of legislative enactments requiring attention. The Governor contemplates resigning his appointment in March next. The ecclesiastical differences in the island have subsided, for the time, at any rate, pending formal reference to the Metropolitan of India. The coffee crop of the current season, now nearly closing, will scarcely reach 750,000 cwt., being one-third below what was at one time expected. The growing crop for the season 1876-77 promises better things, and is expected to reach 900,000 cwt., or between that quantity and the even million. The works for the breakwater are advancing rapidly, and within a month block laying will commence in good earnest.



### Official Gnzette.

#### CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS. (Gazette of India, Sept. 16.)

BALL, V., 2nd grade asst. in the Geological Survey, resumed charge of his duties on the 4th ult.

BLOOD, B. W., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, made over, and Mr. E. Johnston, exec. engr., 4th grade, again received charge of the Ajmere div. on the 7th inst.

charge of the Ajmere div. on the 7th inst.

GARETT, G. A. G., 4th officer, Tenasserini, is perm. to resign his app. under the Marine Dept.

GOSSELIN—BROUGH.—The following appointments are made in the Telegraph Dept. with effect from May 1, during the absence of Mr. L. Schwendier, on furl.:—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, supt., 3rd grade, to supt., 2nd grade. Mr. R. S. Brough, asst. supt., 1st grade, to offic. as electrical supt. with rank of supt., 3rd grade.

HYNES, L. G., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of H.M.'s Mint at Bombay, v. Surg. major P. F. Bellew.

JACKSON, Capt. G. D'A., to offic. as exec. engr., Mooltan div., mily. works, during the absence of Mr. Hilton, on priv. leave.

KITTS, E. J., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

KITTS, E. J., offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists., has passed the prescribed examination in the Mahratta language, ac-

cording to the higher standard.

Maxwell, Lieut, F. T., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, placed temp. at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces for employment as 3rd asst. principal of the Thomason College, is transfd. to the Estab. under the director of State Railways, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties

at the College. NEPEAN.-The orders of the chief comr. of British Burmah permitting

Mr. G. E. Nepean, engr. apprentice, to resign his app. from Aug. 8, are confd.

COMM.

OWEN, T. E., exec. engr., Northern Bengal State Railway, is temporarily transfd. to the office of the engr. in chief from the date of his giving over charge of No. 3 div.

PROTHEROE, Capt. M., dep. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to offic.

as chief comr. of the Audaman and Nicobar Islands, and superint. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on priv. leave of Major gen. C. A. Barwell, C.B.

Rollo, J., is permanently app. asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana, from the date of Asst. engr., Capt. Landou's leaving the P.W.D. of this ad-

mir istration, viz., July 9.

Scott, Lieut. A. D., R.E., 1st grade, office dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, passed the deptl.

standard examination. SHIELDS.—The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. D. Shields as consular agent for Italy at Bassein has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt.

by H.M.'s Govt.

SMITH, T., is app. to offic. as postmaster general, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. James; Mr. T. Smith received charge of his office of postmaster general, Bombay, from Mr. H. E. M. James, on Aug. 20.

STOREY, H. F., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, made over, and Mr. M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., 4th grade, received charge of the Chenab div. of the Jhelum section on Aug. 16.

TAYLOR, R., Bengal Civil Service, is app. to offic. as head comr. of paper currency during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. E. F. Harrison; Mr. R. Taylor received charge of the offices of comptroller gen. and head comr. of paper currency from Mr. E. F. Harrison, on Sept. 4.

THURBUEN, Lieut. J. W., R.E., to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd Peshawar division, military works, during the absence of Lieut. Nicholson, R.E., on priv. leave.

on priv. leave.

WARD, E., C.S., is confd. in the office of judge of the Assam valley dist. from July 15. Examinations in the Native Languages

The undermentioned officers passed in colloquial Hindustani on

Mr. D. B. Horn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar div.
Mr. W. A. Inglis, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Arrah div.
Mr. C. Taylor, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar div.

Mr. H. P. Crane, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar div. Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Eastern Sone div. Col. B. B. Chichester, 81st foot, is reported to have passed the lower

standard in Hindustani on Sept. 4.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. J. Powell, late I.N., acting comdr. of the Indian Govt. steamer Tenasserim, having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay for employment under that Govt., is appointed to act as harbour master and conservator of the Port and as resident transport officer at Aden, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. K. Thyne.

Mr. A. Gwyn, R.N. (retired list), is confd. in his app. as com. of the Indian Govt. steamer Irrawady, from Feb. 5.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT-POSTINGS.

The following officers are posted to the Circles opposite their names:—Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., 4th Circle Mily. Works.
Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, R.E., 2nd Circle Mily. Works.
Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E., 2nd Circle Mily. Works.

Hon. Capt. J. Copeland, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Fort William div.

Capt. A. Hill, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to this circle, is posted to the 1st Rawalpindee div.

#### LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 10 in Chapter VIII. of the Civil Leave Code: -An officer who does not join his new appointment within the joining time allowed to him is entitled to no allowances after the end of his joining time, and after a week ceases to have a lien on any appointment. But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from the loss of his appointment.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Scotian Lef Supplement A to the Civil Legacy Code: 1 Legacy

tuted for Section I of Supplement A to the Civil Leave Code :--1, Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence.

If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no absentee allowances. A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that all leave, acting and travelling allowances payable to public officers from provincial funds, shall, in the absence of express sanction of the Government of India to the contrary, be subject to the rules which regulate the grant of such allowances from imperial revenues; and that no such allowances paid from local funds or from any other sources under the control of any Government officer shall, without the express sanction of the Government of India, exceed what would be admissible under the rules which regulate the grant of such allowances from imperial revenues.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 6.)
Pending the app. of an officer by the Govt. of India to the office of Agent to the Gov. Gen. at Moorshedabad, Mr. A. Mackenzie is app. to have tempy, charge of that office in add. to his own duties as office, mag, and coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to Jessore, but to continue to act as dist. and sessions judge of that district during the

absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. Lawford.

Mr. C. E. Buckland is app. to be asst. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal from the 7th inst., instead of from the date on which Mr. H. J. S. Cotton vacated the appt., as previously notified. Mr. Buckland will continue to

act as private secy. to his Honour.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bongong division of the district of Nuddea, is transfd. to the Sudder Station

Surg. D. W. D. Comins is app. tempy. to act as civil surg. of Monghyr

on being relieved of his duties as office, civil surg. of Hazareebagh.

Mr. C. H. Wood, Govt. Quinologist, is app. to be also chemical
examiner and professor of chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, from Feb. 10.

Lieut. A. C. Folcy, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Soane

Mr. J. F. Williamson, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade), is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Arrah division during the absence, on special duty, of Major J. M. Heywood, R.E., from the 25th ult, on which date he received charge of the div.

The undermentioned officers passed in colloquial Hindustani on the

23rd Aug.

Mr. D. B. Horn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar division; Mr. W. A. Inglis, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Arrah division; Mr. C. Taylor, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar division; Mr. H. P. Crane, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Buxar division; and Mr. G. T. St. S. Nixon, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Eastern Sone div.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 13.) Mr. G. Stevenson, office, joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bhuddruck div. of the Balasore dist., is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. colls., v. Mr. D. W. M. Testro.

Mr. J. Nugent, office, joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bettiah div. of the Chumparun dist., is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. C. C. Quinn.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Serajgunge div. of the Pubpe dist. is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and

div. of the Pubna dist., is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and

div. of the Pubna dist., is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. J. Nugent.

Mr. F. H. Harding, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Jungypore div. of the Moorshedabad dist., is app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. Mr. G. Stevenson.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, officg. addl. judge and addl. sess. judge in the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is confd. in that appt.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.S., on being tempy. relieved of his special work in the Secretariat, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls. from the 15th inst., and posted to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. L. E. F. Tonnerre, officg. asst. supt. of police, Shahabad, is app. to be an asst. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, and is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Mr. Fabre Tonnerre is also app. to act in the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police.

gong run Tracts. Mr. Fabre Tonnerre is also app. to act in the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police.

Mr. G. A. Patten is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police.

Mr. J. H. W. Clark, asst. supt. of police, on leave, is posted to Cuttack.

Mr. F. Roweraft is app. to act as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares Agency, from the 1st ult., during the absence, on leave, of Mr.

J. C. Shaw.

Mr. G. Nicholson is app. to act as an asst. sub dep. opium agent,

Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. Paterson, from the 16th ult

Mr. H. Dawson, officg. dist. supt. of police, v. Major W. W. Hume, dist. supt. of police, transfd.

Dr. R. Sandiford is app. to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Bogra, and is

vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class

Mr. R. T. Sevestre, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, officg. asst. comr., Doomka, in the dist. of Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a subordinate judge in that

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, exec. engr., 1st grade, officg. suptg. engr., N.W. Circle, assumed charge of that circle on Aug. 28.
Mr. C. E. Livesay, asst. engr., 1st grade, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd., from the Dehree Workshop to the Arrah div., which he joined on Aug. 13.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Sept. 9.) Surg. R. Blood, M.D., attached to the sappers and miners at Roorkee, is app. to offic. as chemical examiner, N.W.P., in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Dr. M. Thomson.

Mr. T. W. Holderness is posted to Allahabad as asst. mag. and coll., on return from the priv. leave granted him.

Surg. F. W. Wright, in med. charge 24th (Punjab) N.I., is app. to

offic. as civil surg., Jhansi, in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Surg. B. O'Brien.

Mr. S. A. Hill, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College,

Allahabad, has passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani.

Mr. A. E. Rose, asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to the head office of

the Allahabad Provincial div., is transfd. to the Mirzapur dist. of the Benares Provincial div.

Mr. R. Foley, exec. engr., attached to the Meerut div., Ganges Canal, returned on Aug. 18 from the priv. leave granted him. (N.W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 16.)

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, asst. mag., Ghazipur, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W. Provinces.

Col. J. Davidson, dep. comr., Jhansi, to offic. as comr., Jhansi, during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. R. S. Pollock.

Mr. P. J. White, asst. comr., Jalaun, to offic. as dep. comr., Jhansi, during the deputation of Col. J. Davidson.

Surg. H. P. Yeld is app. to the charge of the civil medical daties of the station of Chunar from Aug. 23.

Mr. M. Brodhurst, dist. and sess. judge, whose services have been replaced at the disp. of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Home Dept., to be reposted to Benares from the date of taking charge

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Mirzapur to Ghazipur.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 9.)

Major M. P. Ricketts, dep. comr., received charge of the Hoshangabad dist. from Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, offic. dep. comr., on the 28th ult.

Surg. major J. M. Fleming, M.D., civil surg., Hoshangabad, rejoined from the priv. leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., asst. comr., is app. to offic as dist. supt. of police, 4th class, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Marriott.

Mr. R. H. Hamilton, dist. supt. of police, having reported his return at Bombay on the 30th ult. from sick leave, is posted to Betul.

Mr. F. G. Johnstone, exec. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. H. Irwin, temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade, received and made over charge respectively of the

Nagpur div. on Aug. 31.

Messrs. H. Irwin and R. J. B. Thomson, exec. engrs., received and made over charge respectively of the Saugor Road div. on the 4th inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 16.)

HARE—HALKETT—BOILEAU.—Lieuts. G. J. Hare, W. G. C. Halkett, and H. Boileau, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are promoted to the rank of capt, from State 0. from Sept. 9.

WHISTLER.—Order confd., dated Aug. 28, app. Lieut. C. C. Whistler, wing subalt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as adjt., 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, v. Lieut. W. H. Salmon, proceeding on furl.

RETIREMENTS, &c. Hon. capt. and dep. comy. J. Mathews, P.W.D., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £180 per annum.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from

Sept. 15:-Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. F. Richardson, c.B., staff corps, ordinary pension, £456. 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £4,876; £3,469. 15s. in England, and the balance in India.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. C. Dandridge, staff corps, ordinary pension, £3,687, in England.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

GARBETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 21 to Sept. 2.)

GARBETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 21, making the following appt., consequent on the return from furlough of Major B. Cracroft:—
Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, 2nd squad. sub., 3rd Bengal cavalry, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 19th idem, v. Willock, on sick leave.

Hobsford.—Presy. district order confd., dated Aug. 15, directing Lieut. col. E. O. B. Horsford, Bengal staff corps, returned from furl., to do gen duty at Fort William Lempy.

gen. duty at Fort William, tempy.



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GORDON.—6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 11, apptg. Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, offic. 2nd squad. sublt., to offic. as 1st squad. sublt., and as 3rd squad. officer, in addition, v. Sartorius, on leave, with effect from June 6. Dated Aug. 11, app. Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, officg. 1st squad. sublt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 29, v. Sartorius, on

HANDCOCK—HAWKES—READ.—Lieut. R. G. Handcock, officg. 1st wing sub., to be 1st wing sub., 38th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, officg. 2nd wing sub. on probation, 29th N.I., to be 2nd wing sub, on probation; and Lieut. H. Read, 83rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd wing sub., on prob., dated Aug. 28.

HOWARTH.—Cawnpore district order confd., dated April 17, directing

Lieut. W. C. Howarth, 1-3rd foot, to perform the duties of instructor of musketry to the battalion, during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. and Instructor of Musketry A. E. Ommaney, in addition to his other duties, as interpreter.

LES-Beresford.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 8, directing Capt. A.
I. Iles, 43rd N.I., returned from court.martial duty, to resume the
officg. app. of wing officer. Dated Aug. 10, app. Capt. G. W. Beresford, 1st wing subalt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his

other duties, v. Lieut. G. B. Austin, who has proceeded to join his appt. in the 3rd N.I.

KINLOCH—STOCKLEY.—Rawul Pindee div. order confd., dated Aug. 10, directing Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 2-60th foot, dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, 6th Circle, to take charge of the qrmr. gen.'s office of the div. from the 9th idem, consequent on the death of Capt. E. D. Fisher. Dated Aug. 11, directing Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2-9th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. geu. for musketry, 6th Circle, and to take charge of Major A. A. A. Kiuloch's office, as a tempy, arrangement, with effect from Aug. 9.

LUMSDEN—Battalion order confd., dated Aug. 22, app. Lieut. T. G. Lums-

den to offic. as instructor of musketry to 1.6th foot during the abs. on leave of Lieut. F. Longbourne, with effect from Sept. 1.

\*\*TTELION — The following order is confd. as a special case:—Lieut. the LYTTELTON -Hon. N. G. Lyttelton will perform the duties of musketry instructor, in addition to his duties as interp., he being the only subaltern quali-

fied for the latter appt.

MacMullen,—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 15, app. Lieut. W. H. F.

MacMullen, 2nd squad. subalt. 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd
squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. E. S. Neave, on furlough.

MARTIN, Lieut. W., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Mhow, and join D baty. C brigade R.H.A., into which he has been permitted to exchange

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. L., 1.11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

officg. 2nd wing subalt. to 31st N.I., on prob., dated Aug. 28.

PATERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 18, app. Capt. H. Paterson, adjt. 23rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence on gen. leave of Major H. Fellowes.

SHUCKBURG.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 19, app. Lieut. H. J. Shuckburg to be interp. 2-9th foot, temp., v. Capt. C. M. Stockley, employed on the divisional staff, there being no fully qualified officer availal 1).

Swiner, Capt. H. B., gen. list inf., to be adjt. 17th Bengal cav., v. Glascock, app. to the 1st Bengal cav.

Thompson—Trotter.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 16, making the following apps., consequent on the departure, on fund, of Major W. H. Macnaghten:—Capt. D. H. Thompson, adjt. and office. 2nd squad. officer 13th Bengal lancers, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Licut. R. E. Trotter, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Westmoreland.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 16, app. Sub lieut. C. B. Westmorland to act as interp. 65th foot, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. F. Lutman-Johnson, no other qualified officer being available.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Sept. 6.)
Branson, Capt. C. E. D., asst. garrison instr., Sialkot, will proceed to

Agra, and take over charge of the centre of garrison instruction at that station from Capt. P. C. Story, 40th foot.

DE TRAFFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 22, app. Lieut. S. C. de Trafford to offic. as adjt. 1-14th foot, during the absence on leave

of Lieut. and Adjt. J. Reid. HAUGHTON, Lieut. J., 72nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

office: 1st wing subalt., on prob., to 18th N.I., dated Sept. 2.

Clascock—Dawes.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 24, making the following apps.:—Capt. T. B. M. Glascock, 3rd squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Major H. R. Chapman. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as squad. officer, v. Glascock.

HILLS, Brevet major and Brevet Lieut. col. J., c.B., v.c., R.A., having

HILLS, Brevet major and Brevet Lieut. col. J., C.B., V.C., R.A., having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by brevet, with the approval of H.M., dated Feb. 14.

PLAYFAIR, Major A. L., Bengal S.C., returned from furl., is posted to Fort William for gen. duty, from July 22.

RADCLIFFE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 28, apptg. Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe to be intpr. 2-12th foot, provisionally, from the 8th idem.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The following officers, app. asst. garrison instructors, are posted to stations as under, and directed to join with as little delay as possible:—Capt. G. L. L. Taylor, 2-16th foot, Bangalore; and Capt. G. W. B. Collis, 1.6th foot, Umballa.

PERSONAL STAFF, &c.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. and prom. :-

Personal Staff.—Capt. H. B. MacCall, 2nd batt. 60th royal rifles, to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff, dated Aug. 31.
66th Regt.—Lieut. W. H. M'Math to be adjt., v. Hobart, dec., subject

to approval by H. R. H. Comdg. in C., dated Aug. 28.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 29, reconstructing the committee of paymastership, 10th Hussars:—
Capt. B. A. Combe, President.
Licut. W. E. Phillips and Sub-Licut. E. M. L. Inman, members. Capt. B. A. Combe to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :-Royal Horse Artillery .- Lieut. C. H. Hamilton to be capt., from

2nd Batt. 12th Regt.-Lieut. J. C. R. Glasgow to be capt.

92nd Highlanders.—Capt. J. C. Hay to be major, from May 15.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. L. PLAYFAIR, BLNGAL STAFF CORPS.

Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 9.—At a General Court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on Aug. 14, Capt. A. L. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the charge.—Having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the charge.—

racter of an officer and a gentleman, while Superintendent of the Hazaree-bagh Jail, in the following instances:—1st. Having, on some date subse-quent to Oct. 15, 1874, erased or caused to be erased a remark written in quent to Oct. 15, 1874, erased or caused to be erased a remark written in the margin of page 163 of the Visitor's Book of the European Penitentiary, Hazareebagh, by Mr. H. S. Beadon, officiating deputy commissioner of Hazareebagh, consisting of the following words, or words to the like effect, namely, "No, I mean re-introduced, H.B.," with the intention of suppressing, from the notice of superior authority, the fact that Mr. Beadon had asserted that a certain new scale of diet for the prisoners had been introduced, into the Panitestians progressions to Oct. 16, 1874, which been introduced into the Penitentiary, previous to Oct. 16, 1874, which fact he, Capt. Playfair, had by an entry in the said book on the latter date denied.

2nd. Having with the aforesaid intention omitted, in contravention of the rules of the Jail Department, to forward, or cause to be forwarded, to his departmental superior, a copy of certain remarks written by Mr. Beadon in the said book on or about the 28th November, 1874, which remarks contained an explanation why Mr. Beadon had stated, on the 16th Dec., 1874, by an entry in the said book, that the said new scale of diet had been re-introduced into the Penitentiary.

3rd. Having, on or about the 20th Feb., 1875, with the aforesaid intention, previous to sending the said Visitor's Book to Colonel Boddam, deputy commissioner of Hazarcebagh, removed therefrom pages 165 to 168, contain ing the remark of Mr. Beadon, made on or about the 28th Nov., 1874, and

ing the remark of Mr. Dearon, Anderson referred to in the second instance.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of all the C. B. Basden, Colonel, President.

charges.

Fort William, Aug. 19.

Approved and Confirmed.—Fred. P. Haines, General Commander-in-Chief in India.

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The Court has conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief, by separate letter, its decision that the acquittal of Captain (now Major) Playfair is full and honourable. In this Sir F. Haines is happy to be able do concur.

MEDICAL SPECIAL DUTY

The following orders are confirmed by the C. in C.:—
Rawal Pindi Div. order, dated the 29th Aug., 1876, notifying that the following medical officers were employed on special cholera duty at Murree

for the period specified against their names:—
Surg.-major E. Taylor, 17th July to 30th July, 1876.
Surg.-major E. O. Tandy, 17th July to 23rd Aug., 1876.
Surg.-major C. P. Costello, 17th July to 23rd Aug., 1876.
Surg. A. G. Grant, M.B., 28th July to 17th Aug., 1876.

Consular.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Abel.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.—In consequence of the abolition of the Allaha-

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.—In consequence of the aboution of the Almabad circle of Garrison Instruction, officers from the Allahabad division will in future attend the Agra centre of instruction, and those from the Eastern Frontier and Presidency districts will join the Lucknow centre.

CONSULAR.—The Gazette of India notifies that the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. J. Steiner as Acting Consul for the Nether-

Government of India of Mr. J. Steiner as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. S. E. Voight as Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Diefanbach, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. H. Furrer as Acting Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtain d leave (in Sunt) as Kurgos on faulaged and medical cartificate under the Regulation

Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. N. Shipton, 13th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. H. W. Beaumont, R.A., for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. Collis, 1.3rd foot, to Mussoorie, from Sept. 14. Capt. T. B. Humfrey, 1.8th foot, to remain at Murree, from Aug. 19 to Oct. 31, in extension. Lieut. C. W. Gray, 1.25th foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge, 108th foot, from date

of embarkation. Capt. A. Pishe, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. of embarkation. Capt. A. Pishe, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, staff corps, to Calcutta, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, to study the native languages. Surg. major J. D. Sainter, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. and Adjt. T. H. Ouchterlony, to Aurungabad, Deccan, from July 17 to Oct. 15 next, on private affairs. Capt. B. H. S. Gower, staff corps, to Cashmere, from July 31 to Nov. 15 next, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. F. C. N. Caldatta, staff corps, to Calcutta, from June 27 to July 20. Surg. J. Goldney, staff corps, to Calcutta, from June 27 to July 20. Surg. I. Bourke, M.B., to remain at Simla, from Aug. 23 to Oct. 15 next, in extension of privilege leave. Major W. J. Finch, A battery 8th brigade R.A., is directed to proceed to England and join C battery E brigade R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. O. Hume, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from the 11th inst. Mr. G. K. Parekh, deputy educational inspector Gujarati Schools, Bombay, for five months, from Aug. 25. Mr. J. B. Adams, assistant superintendent Ratnagiri Survey, privilege leave for thirty days. Major O. Probyn, superintendent of police, Khandesh, privilege leave for one month. Mr. H. A. Acworth, 2nd assistant collector, Panch Mahals, privilege leave for one month. Mr. H. F. Storey, temporary executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjub Northern State Railway, privilege leave for sixty.one days, from Aug. 16. Mr. L. B. B. King officiering district and assistant of Pances. King, officiating district and sessions judge of Rungpore, for one month and nineteen days, from Oct. 5. Mr. S. S. Jones, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, for one month, from Dec. 8, to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Hindi to be held in Calcutta in Jan. 1877. Mr. G. M. Goodricke, assistant collector of Customs, Calcutta, for one month, in extension. Mr. J. S. Drummond, magistrate and collector of Sarun, for four months, in extension. Mr. G. Stevenson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, for lector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, for twenty-two days, from the 22nd inst., to appear in the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in Oct. next. Mr. J. C. Williamson, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Jessore, for one month and a half, in extension. Mr. S. F. Downing, professor, Presidency College, for twelve months, together with one day's subsidiary leave. Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., superintending engineer, N.W. Circle, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him from Aug. 29. Mr. J. F. Maxwell, executive engineer, 4th grale, special leave for four months without pay, in extension. Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, commissioner, Jhansi division, privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 9. Mr. J. S. Jhansi division, privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 9. Mr. J. S. Porter, settlement officer, Jhansi, privilege leave for one month and five days, from Sept. 15. Mr. W. A. Howe, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Jaunpur, privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 1. Mr. H. B. Condon, sub assistant conservator of forests in Assam, has been granted leave to Europe for fifteen months from Feb. 3. Mr. J. J. Allen, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months from Sept. 1. Mr. K. E. Symons, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for two months from Aug. 22. Privilege leave for two months and eleven days, beginning on Oct. 4, is granted to Surg. major H. E. Busteed, M.D., assay master of H.M.'s Mint, Calcutta. Major gen. C. A. Barwell, c.B., chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Collett, engineer in chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted thirty-seven days' privilege leave from Sept. 4. Privilege leave for forty-two days is granted to Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay civil service, officiating postmaster general, Bombay. Capt. Darwood, harbour master, is granted two months' privilege leave from the Indian Government ship Czarewitch. Mr. H. J. Pryce, 1st officer, Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, is granted leave to Europe for fourteen months. Mr. H. J. R. De Salis, assistant examiner, attached to the office of the accountant general, P.W. Department, is granted leave to Europe for twelve months.

## Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 5.)

GLENNY, W. H., acting sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly, returned to duty on July 7.

MOORE, P. W., asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in the dist. of Ganjam, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class. TATE, W. J., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

THORNHILL, G., 1st member of the Board of Revenue, has resumed his

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 12.)

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 12.)

Garstin, J. H., coll. and mag. of South Arcot, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. J. Wallace, the acting sub coll., on the 1st inst.

Horsfall, J. G., acting coll. and mag. of Madura, assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. H. W. Bliss, the acting coll., on the 2nd inst.

Nelson, J. H., dist. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the office from Mr. A. Cruickshank on the 4th inst.

Parker, G. A., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, resumed charge of the court from the head clerk on the 2nd inst.

Stuart. A. J., acting coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of

STUART, A. J., acting coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. W. H. Glenny, the acting sub coll., on the 29th ult.

WALLACE, J., acting sub condr. and joint mag. of South Arcot, to act as coll. and mag. of that dist., during the abs. of Mr. J. H. Garstin on priv. leave.

WATTS, Col. W. H., infy., is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 12.)

BANCE, Capt. L. B., Madras staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be major, from Sept. 10. Chick, Lieut. A. V., Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years'

service, to be capt., from Sept. 9.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The move of the 24th N.I. is cancelled, and the following movements are ordered :-

4th N.I.—Head-quarters and wing from Rangoon to Moulmein.
4th N.I.—A Wing from Rangoon to Tonghoo.

24th N.I.-A Wing from Palamcottah to Rangoon.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Aug. 31 to Sept. 1.)

Bovill.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief has approved of the undermentioned officer being posted on his recent. prom. to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—21st foot—Capt. C. E.

Bowill, 1st batt.
Bowler, Capt. P. E., H.M.'s 48th regt., from brig. major Southern dist.,

to brig. major, Ceded dists.

EDWARDS, Lieut. E. G., No. 7 baty. 8th brig. R.A., pending the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief, to join at Meerut by Nov. 12 next.

GLOAG.—The following removal is ordered :- Lieut. col. A. R. Glong, 5th brig. R.A., from Bellary to St. Thomas' Mount, to join forthwith. Goldie, Major J., H.M.'s 16th lancers, brig. major, Ceded dists., is per-

mitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. from date of relief, and will proceed to rejoin his regt. at Secunderabad.

Hodgson-Carnegy-Kenny.-Order conid. dated Aug. 1, by the senior officer in charge head quarters 39th regt. N.I., making the following appts., v. Col. W. H. Watts:—Lieut. col. F. G. Hodgson, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. col. P. A. Carnegy, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. E. E. Kenny to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing sub.
Kingsley.—Order confd. dated Feb. 27, by the officer comdg. H.M.'s

67th regt., apptg. Major W. H. B. Kingsley to command the head quarters and six companies of the regt. during the absence of Lieut. col. Jebb, comdg. escort to the Chinese frontier, from March 8 to

Jane 26.

Leggert, Major J. B., from on prom. to gen. duty, Bangalore, to do duty
10th N.I., until return from leave of Col. Ramsay.

Parsons.—Order confd., dated July 31, by the comdt. 1st regt. L.C., app. Capt. (brevet major) A. D. Parsons, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adj., without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. R.

Power.—Order confd., dated Aug. 14, by the officer comdg. 48th regt., app. Lieut. F. E. Power acting adj. from this date, v. Lieut. and Adj. R. Pennel, prom.

PRICE, Capt. T., is transf. from 1st wing subalt. 11th N.I., to qrmr. 40th N.I.

TAYLOR, Capt. G. L. Le M., 16th foot, is app. asst. garrison instructor at Bangalore, to join.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Sept. 5 to 9.)

ADELL.—Order con'd., dated Aug. 31, by the comdt., 10th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. H. F. Cadell to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his app.

as wing sub., v. Major Leggett, relieved.

Hodding, Major G. C., 4th regt. N.I., to offic. tempy. as asst. qrmr. gen.

British Burmah div., v. Major Ewing.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Octacamund, Sept. 1.—Col. H. J. P. Neild, staff corps, on furl. in England, is removed from his app. of 2nd in com. 24th N.L. Lieut. col. H. Coningham, inf., from gen. duty, Trichinopoly, to 2nd in com. 24th N.I.

Lieut. col. R. Tait, inf., from offic. wing officer 24th N.I., to gen. duty,

Madras, as a tempy. arrangement.
Capt. J. Ward (Europe), from adj. 24th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 33rd

N.I.

Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby, from qrmr. 24th N.I., to adj. 24th N.I. Capt. E. G. D. Beaugin, 2nd wing subalt. 24th N.I., to offic. qrmr. 4th

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—The Adjutant-general will proceed to Bangalore to attend on the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Newman, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, for two years. Col. C. S. Elliot, pay examiner, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from Sept. 4; Major W. S. Hunt, officiating examiner of ordnance accounts, will perform the duties of pay examiner during the absence of Col. C. S. Elliot.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—The unexpired portion of six months' leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Major A. M. Rawlins, 20th brigade R.A., is cancelled from Aug. 19. Col. A. Ritherdon, commandant, 19th N.I., for thirty days, from Oct. 1. Surg. major W. P. Kelly, inspector general of jails, &c., British Burmah, on private affairs for four months.

## Bombay.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. .2)
BLATHWAYT, C. G., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednagar.
CRAWFORD, C. E. G., on being relieved of his duties as acting 4th asst. political agent, Kattywar, to revert to his substantive app. of supernum. asst. coll. of Ahmedabad.

DESAI, F. R., asat. consvr. of forests, Sind, is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

GREATHED, C., asst. consvr. of forests, Sind, is prom. from the 3rd to the

2nd grade.

Horstey, W. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Khandesh.

Shewan.—H.E. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. A. Slewan to be mag, in charge of the Targaon div. of the Sattara dist, comprising the talukas of Walwa and Targaon. Mr. A. Shewan, supernumy, asst. cell, in the dist, of Satara, is app. to be a mag, of the 1st class in the dist. of Sattara.

SPRY, A. H., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kaladgi.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 21.)

HEATH, Lieut. L. F., staff corps, having completed tweive years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from Sept. 9, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Jacon, Major J., offic. depy. judge advocate, M.D.A., is app. to the charge

of the mily, treasure chest at Mlow.

Lucas-Salter.-The following reversions in the Ordnance dept. are ordered, consequent on the return from furl, to Europe, on Aug. 20, of Condr. H. Dunsford: —Acting condr. J. Lucas to revert to sub condr., and Acting Sub condr. C. W. Salter to magazine sergt.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. G. B. E., staff corps, is app. to act as sub asst. comy. gen., second class, from April 27, until he is nominated as a prob. to

complete the estab.

TREVOR, Capt. (Brevet Major) W. G., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be major from Sept. 10, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 13.)

BOWNE—MACKENZ'E—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 31, directing
Capt. Browne, offic. adj. 12th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in
addition to his own duties, as a tempy, arrangement, v. Major Riming. BROWNEton; Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie, 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd Sind Horse, offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from April 3 to June 10.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 16 to 20.)

BAUGH.—The undermentioned officer has passed through a course of garrison instruction in England:—Lieut. C. F. Baugh, staff corps.

The regtl. order is confd., dated Aug. 28, directing Lieut. Baugh, office. 1st wing sub. 30th N.I. (Jacob's Rifles) to offic. as qrmr., in addition t) his own duties.

CROFT—MACDONALD.—An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. H. J. Cro't, No. 5 baty. 6th brig., and Lieut. A. D.

Macdonald, No. 7 baty. 23rd br g. B.A.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regula-tions of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, from Sept. 16, granted to Mr. F. L. Charles, month and twenty-one days, from Sept. 16, granted to Mr. F. L. Charles, acting second as istant collector, Nasik, is cancelled at his own request. Conductor A. Buchanan, Public Works Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Australia. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. P. Green, judge of II.M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 11. Mr. T. H. Stewart, acting collector and magistrate of the district of Kaladgi, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, privilege leave for fifteen days, in extension. Mr. W. E. Waite, city survey and inquiry officer. Abmedabad, privilege leave W. E. Waite, city survey and inquiry officer, Ahmedabad, privilege leave for one month and four days. Mr. W. S. Tyndall, 1st class deputy collector and magistrate in Sind, for nine months, together with subsidiary leave from the date he made over charge of his office, viz., May 7, to the date of embarkation.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: - Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg. gen. Inglis, c.B., is directed to proceed to England on being relieved by Surg. gen. Stewart. Lieut. W. B. Baker, 2nd battalion 1st foot, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. B. Fulton, 1st battalion 2nd foot, in extension, to remain at Kussowlie from Sept. 27, for one mouth. Lieut. G. F. Francis, officiating 2nd squadron substantial and the second sept. 27. 2nd squadron subaltern, 1st Sind horse, to Bombay, from date of departure, for six months, to study the native language. Capt. H. G. Waparture, for six months, to study the native language. Capt. H. G. Waterfield, Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. T. E. L. Bate, Bengal medical establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. major W. A. Smith, M.D., Madras medical establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. major R. O. Hayden to remain in England from Aug. 12 until the sailing of the first troopship for Iudia. Asst. surg. B. G. Bhate, dispensary, Hubli, is allowed three months' privilege leave, to proceed to Bombay, from date of departure. Captain A. Fishe, Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Cooks-At Allahabad, Sept. 12, wife of Lieut. Edward S. Cooke, 34th

regt., Bengal inf., son, still-born. uncan—At Rawul Pindi, Sept. 14, wife of Dr. J. Duncan, surg. major,

11th regt. Bangal inf., daughter. DUTTON-At Simla, Sept. 11, Hop. Mrs. C. Dutton, son.

ENGLEDOW-At Baugalore, Sept. 8, wife of Hammend J. Engledow,

HARROLD—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of W. Crichton Fyfe, son.

HARROLD—At Calcutta, Sept. 7, wife of J. Harrold, son.

HATTER—At Hingeli, Sept. 15, wife of Major Charles Hayter, Madras staff corps, daughter.

Hobbs -- At Bycuila, Sept. 21, wife of W. Hobbs, engine driver (formerly

of Erfeld Highway, Middles(x), scu.

Hogg-At Madras, Sept. 16, wife of J. R. Hegg, daughter.

Hume—At the Greve, Phuj Cutch, Sept. 6, wife of Capt. W. F. Hume,
adjt. 11th regt. B.I., daughter.

IRVING - At Ranikhet, Sept. 11, wife of Lewis A. Irving, surg., army med. dept., daughter.

Keutland-At Allahabad, Sept. 16, wife of James Carlile Kertland,

LAIDMAN—At Nainee Tal, Sept. 15, wife of G. J., Laidman, civil service, Law—At Jeypore, Sept. 5, wife of Major V. E. Law, Madras cav., supt. Rajpootana State Railway Police, son. MacLennan—At Cocanada, Sept. 7, wife of T. Mackenzie MacLennan,

son, still-born.

[engrs., daughter.

Morris—At Trichinopoly, Sept. 13, wife of Capt. R. F. Morris, royal
O'Flaherry—At Calcutta, Sept. 17, wife of R. O'Flaherty, daughter.

Pirit—At Simla, Sept. 9, wife of A. H. Pirie, Canning College, Lucknow,

daughter. PLUMER-At Chittoor, Madras Presidency, Sept. 12, wife of C. G. Plumer,

Madras C.S., daughter.

REMFRY—At Calcutta, Sept 11, wife of H. H. Remfry, son. ROBERTSON—At Calcutta, Sept. 7, wife of Cecil A. Robertson, son.

Scort-At Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept. 4, wife of A. B. Scott, daughter.

SKIPTON-At Narsinghpur, Sept. 18, wife of D. P. Skipton, civil surgeon, TAYLOR-At Bhagulpore, Sept. 10, wife of V. T. Taylor, civil service, daughter.

VALLEY-At Allahabad, Sept. 14, wife of J. E. Valley, apothecary, civil

WRIGHT-At Agra, Sept. 1, wife of Edmund Alexander Wright, son.

### MARRIAGES.

CONSTABLE—Boss.—At Calcutta, Sept. 11, A. Constable to Ag nes M. daughter of the late J. R. Ross, dep. mag., Hughli, Bengal.

KING—DALY.—At Yercaud, Sept. 12, W. King, dep. supt. Geological Survey of India, son of W. King, Sc. D. Queen's University, Ireland, to Emily J., daughter of the late B. A. Daly, of Tonyville, Shevaroy Hills.

LECHMERE-TAYLOR. - At Tanna, Sept. 14, C. S. Lechmere, capt. Bombay

LECHMERE—TAYLOR.—At Tanna, Sept. 14, C. S. Lechmere, capt. Bombay Army, to Florence, third surviving daughter of A. Taylor.

McGrew—Lore.—At Moradabad, Sept. 11, Rev. G. N. McGrew, of Kingwood, W. Virginia, U.S.A., to Anna J., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lore, of Auburn, New York, U.S.A.

Symons—Gell.—At Bombay, Oct. 5, John L. Symons to Louisa M. S., daughter of Brig. gen. Gell, Bombay.

#### DEATHS.

BROWNE-At Lucknow, Sept. 10, Harriet F., wife of J. Browne, La Martiniere Native School, aged 30.

DURAND—At Mehidpore, Sept. 16, Richard de J., infant son of Major A. Durand, 10th regt. N.L.I.

GREEN—At Sirhind Canal, Sept. 12, R. W. E. Green, C.E., asst. engr.,

aged 28.

HAIRE—At Suez, July 21, Lilly, infant daughter of W. and A. Haire. HARVEY—At Simla, Sept. 10, Robert G. D., son of Dr. R. Harvey, civil surg, aged 10 weeks.

Holland—At Sealkote, Sept. 10, Lieut. F. W. Holland, 72nd High-

HYKOOP—At Baroda, Sept. 15, L. Hykoop, pensioned head clerk of the Ahmedabad Adawlut, and second son of the late J. Hykoop, aged 67.
MATHIESON—At Calcutta, Sept. 14, Annie, wife of L. Mathieson, aged 32.

MCKENNA—At Dinapore, Sept. 11, Elizabeth C., infant daughter of Serg. P. McKenna, army commissariat dept., aged 9 months.

MOCKETT—At Hassan, Sept. 11, A. Mockett, of Munzerabad, and of Hopeville, Kent, aged 33.

PIRIE-At Simla, Sept. 11, Ellen M., wife of A. H. Pirie, Canning College, Luckuow.

OUARRY—At Tirhoot, Sept. 16, W. Quarry, civil engr.
TORRICKE—At Haidrabad, Deccan, Sept. 3, Mr. Torricke, aged 72.

Upshon-At Madras, Sept. 13, Sophia A., wife of H. M. Upshon, aged 23. VAUGHAN-At Umballa, India, Oct. 3, Capt. the Hon. E. C. Vaughan,

Rifle Brigade, aged 35.
WESTON—At Meerut, Sept. 12, Edwin A., son of E. Weston, aged 1 year.

# Nome.

NEW BISHOPRICS.-Two new missionary bishoprics are to be established in India, and two clergymen, who have already been nominated, will be consecrated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. They are the Rev. Dr. R. Caldwell and the Rev. Edward Sargent, M.A.

Tambracherry Coffee Estates Company.—The annual report of the Tambracherry Coffee Estates Company (Limited) mentions that the actual net cost of the estates has been under £70,000. The crop of 1875-76, although not fully realising estimates, was sold for £23,077, while the expenses, £17,551, included large sums for manuring and other improvements, the benefit of which will not accrue till next year. Out of the profit balance of £5,911 a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. is announced, absorbing £4,000, and £1,000 is placed to reserve, carrying forward £911. According to the accounts a portion of the profit balance is due to the item "gain in exchange, £2,165."

BILLS ON INDIA.—On Wednesday when the tenders for India Council drafts to the amount of 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), were opened at the Bank of England, it was found that there was a trifle more inquiry for these means of remittance to the East. The amounts allotted were-to Calcutta, £199,400; to Bombay, £150,000; and allotted were—to Calcutta, £199,400; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £600; and tenders for bills on all presidencies at 1s. 8d. received about 31 per cent., and those for telegraphic transfers nothing. Last week, however, at 1s. 8d. the bills were for the most part allotted in full, and telegraphic transfers on Calcutta and Madras received about 32 per cent. The effect on the silver market to-day was trifling, and transactions took place in the afternoon at 52d. per oz.

THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA.—A Parliamentary paper under this title has been issued, containing exhaustive reports respecting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1874-5. Full particulars are given of administration and legislation, justice, and police, finance, land administration, agriculture, trade, manufactures, public health, and sanitation, emigration, education, and foreign relations. Under the head of "Justice and Police" we are told that in Bengal there was a decrease of offences against the person only, but an increase in those of a serious character. In Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab crime had decreased. The revenue and expenditure returns show that the net revenue of the opium department in Bengal was £3,264,530, against £3,584,766 in 1873-4. Reference is made to the depreciation of silver, the imports of which exceeded those of last year by upwards of a million sterling.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.—We have to announce the death of this nobleman, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Yester House, Haddingtonshire. The deceased peer, who was in his ninetieth year, had been ill for some time, and recently he was severely burned by falling into the fire in his dressing-room at Oxenford Castle. He was the eighth marquis in the peerage of Scotland and a representative peer for Scotland, having, as the result of a long military career, attained the distinc-tions of Field-Marshal, Knight of the Thistle, and the Grand Cross of the Bath. He was born in 1787, and entered the army in 1804. Under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula he served as Under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula he served as assistant quarternaster-general, and received the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria, in which action, as well as at Busaco, he was wounded. In 1825 he became colonel, major-general in 1837, lieutenant general in 1846, general in 1854, and field-marshal last year, holding the colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards from 1862 to the time of his death. The Marquis was Lord-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, Lieutenant-General of the Queen's Body-guard of Scotland, and Hereditary Chamberlain of Dumfriesshire, was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras from 1842 to 1848. His lordship married in 1816 Lady Susan Montagn, third daughter His lordship married in 1816 Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of the Duke of Manchester, and who died six years ago. The peerage is now succeeded to by his lordship's son, Viscount Walden, who has seen considerable military service, having entered the Grenadier Guards in 1841, and served in the Sutlej and Crimean campaigns, before his retirement from the army in 1866. The new peer is President of the Royal Zoological Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire.

Delhi and London Bank (Limited).—The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the above-named company was held yesterday, at the bank office, King William-street. Mr. D. H. Small was in the chair. The report was taken as read. The Chairman said that this being the interim half-yearly meeting, he had only a few brief remarks to offer on the working of the bank for the past half-year. He wished that a better report of the profits had been laid before them, and that a dividend similar to that of the previous half-year could have been declared, but the directors had had unprecedented difficulties to deal with through so large an amount having been transmitted to India directly before the unprecedented fall took place in value, and which sums had to be returned to this country. The profits of the Indian branches were, from a like cause, very much diminished. The depression in the value of Indian se-

curities had also diminished the amount available for a dividend, a portion of their funds having been invested in them. These circumstances were the more to be regretted, because other departments of the bank's business had yielded satisfactory and profitable returns. With respect to the bank's claims upon the Government of India in connection with the Cawnpore Bridge, he regretted to say, notwithstanding the re-peated efforts of the directors to obtain from the Indian Government a reconsideration of their clains, and the award of more liberal compensation than that already offered, that up to the present time they had been unsuccessful, though they were still pressing their claim upon the Government, and he trusted to be able, on a future occasion, to report a favourable result. He would express a hope that the present might prove an exceptional case, and that the next time they met the directors might not only be able to declare a better dividend, but that they would also be able to lay up, according to the usual practice, something towards the lock-up account. He begged to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, be declared. Colonel I. T. Smith, R.E., seconded the motion. He believed that if the Government of India would take the necessary steps they might improve the condition of the exchanges very shortly, but he very much feared, from all he heard, that there was so much want of knowledge on the subject, and they were so much bewildered, that they would prefer the laisse faire system of doing nothing. The resolution was passed unanimously. General Grey, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, commended the directors for having been able to pay even this reduced dividend. He was engaged in other ventures of a similar character, in which he had not received the same amount of success. The vote was seconded by Colonel Ouseley, and carried unanimously.

## India Office.

Oct. 11, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. M. Zeller (Uncov.), M. R. Trower (Uncov.), Designs Estate.—Messis. A. M. Zeiler (Uncov.), M. R. Trower (Uncov.), J. G. Pope (Uncov.), and F. Simon (Uncov.).

Madras Estate.—Mr. J. H. Wright (Uncov.).

Bombay Estate.—Messis. R. B. Worthington, A. J. Rees (Uncov.), and W. K. Thyne (Uncov.).

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bennal Estab.—Mr. C. O. Aitchison, c.s.i., 8 mo. furl.; Mr. W. F. Meres, 10 mo. furl.; Mr. J. F. Browne, 1 week's furl.; Mr. R. C. McKenuie (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c. Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. E. Lawson, 6 mo., s.c.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. B. Beatson, 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major J. Ross, 2 mo.; Capt. W. H. M. Franklyn, Inf., 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E., 2 mo., 3 days.

\*\* In last week's issue of the Mail the name of Hamson was inserted instead of Harrison. The notice should read:—Bombay Fstab.—Major C. H. Harrison, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab .- Mr. J. F. Browne.

MILITARY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. S. Beckett, Staff Corps; Surg. major F. Carter; Surg. major T. Duka; Major II. P. Pearson, 12th foot; Lieut. col. W. Cabell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. B. Nixon, Staff Corps; Capt. H. P. Kirke, Inf.; Capt. A. H. Turner, Staff Corps; Capt. W. E. Chambers, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major A. G. Murray, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Murray; Capt. A. F. Laughton, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Bombay Estab.—Deputy Surg. gen. G. G. W. Maitland, Nov. 1, 1876;

Surg. major R. Dick, Oct. 4, 1876.

## Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

 $[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged \\ Five Shillings each.]$ 

#### BIRTHS.

Angove-The wife of William C. Angove, Commander P. and O. Steam

Navigation Company, of a daughter, at Forest-hill, Oct. 5.

BARING—Mrs. Edward Baring, of a son, at 37, Charles-street, Oct. 6.

COLLETT—The wife of Charles Collett, Madras Civil Service (Retired), of a son, at Torquay, Oct. 3.

GAIRDNER-The wife of Joseph Gairdner, of a daughter, at Adelaide-road,

GLASFURD-The wife of Lieut. col. Glasfurd, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at North Berwick, Oct. 6.
HOCKING—The wife of the Rev. John H. Hocking, Senior Chaplain,

OCKING—The wife of the Rev. John H. Hocking, Coll. 5.

Bengal Establishment, of a daughter, at Penzauce, Oct. 5.

Digitized by

Welchman—The wife of Captain A. J. T. Welchman, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at Shaldon, near Teignmouth, Oct. 5.

#### MARRIAGES.

Duval—Forbes.—Henri, son of H. Duval, of Paris, to Jemima C., daughter of the late John Forbes, of Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, at

Kensington Park, Oct. 5.

Locke—Taylor.—William H. N. Locke, 1st Batt. 15th Regt., to Maria C. B., daughter of Col. Robert Taylor, late 2nd Madras Cav., at Bryan-

C. B., daughter of Col. Robert Taylor, late 2nd Madras Cav., at Blyanston.square, Oct. 3.

PLATTS—HAYES.—John T. Platts, of Ealing, to Mary E., widow of the late John Hayes, of Croydon, at Kentish Town, Oct. 5.

SHELFORD—BAIRD.—Thomas Shelford, of Singapore, to Jessie F., daughter of the late Charles R. Baird, at Glasgow, Oct. 3.

of the late Charles R. Baird, at Giasgow, Oct. 3.

Shuttleworth—Gabbett.—John Shuttleworth, Capt R. A., to Elizabeth E., daughter of the late Edmond Gabbett, at Limerick, Oct. 5.

E., daughter of the late Edmond Gabbett, at Limerick, Oct. 5.

WALKER—PRESCOTT.—Lieut. C. W. Walker, Madras S.C., to Janie, daughter of Col. J. C. P. Prescott, Madras S.C., at Guernsey, Sept. 25.

#### DEATHS.

BORRADAILE-H. Borradaile, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Westbourne.park,

Oct. 7, aged 76. Cleland—Emily, the wife of James V. Cleland, late Captain 3rd King's

Own Hussars, at Co. Armagh, Oct 1.

Green—Frederick Green, at 38, Princes-gardens, Oct. 9, aged 62.

GREY—Georgiana S., widow of the late William S. Grey, formerly of Bombay, at Blackheath, Oct. 9.

LANE—Genetta A., the wife of Capt. Douglas Lane, late 17th Lancers, at

Buxton, Sept. 30.
WHITEFOORD—Col. James Whitefoord, late Bengal Artillery, at Gloucester, Oct. 7.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4. John Byers, Tuticorin; Matador, Rangoon; City of Carlisle, Rangoon; Reno, Rangoon; Prince Patrick, Rangoon; Maria, Bassein; Cottarden, Bassein.5. Str. Patna, Kurrachee; Mary, Gopaulpore; Harriet M'Gilvery, Rangoon;
5. Duncairn, Calcutta,—6. Str. Lady Lycett, Bombay; Merioneth, Rangoon,—7. AsDuncairn, Calcutta,—6. Str. Lady Lycett, Bombay; Merioneth, Rangoon,—7. Astronomer, Bombay; Circassian, Bombay; Hospodar, Bombay.—8. Str. Cathay,
tronomer, Bombay; Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; Flevo, Singapore; Str. Tettans, BimlipaBombay; Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; Flevo, Singapore; Str. Nankin, Singapore,
tam; str. Ambassador, Calcutta; Britannia, Bombay.—9. Str. Nankin, Singapore,
—10. Mangalore, Calcutta; Autofagasio, Bimlipatam; str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon;
Duncairn, Calcutta; Chibassa, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Cape Comorin, Bombay; Dallam Tower, Calcutta; Evelyn, Calcutta; Dalbatera Castle, Singapore; Ouflamme, Bombay; Bhotan, Bombay.—5. Coldingame, Madras; Birma, Raugoon.—6. Str. Mongolia, Calcutta; str. Orion, Calcutta, hame, Madras; Birma, Bombay; Brummero, Singapore; Irishope, Singapore; Corrientes, Raugoon.—8. Star of Persia, Calcutta; Atalanta, Bombay.—9. Lammerrientes, Raugoon.—8. Star of Persia, Calcutta; Atalanta, Bombay.—9. Lammermoor, Calcutta; Mars, Singapore; Mandalay, Raugoon.—10. Str. Darien, Calcutta; Mors, Singapore; Mandalay, Raugoon.—10. Str. Darien, Calcutta; Charles Murdoch, Raugoon; Doune Castle, Bombay; Clydesdale, Bombay; Magdala, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Orion, Oct. 6.—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. E. Gray, Mr. C. E. Williamson, Mr. J. Hay, jun., Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. H. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. D. Mr. J. Hay, jun., Mr. A. Lawrie, Mr. H. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. D. Miss Phillott, Dr. R. Power, Major S. Browne, Mr. R. J. Reid, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Miss Phillott, Dr. R. Power, Major S. Browne, Mr. R. J. Reid, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Miss E. Lowis, Miss Eyre, Mr. A. Radchife, Mr. T. Doggett, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Miss E. Lowis, Miss Eyre, Mr. A. Radchife, Mr. T. Doggett, Mr. J. Reid, M.D. Mr. R. D. Nuthall, Mr. A. F. Nuthail, Mr. E. Muspratt, and Mr. J. Reid, M.D. Per str. Macedonin, Oct. 7.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Major Vibart, Per str. Masedonin, Oct. 7.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Barter, Major Vibart, Miss Fraser, Miss Quarry, Mr. and Mrs. Biss and family, Mr. and Mrs. King, family, Miss Fraser, Miss Collett, Mrs. Hallowes and child, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Colett, Miss Collett, Miss Collett, Miss Collett, Miss Chandler, Mrs. McGrath'and children, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Cambell, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath'and children, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Cambell, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath'and children, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Cambell, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath'and children, Dr. and Mrs. Chandler, Miss Chandler, Miss E. Bonney, Mrs. Nares, Miss F. Biollettie, and Mr. Elliott.

Elliott.

Per str. Straithleven, Oct. 10.—From Liverpool.—For Bownay.—Col. and Mrs. C. H. Abdy, Miss Abdy, Miss Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. Beckett, Capt. Hay, Rev. B. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Fortey and two children, B. Mr. T. Tucker, Mr. T. G. Evans, Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, Mr. C. S. Steele, Mr. J. B. Mr. T. Tucker, Mr. T. G. Evans, Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, Mr. C. S. Steele, Mr. J. B. Mrs. Stepford, Miss Benson, Miss Hoyle, Mrs. Duxbury and family, Miss F. Mrs. Stopford, Miss Benson, Miss Hoyle, Mrs. Duxbury and family, Miss F. Berrie, Mrs. Bulman and three children, Mr. S. Anderson, Miss Dyer, and Mr. McPhun.

Berrie, Mrs. Bulman and three children, Mr. S. Anderson, Miss Dyer, and Mr. McPhun.

Per str. Eldorado, Oct. 12.—For Colombo.—Capt. G. H. R. Willis, Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Owen Lloyd, Mr. C. F. Braine, Mr. Thomson, Mr. N. Rownes, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. A. Eleves, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. W. H. Seff, Miss Stevenson, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. A. Eleves, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. W. H. St. G. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Morley, Mr. R. B. Ar-H. St. G. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Burrows, Mr. W. A. Howie, Mr. J. Thur, Mr. W. Penney, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. C. J. Maltby, Mr. W. A. Howie, Mr. J. Thur, Mr. W. Penney, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. C. J. Maltby, Mr. W. A. Howie, Mr. J. Egarty, and Mr. E. Grinlenton. For Madbas,—Col. and Mrs. J. Thomas and Hisses Strickland and four children, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Laughton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas and child, Mr. W. S. Harrington, two Misses Oxley, two Misses Butcher, Mr. Rees, Mr. child, Mr. W. S. Harrington, two Misses Oxley, two Misses Butcher, Mr. Rees, Mr. Shints, Cobham, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Sawday, Mr. W. J. Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hatchinson, two Misses Hutchinson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Morton, Miss Cassan, Mr. J. W. Barwise, Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Blumarth, Mr. Morton, Miss Cassan, Mr. J. W. Sarwise, Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Blumarth, Mr. Miss B. Baldwin, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Bressey, Mr. David, Mr. Miss B. Baldwin, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Bressey, Mr. David, Mr. And Mrs. Amesbury and child, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Fox, Mr. Harbenson, and Rev. Lloyd.

Per Overland Route.

Per Str. Nepaul, Oct. 12.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Battye and two daughters, Mr. H. D. Willock, Mr. Dane, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. C. and Mrs. Mactwo daughters, Mr. H. D. Willock, Mr. Dane, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. C. and Mrs. Berkenaghten, the Thakur of Limree, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Berkenaghten, the Thakur of Limree, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Greig, Miss ley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Greig, Miss ley and two children, Miss Prior, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Miss Jackson, Greig, Mrs. E. G. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard and child, Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. B. Armstrong, Messra, A. and W. Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. W. Maclellan, Mr. G. Maclellan, Sulivan, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Cox, Mr. W. Maclellan, Mr. G. Maclellan, Professor Monier Williams, Messrs. S. and C. R. Williams, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Professor Monier Williams, Messrs. S. and C. R. Williams, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. Malcolmson, Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Merricks and lady, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mrs. Greich, Mrs. K. Way, Miss Furklind, Mr. J. Dalziel, Mrs. Veitch, Mr. J. G. Mrs. Finch, Mrs. K. Way, Miss Furklind, Mr. F. Wooley-Dod, Mr. R. Wi Rowadson, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. A. Sullivan, Mr. F. Wooley-Dod, Mr. R. Wi Royadson, Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. H. E. Haddon, Mr. E. Leycester,

Mr. E. Baker, Mr. E. J. S. Baker, Mr. A. T. Mullaly, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Mr. E. H. Clementson, Mr. T. Smith, Mrs. G. F. Hill, Mr. Tindal Pearson, Miss Walton, Mr. Rohde, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Losaek, Lieut. F. A. E. Chamier, Dr. Lawler, and Miss Thacker. For Suzz.—Mr. A. Caldecott and Mr. J. B. Millard. For Aden.—Mrs. Gambier, Mr. R. Gamman, A. Caldecott and Mr. J. B. Millard. For Aden.—Mrs. Harding. For Malta.—Mrs. Kitson and two daughters, Miss Breden, Captain Maurice, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Kitson and Mrs. R. Rankin and child, Mr. B. Bower and family, and Mr. H. Brown.

Brown.

Per str. Sumatra, Oct. 23.—From Brindisi.—For Bombax.—Mr. E. C. and Mrs, Bernard, Mr. E. L. Durand, Mr. C. and Mrs. McIver, Mr. P. Chetto, Dr. Duka, Mr. P. Elliot, Mr. Eiseulohr, Mr. and Miss Giles, Captain A. Murray, Mr. W. H. Mackewan, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. G. Diefenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Butman, Mr. S. White, and Mr. Sturrock. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. W. P. Adams and Mr. V. Maurel.

For the Special Cost. 20.

Mr. V. Mauret.

Fer str. Smaatra, Oct. 20.—From Venice.—For Bonbax.—Col. and Mrs. Reidleptain H. W. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Captain S. H. Cowan, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. C. Rustomjee, Mr. C. Bagshaw, child, Captain S. H. Cowan, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. R. W. Brereton, Mr. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. R. W. Brereton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. O. Koebel, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Mr. C. W. Alexander, Mr. A. Andree, Mr. F. Mallett, Mrs. Cowan and two children, and Mr. Liebnitz.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A Lloyd's telegram from Calcutta says the str. Cawdor Castle, from Calcutta to Colombo, has been totally lost while going down the Hoogly. Three Europeans and five Chinamen were drowned.

A Lloyd's telegram, dated Pernambuco, October 7, says:—"The India, from Birkenhead for Rangoon, has been burnt fifty miles from this place. Crew saved."

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Chychassa, Oct. 21.—For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Nangle, Miss Nangle, Miss De la Case, Mrs. and three Misses Winscombe, Mrs. Sherman and two children. For Calcutta.—Miss Legge, Miss. M. Russell, Mr. J. Struther, and Mr. F. Cowburn. For Calcutta.—Miss Legge, Miss Mevan, Mrs. McLeod, two Misses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. H. E. Beadon, Mr. M. Menzies, Rev. A. and Mrs. Williams and three children, Mrs. and two Mr. M. Menzies, Mr. Warde Jones, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sammers, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mr. C. Meares, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Liebert, Mr. E. Wylio, and Mr. J. Russell.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 23.—For Royalts—Main Web.

Mr. J. Russell.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 23.—For Bombay.—Major Wake, Mrs. Wake and family, Mrs. Baker and child, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. A. F. Cumberlege, Miss E. Cowley, Mrs McKenzie, Mrs. Rice Hewn, R.E., Mrs. Swinburne, Miss Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mrs. Simeon, and Dr. C. A. Peabody.

Per str. Dornada, Nov. 7, For Canada.

A. Peabody.

Per str. Dorunda, Nov. 7.—For Colombo.—Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Colledge, Rev. and Mrs. Shipstone and child, Major gen. and Mrs. Dixon, and Miss Mackenzie. For Madris.—Mrs. A. Y. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Penott, D. F. Alpe, Mr. H. Ihle, and Mr. Gisbourne. For Calcutta.—Miss Shuttle-worth, Miss Holfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Rev. F. R. and Mrs. Mrs. Muthel, and in. Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. fant, Miss Barry, Rev. H. A. and Mrs. Weitbacht, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. Ch. K. and Mrs. McAlam, Mrs. Nuthall and infant, and Capt. D. Cleere.

D. K. and Mrs. McAlam, Mrs. Nuthall and infant, and Capt. D. Cleere.

Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss C. Verity. For Madris.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

C. Verity. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

October 19.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Miss Leslie, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Miss Cook, Miss Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Miss Miss Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Miss Micallum, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mr. Booth, Miss Heckle, and Miss Wilson.

Ventee to Calcutta.—Mrs. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ventee to Calcutta.—Mrs. Fulford.

Brixdish to Calcutta.—Mrs. And Mrs. Roberts, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wentee to Calcutta.—Mrs. Fulford.

Brixdish to Calcutta.—Mrs. Anderson, Miss Thacker, Mr. Voilland, Mr. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. Amesbury, Mr. A. Anderson, Miss Thacker, Mr. Voilland, Mr. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. Perryston, Major and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John and child, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Brixdish to Bombay.—Mr. F. Eisenlohr, Mrs. Luard, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Garstin, Miss Tem, Martin, Gen. Sir H. and Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Marthews, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Ogilve, Miss Gillian, Capt. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Ogilve, Miss Gillian, Capt. Bowie, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Howe, Wr. E. Studd, Col. McAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gregory and child, Mr. H. G. Ross, Mr. E. Studd, Col. McAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. Patthard, Col. and Mrs. De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, Sir De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. Impsey, Sir De Barrow, Mrs. Brace and child, Mrs. S. S. Melville, Major and Mrs. and Mrs. and Mrs. Prendergast, and Mr. C. Winrie.

Southampton to Madras.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

Southampton to General

SOUTHAMPION to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Delins.
SOUTHAMPION to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Lambert and child.

SOUTHAMPION to BOMBAY.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Bartholo-Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Konnard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholo-Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Konnard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholo-Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Konnard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bewart, Mrs. and Mrs. Links, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Mrs. British, Mrs. Condon, Routh, W. S. Haig, Sutherland, W. G. Newson, and E. Smith, ley, E. F. Gordon, Routh, W. S. Haig, Sutherland, W. G. Newson, Mrs. Sheliklards, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Sheliklards, Mrs. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Sheliklards, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Sheliklards, Mr. A. Poung, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Sheliklards, Mr. A. Poung, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Bendel, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Melville, Miss Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Miss Hendley, Mrs. Mrs. Melville, Miss Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Miss Hendley, Mrs. Mrs. Melville, Miss Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Melville, Miss Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Gonne, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. Machenzie, and Mr. Boriand.

Venice to Bobbay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and Son, Col. H. Fraser, Britisto to Hombay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and Son, Col. H. Fraser, Britisto to Hombay.—Capt. Turner,



Extra Steamer Cathay, October 23.
BAY.—Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Henry and family, Miss

Extra Steamer Cathay, October 23.

Southampton to Bonday.—Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Henry and family, Miss Fairbrother, and Mr. Gubbay.
Southampton to Malta.—Capt. and Mrs. Kirton and family, and Mr. Rideout.
Southampton to Suez.—Mrs. Roberts and family, and Mr. Pitcher.

November 2.

Southampton to Calcutt.—Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Satherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deach, Col. and Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mrs. Woodward and two children, Mr. C. Henderson, Mr. D. Davis, Mr. Hollway, and Mr. Blick.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.
Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr. B. H. North, Mrs. Power, Miss Nicholas, Mrs. and Miss Ca'dwell, and Miss Campbell.

Fewics to Madras.-Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow, and Major and Mrs. Weedon and

child.

Suthampton to Bombay.—Major C. E. Fisher, and Mr. Butham

Vemos to Bombay.—Mr. McQuinae, Mr. C. Faulder, Mr. and Miss Hilton, Mr. and

Mrs. Maclean, Mr. T. S. Anderson, and Dr. and Mrs. Brythen and child.

Bardist to Bombay.—Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Mayor and Ars. Friese, Surz. major
and Mrs. Seriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horstan, Mr. Sack, Cot Taoyte, Sir J.

and Lady Strachey, Mr. Stanne, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, and Mr. J. Simpson,

Masselles to Bombay.—Mr. Melium.

Bouthampton to Caylon.—Mrs. Russell and friend.

Southampton to Galle.—Mr. Delmege, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthaot, and Miss

Twynam.

Twynam.

Brinoisi to Alexandria.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Borkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and

SOUTHAMPION to GIBBALTAR.—Capt. Strike, and Mr. H. Herring.

NOVEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPION to Bonden.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mrs. Knox. Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child. Mr. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox. Mrs. S. Mine, Mr. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Bunister, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Grant, Capt. Rutherford, Mrs. Percival and shild, Col. Thomas, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Mackenzie.

Venice to Bonday.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tiornoy, Major Dowden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children, Mr. Cochinard, and Mr. Monod.

Beindist to Bonday.—Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Chitti, Mr. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter and child, and Mr. Stalkart.

Southampton to Gibbaltae.—Colp. Sockville, Major and Mrs. Powis, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. and Mrs. Colonna.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Duke of Roxborough.

November 16.

The Duke of Roxborough.

November 16.

Southampton to Bombay.—Rev. J. Sheld in, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, and Miss Macintosh.
Ventes to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powhett, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child.
Beindist to Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden, and Mr. and Mrs. Winter and child.
Ventes to Calcutta.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, and Col. and Mrs. Comber.
Southampton to Maddas.—Major Russell.
Southampton to Shingapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.
Southampton to Shingapore.—Mr. W. J. Gardner.
Ventes to Alexabdela.—Dr. and Mrs. Mortis.

ACCIDENTS AT MILITARY WORKS. - An accidental explosion, resulting in the loss of five lives, having recently occurred while filling the shells of a field battery in the Bombay Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief in India has directed that the following regulations for the performance of laboratory duties, issued by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, he considered ratory ditties, assued by the Commander-in-Chief of Bomosy, he considered applicable to the whole of the field artillery in India, for future observance:

—"No laboratory work of any description is to be carried out in the gun shed; either a space in the open ground, at a safe distance from the gun shed, should be selected or a tent pitched for the purpose, if deemed necessary. An officer of the battery is to be present at all such operations. The men so employed are to have nothing combustible about them or wear spurs or iron heeled boots, or anything of a metallic nature from which danger might possibly arise. The floor on which the work is carried on is to be covered with a tarpaulin or cloth of some nature. In filling shells only one is to be filled at a time; the wad should be inserted and the plug screwed down before another shell is filled.

### Mails to India. &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 3 a.m., and those via Brimbist, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:-

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday. Oct. 26. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Oct. 27.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Fia Brindisi, under 4 oz., 81. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 61.

NEWBPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 21. | 8 oz., 41. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 61. | 8 oz., 1s. | 13 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 61. | 4 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Fig Brindisi, or by French Packet, u der § oz., 11 l. | 1 oz., 1s. 101. | every additional 9 oz., 11d. | 5 oz., 1s. 101. | every additional 9 oz., 11d. | very additional § oz., 91. | 1 oz., 1s. 81. | every additional § oz., 91.

Via Southampton, un ter § 02., 91. | 1 02., 18. 61. | every additional § 02., 91.

NEW SPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under § 02., 21. | each additional § 02., 24.

Via Southampton, un ter § 02., 14. | each additional § 02., 14.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 02., 21. | every additional o2., 14.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 02., 14. | every additional o2., 14.

The postage on letters may either by poid in advance or left to by paid on de-

The postage on letters may either be paid in a lyance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the po-tage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be that red, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency

### Indian Gobernment Loans.

East	India 4 p	er Ce	nt. T	ransfi on 25t	er Loa h April	n Btoc Land 2	k, D:1	ot.   S	a. R.		96	97
• ist	4 per Cen	t. Lo	an of	1821-	25 (Sicc	a)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	971	91
2nd	4 per Cer	at. (8	icca)	of 182	28-29	•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	901	91
3rd	4 per Cer	it.(3	cca)	of 183	2-33	•••	***	•••	••	1		_
	4 per Cer			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		84	841
6th	4 per Cer			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		84	841
	3} per Ce				•••	•••	•••	•••		ingtaking	-	-
6th	4 per Car			_ •••				•••	•••	Co.'s Rs.	811	842
	5 per Cer				Long,	, 1854	55	•••	••	1,000 as	85 l	
	4 per €e				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	equiva-	811	85
	44 per Ce				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	leut to	911	90
	5 per Cer				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2100.	861	563
	<b>5</b> ∮ per Ce	at. o	. 1923	-80	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		904	001

### India Exchanges.

Singapore Hong Kong	60 days' sight. 1s. 8d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 8d. 1s. 8d. 3s. 74d. 3s. 74d. 4s. 8d.	 30 day sizht 1s. 844 1s. 844 1s. 844 3s. 741 3s. 741 4s. 851	 1s. 8¦d. 1s. 8¦d. 3s. 9d.	
Bar Silver, per o Mexican Dollars Five Franc Piece	, per oz		 4s. 44d. 4s. 2d. No price.	

### Stocks und Securities.

	0,000		
Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
e	India Stock		1071 to 1072
	India 5 per cent		
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent		1021 to 1021
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1973 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879		85 to 87
	India Stock Debentures, 1839		
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,,		
	1933		
	,, ., 1864 or 1866		103
	India Debentures India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		50s. to 60s. p.m.
	Do. (under 21,000) 4 per ceat		•
	RAILWAYS.		
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

#### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,252.] LONDON, OCTOBER 23, 1876. PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Rebielv.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are-from Bombay, October 2; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, September 30; Calcutta, September 29. The monsoon being over, this mail brings news ten days later than the last.

THE news however brought by this mail is neither important nor plentiful. The Viceroy's departure from Simla was notified for the 10th October, but later telegrams show that it was postponed till Monday last. On the 10th September his Lordship opened the Fine Art Show at Simla in a playful speech, beginning with a reference to the witches in Macbeth, which was followed up by an apt anecdote about Lamartine, a pl was followed up by an apt anecdote about Lamartine, a pisant joke on the "venerable goddess Themis," and a good deal of word-playing suggested by the depreciation of the rupee and the name of Sir R. Temple, one of whose paintings represented an old Hindu temple in Nepal. "That temple represents the art of the past; but the skill with which the sketch of it is painted assures us of the existence of another Temple specially belonging to the present; and I think I may also say that the productions of the painter's son are proofs that, in point of art, the Temple of the future will rival even the Temple of the present, and continue to command our admiration." Colonel Baigrie, to whom also Lord Lytton paid a hearty tribute, won the prize for the best water-colour on an Indian subject, and Colonel Colley for the best series of water-colour sketches. Other prizes were won by Major Tanner, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss West and Mrs. Whymper.

In a long Resolution of September 22 the Indian Government, with special reference to letters received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association, delivers its own opinion about the silver question in these

That the divergence of values of gold and silver is not necessarily only attributable to the diminution in the value of silver; strong reasons induce the belief that gold may have increased and silver decreased in value. That although it is most desirable that the standard of value in India should be the same as that in the chief countries with which India

interchanges commodities, yet her trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided a fresh and stable equilibrium of the precious metals be obtained. That up to the present time no sufficient ground exists for interfering with the standard of value. By the resolution of July 31 the Government has standard or value. By the resolution of July 31 the Government has taken other steps to bring the revenue and expenditure of the current year into equilibrium. Meanwhile, it is important that Government should continue to use the resources at its disposal for developing Indian trade and productions. It does not therefore intend to discontinue borrowing for the construction of public works of a thoroughly established remunerative character, as much money as can be judiciously expended, provided money can be raised in the country itself on advantageous terms. There are grave objections that any present increase of the liabilities of India be fixed in gold. The suggestion of the Calcutta Trades' Association to purchase stores for Government in India is receiving attention by Government, both in England and India. But whatever the conditions of exchanges, various other circumstances must be considered in determining this question. Credit will not be taken for any borrowed money, as if it were revenue, nor will any excess amount borrowed by the Secretary of State be treated as revenue or set against ordinary expenditure of the year.

AMONG the latest victims to the cholera epidemic in Kashmir was Surgeon-Major A. Clapp, M.D., who entered H.M.'s service in 1865, and was present throughout the Abyssinian campaign. According to a correspondent of the Times of India Dr. Clapp was attacked by the scourge at Aliabad Serai. Three officers knew he was ill of cholera; they wrote a note for medical aid to Srinagar; but left him to die alone and uncared for. Other officers came to the Serai and attended upon him, but he died before the needful help from Srinagar came. It is not a pleasant story, as thus told, but it may admit of more than one expla-

THE Mohammedans of Bombay demonstrated in favour of Turkey at a meeting held on September 24. It was agreed to forward a petition to the Queen in behalf of the old English policy on that point. Money is to be subscribed on behalf of the Turkish wounded, and certain large sums—says the Bombay Gazette-" are reported to be forthcoming, but these promises have yet, we believe, to be fulfilled. There is a strong suspicion that the 'movement' is not genuine, and is due to one or two educated Mohammedans who astutely see in the present crisis an opportunity of investing the community to which they belong with great political importance."

A DEMONSTRATION on the opposite side was made the same Sunday by the Bishop of Bombay, in a sermon full of ardent if ather onesided sympathy with the sufferers from Turkish

THE remonstrance of the High Court of the North-West Provinces in the Fuller case is said to have been under consideration at head-quarters. It was understood however that the Supreme Government would not undertake the settlement of the constitutional questions raised by the High Court, but would forward the whole controversy to the India-office for its august arbitrament.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday, the 21st September, there was a dissussion of nearly four hours on the report of the Committee on the Civil Procedure Bill, which was adjourned. Mr. Bayley presented the report of the Committee on the Stage Carriages Bill, and the Council adjourned to the 4th of October.

ONE of the difficulties which beset a native convert to Christianity occurred lately at Mangalor. A Sudra became a convert to Christianity, but his wife and three children would not join him. He was advised by the missionaries to apply to the District Court for the charge of his children. This he accordingly did. The Act IX. of 1861, under which the claim was made, gives the District Court the power of making "such order as it shall think fit in respect to the custody or guardianship" of a minor or minors. The mother when brought before the Court refused to give over the children to the husband, who, she said, was considered to be civilly dead under Hindu law. She prayed that the Court would not disturb her possession of the children, who, she intended, should live and die Hindus. She urged that if her children went to the father they would lose their religion and their caste. The Court, though it expressed an opinion that the mother's case was very hard, held that the father, though a convert, was better entitled to the custody of the eldest son than the mother.

THE Times Correspondent telegraphed on Sunday, the 15th, that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Kashmir the programme of the Viceroy's tour has been altered and his departure from Simla deferred. He was to start for Lahor on the 14th, instead of the 10th, as originally arranged, and will omit Kashmir, but will carry out his visit to the Punjab and the Sind frontier. It is added that the Amir of Kabul and the Nepal Princes are expected at the Delhi Assemblage. The Pioneer says that the Central Indian Chiefs approve emphatically of the ceremonial, and declare it should have been held before. Holkar is prepared to spend a lakh of rupees on the occasion. Twelve or thirteen Central Indian Chiefs will attend, including Sindia, Holkar, the Begam of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Rewah, the Rajahs of Dhar, Dewas, Urcha, and Ratlam. A body of the Gaikwar's troops, with the famous gold and silver guns, has already started on a two months' march from Baroda to Delhi. The difficulty about precedence has been settled by a plan for arranging the Chiefs according to the number of guns allowed in their salutes. It is stated that there is a great demand for houses in Delhi and enormous reuts are offered.

THE following items are derived from the same source:

The Kohat Pass tribes are still troublesome. In a recent raid they killed a native trooper near Fort Mackeson. It is reported that the Government proposes a military occupation of the Bolan Pass and Khelat.

Our treaty with Khelat allows us to occupy the country when necessary, but it is hardly likely that anything of the kind is now contemplated.

Abdul Gaffor Beg Dewanbegi, formerly Khan of Khokan, whom the Russians dispossessed, has arrived at Lahor, en route for Mecca, on a pilgrimage. He has left his son behind at the head of a large body of Kirghiz to continue the war. He says that when he returns he will fight Russia to the death.

Sir William Muir leaves India about the end of the month. It is believed that Sir John Strachey will succeed him, and that Sir George Couper and Mr. Inglis will be confirmed in the respective appointments of Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of

The following changes are expected early next year: -Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, retires, and Sir Lewis Pelly probably succeeds him; Sir Henry Norman is to be appointed member of the Secretary of State's Council, and Sir Edwin Johnson will become Military Member of the Supreme Council.

Holkar opened the Narbada Railway bridge on the 5th, thus completing an important link in the communication between Central India and the Railway system. General Daly, the British Agent for Central India, and a large company were present. The Viceroy sent a telegram of congratulation.

Owing to a failure of the crops there is some distress in the Dakhan and ne Southern Maratha country. The Government has opened relief works. the Southern Maratha country. The Government has opened relief works. Scarcity is also expected in Khandesh and Nasik. Eisewhere the crops

are reported on favourably.

Mr. Woodrow, Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, died last week

at Darjiling of heart disease.

The Suez Canal steamer, Cawdor Castle, bound from Calcutta for Cey lon, with a cargo of rice, was lost near the mouth of the Hughli on the 7th current. The vessel grounded on a sand bank off Kedjeree and rolled over. Three Europeans and five Chinese were drowned, the rest of the crew were saved in boats. It is supposed the pilot in charge was to

ACCORDING to a Times telegram the inquest on one of the victims of the torpedo explosion in the river at Calcutta was held on Thursday, October 12, and a verdict was returned that the deceased met his death by the explosion of gunpowder, but the cause of the explosion is unknown. The evidence threw little light on the occurrence, and the jury refused to express any opinion as to the person who was to blame. Major Eckford, President of the Torpedo Committee, was examined, and repudiated all responsibility. He said the Committee had nothing to do with the blowing up of the wreck. The operations were

under the direction of the Port Commissioners. The Committee merely lent a torpedo boat and the services of Sergeant Harrison, who had gone through a course of torpedo instruction at Chatham. Major Eckford added that he could not spare commissioned officers, but he had warned the Commissioners to have a competent engineer to superintend the operations. The public is far from satisfied with the result of the inquest, and it is generally felt that an official inquiry should be held and the whole affair thoroughly sifted.

A Mohammedan meeting to express sympathy with Turkey was held in the Town-hall of Calcutta on the 7th. The attendance was not large, and the leading Mohammedans were absent. The Chairman, Abdul Latif Khan, a member of the Bengal Council, made a long speech, in which he dwelt on the alliance between England and Turkey, and asserted that the accounts of the Bulgarian atrocities were exaggerated. He, however, denounced the suggestion of the Madras Mohammedan papers inviting subscriptions for a Holy War as misleading and mischievous. Several resolutions were carried expressing sympathy with the Sultan and gratitude to the British Government for supporting Turkey and also horror at the atrocities committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazuks. It was resolved that the present war is an ordinary civil war between the Porte and its rebellious subjects, and not a Holy War between Mohammedans and Christians. A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for transmission to Turkey, and to request the Government to allow the Collectors of Districts to receive the money subscribed. It is believed that the bulk of the Mohammedans know little and care less about Turkey, and that these meetings are got up by a few agitators.

ACCORDING to the latest Times telegrams from Calcutta the prospects of the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Punah, Sholapur, Kaladgi, and Dharwar, containing a population of nearly six millions, are threatened with severe distress. The local Government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the monsoon crops have entirely failed, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of the rabi and winter crops. The collector of Punah reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up; the cattle are dying of starvation. The collector of Sholapur gives a still worse report. The Government has opened relief works, and is employing people in excavating tanks and making roads. It is stated that the Bombay Government has asked the Supreme Government to sanction the immediate commencement of the Dhund and Manwar Railway, which will connect the northern and southern branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghats, and greatly shorten the route between the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. This line is important in itself, and, as it passes through three of the most severely suffering districts, will serve admirably for relief works. Karnul and some other Madras districts also complain of a deficiency in the crops, but no particulars have yet been received regarding the extent of the failure. Throughout the remainder of the country the harvest prospects are excellent, though heavy rain did some damage in Allahabad and Midnapur.

The following items come from the same source:—

The Viceroy left Simla for Mashobra on Monday, and proceeded to Narkanda on Thursday; he starts thence to-day for the Kulu Valley, and then visits the Punjab Sind frontiers, and goes next to the Kangra Valley, as originally arranged. General Norman acts as President of the Council during the Viceroy's tour.

Sir John Strachey, the new Finance Minister, is expected in India in December. Sir W. Muir leaves at once. Sir John Strachey's appointment would be popular but for his connection with the Income-tax during Lord Mayo's administration; but probably a better man for the post could not be found among purely Indian statesmen.

The report mentioned last week that the Government recalled the

British Agent from Kabul on account of the Amir's favourable reception of the Russian Envoy has been contradicted. It is now stated that the Agent, Atta Mohammed Khan, came to India on leave; but no reason is given for his visiting Simla.

The Yarkand Envoy has left Simla. The Government, with its usual reticence regarding foreign affairs, has given no indication of the nature of

Preparations for the Delhi assemblage are proceeding rapidly. It is believed that the Amir of Kabul, the Khan of Khelat, and the Rajah of Sikhim will attend. During the assemblage Sindia will give a grand banquet to the Viceroy in honour of the Queen's new title The Bengal Government talks of spending 15,000 rupees on re-



joicings in Calcutta. The assemblage will cost about half a million sterling—a startling comment on the lessons of economy which the Government lately has been impressing on its officers. It is generally felt here—adds the Times correspondent—that in the present critical state of the limines, with the prospect of more or less severe famine in Bombay before us, this large expenditure of public money on mere pageautry is a grievous mistake. Some ceremony to mark the Queen's assumption of the imperial title might, perhaps, be advisable, but one on this enormous and costly scale is wholly unnecessary.

It appears from the same informant that the alarming European telegrams of the last few days had some effect in further depressing Government securities, which have been unusually low for six months past. Tea shares, however, are rising, owing to favourable accounts from the Assam and Kachar gardens. This is a remarkably good year for tea, and the quantity exported will greatly exceed that of any former year. The Calcutta wheat trade has had a wonderful rise lately. In 1870 the quantity exported was 2,000 tons; in 1873, 10,000 tons, which fell in 1874 to 8,000 tons, and last year rose to 50,000 tons. This year already 120,000 tons have been exported from Calcutta alone. This wheat is grown chiefly in the Punjab, and is much valued in the English market, mainly on account of its great dryness.

The rumoured appearance of a new disease, called Kotkotia, lately caused a great panic among the natives inhabiting the Calcutta suburbs. According to a Times telegram, it is described as beginning with a tingling sensation in the fingers or toes, and having speedily a fatal termination if not checked at the outset. The treatment consisted in cauterizing and tying a tight ligature round the affected limb on the first appearance of the symptoms. Dr. French, Civil Surgeon of the Twenty-four Pargannals, after a careful inquiry, declared the whole thing was purely imaginary. He found many natives seriously affected by the severe remedies they had adopted, believing themselves attacked.

A MEETING of leading Calcutta Mohammedans to consider the Turkish Question was held at the Nawab Amir Ali's residence on the 14th, when it was resolved that the proceedings of the previous meeting at the Town-hall were disapproved by the Mohammedan community, and that this meeting should have no connection with the former one. It was further resolved that a Turkish relief committee be appointed to collect and remit subscriptions to the Turkish Government, and that addresses be presented to the Queen praying her to maintain the policy hitherto observed by the British Government towards the Porte. About 12,000 rupees were subscribed.

WE are not surprised at the bitterness with which "One of the Aggrieved," writing from India to the Times, resents the charges brought against Anglo-Indians in Lord Lytton's recent Minute on the Fuller Case, and in Lord Salisbury's well-meant address to the students at Cooper's Hill. The two utterances coming so nearly together from such high authorities tended to impress our countrymen at home with the unfounded belief that the bulk of Englishmen in India were "an unhappy mixture of Dombey senior and Mr. Legree." Nothing could be wider of the truth than such a belief, and it is to be regretted that any rash words spoken in high places should have borne fruit so hurtful to the Anglo-Indian character. The "coldness full of injustice" against which Lord Salisbury warned his hearers is much more common among the natives themselves than among the more respectable classes of Englishmen in India. Ill-treatment of native servants is still, for the most part, confined to youths fresh from England and to Europeans of the lowest class. To assume its prevalence among officers and members of the Civil Service is to do a great injustice to a body of gentlemen conspicuous for their kindly and courteous bearing towards the natives at large.

Or the absurd extent to which our countrymen in India are sometimes misrepresented by ill-informed censors at home, a sadly amusing example was furnished lately by the World, in an article to which our notice has been drawn by some of the Indian papers. That journal is nothing, if not amusing; but the amusement in this case has been provoked at the writer's expense. What, for instance, could be more laughable—from the Anglo-Indian point of view—than the following passage?—

In Bombay there is a refreshment booth at the Apollo Bunder, the most frequented landing-place of any in the harbour. The native cannot get

his glass of wine at the same counter as the European. Sir Salar Jung whom England just now delights to honour must not enter the same room where the clerk and the shopman sit. It's Highness the Mdarajth of Vizianagram, a prince living in European luxury and elegance, and who is a capital billiard-player, cannot enter the billiard-rooms of Bombay where Europeans do congregate. It is against the rules for natives to be admitted. They might just as well seek admission to the clubs, where they are more than ever looked down upon as "niggers."

What a picture we have here of things as they are not and could not be, and this from a writer who has apparently seen India! Imagine natives of any class drinking wine openly with Europeans in a public room! Imagine a good Mussulman and a great noble like Sir Salar Jung desiring for one moment to enter such a place for a purpose forbidden by the Koran! Think of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, an Indian gentleman of the best type, who mixes freely with English gentlemen at Benares or in Madras, being turned away from the doors of a public billiard-room in Bombay, a city which he has hardly ever visited! And, lastly, imagine an average native gentleman seeking admission into an English club! The writer of this astounding rubbish proceeds to inform us that—

In the Anglo-Indian community the Civil servants are the men who are most overbearing, insulting, and bumptious. Almost every Civil Service clerk in Bombay has his name and "C.S." after it painted on his doorpost. He thinks it a title. Imagine our War Office clerks doing such a thing in England. The Indian Civil Service snob is the snob p v excellence, and his snobbery is snobbery in excelsis. The military are more excusable. Indeed they do not as a rule exhibit snobbery, though sometimes they are tyrannical. Some officers strike natives because they do not get off the pathway; other officers whip coolies because they do not "slaam." "They are a conquered race, and they should feel it." That is the military idea; but then the military keep to themselves, and the natives simply look upon them as the badge of conquest.

The truthfulness of these curious statements is not more striking than the profound knowledge shown in the comparison of an Indian judge or collector with a War-office clerk at home. According to this enlightened and impartial critic, the only class of Englishmen in India comparatively free from the plague of "superlative cadism" consists of "the men of the higher rank in the commercial community." This sad state of things it appears to be the new Viceroy's mission to reform by his own gracious example, as if all his predecessors, from Dalhousie, let us say, to Lords Mayo and Northbrook, had been utterly wanting in the manners that distinguish gentlemen from snobs. It is curious to observe how closely the Anglo Indian, as painted by the World, resembles the same monster as held up to disparagement by the more rabid writers in the Native press. Only, these latter could never have supplied those exquisite touches about refreshment-rooms and clubs.

THE recent death of Mr. Henry Cope, "of Amritsar," in the Punjab, will remind some of our readers of one who " in his time played many parts" on the Anglo-Indian stage. The late Mr. Cope, as the *Home News* rightly remarks, " was eminently a self-made man. Beginning life as a gunner in the Bengal Artillery, he presently obtained his discharge from the Company's service, and found employment for his pen upon the Delhi Gazette-then edited, we think, by Mr. Place. After a time he left that journal to set up for himself as editor and part owner of a new paper, the Lahore Chronicle." Not long before the Mutiny Mr. Cope exchanged journalism for trade, and invested his savings in trade and agency business, connected chiefly with Kashmir and the Punjab. He took a lively interest in developing the industries of the former province, and at the time of his death was engaged in promoting the Rajah's efforts to establish new branches of trade with England. He has not long survived the lady whom he married some twenty years ago, whose son, Lieut. Sherriff, of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, died fighting in the early days of the siege of Delhi.

The Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1874-75 has for the first time been published as a Parliamentary Blue-book, in view of the growing demand for information on Indian sanitary topics. It is a bulky volume of nearly 200 folio pages, but the contents are full of interest for all who care to know what progress India has been making in sanitary matters during the year under review. For the present we can only give a rough outline of the ground gone over in the Report. The first section reviews the sanitary results obtained during the year in the Indian armies, and among the people at large, in the jails, dispensaries, and civil hospitals, as well as the work done by vaccinators; and embodies the latest information about the leading diseases, and the best means of combatting them. A

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still larger part of the book is filled with interesting abstracts of the chief sanitary reports for the year from the different Presidencies and their capitals; and an appendix of some seventy pages contains a great number of memoranda, reports, and other documents illustrating the subject of the report itself. Most of these last are furnished by the Army Sanitary Commission as comments on the reports received from India; but there is also an interesting letter from Mr. Schrottky on the drainage of Bombay, followed by an extract from the "Indian Annals of Medical Science" on the Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the American Union.

UNDER the title of "The Fall of the Moghul Empire," Messrs. Allen and Co. have just brought out a new edition of Mr. H. G. Keene's well-written, careful, and scholarly sketch of the "Moghul Empire from the Death of Aurungzeb," published a few years ago. The present Essay, as its author calls it, may almost claim to be regarded as a new work, so carefully has it been corrected, rearranged, and amplified throughout.

Mr. Keene's high standing in the Bengal Civil Service, his varied scholarship, and his familiarity with the local history of Hindustan Proper, as displayed in his guide-books to Agra and Delhi, are ample guarantees for the accuracy of his narrative and the general truthfulness of his portraiture, while the easy graces of his clear, sober, yet telling style, attest to a careful eye the skill of an artist who knows how to hide his art. With a modesty which some will deem excessive, he has deliberately refrained from measuring himself against "writers with whom competition was out of the question," in those parts of his book where the temptation to do so must have been specially great. He will not tell over again, for instance, the stirring events of Clive's and Hastings's career. His chief aim is to present a faithful picture, so far as his materials will let him, of the forty years or so which intervened between the battle of Panipat and the campaigns of Lake and Wellesley; and the scene of his narrative is carefully bounded by the Satlaj, the Himalayas, and the Narbada. Within the limits thus self-imposed, we think that Mr. Keene has discharged a difficult, if not forbidding task, with a large measure of success. As the history of an anarchy, it necessarily lacks the order and coherent unity of more settled times; but it fills worthily a real gap in our historical knowledge, and to the student it offers a trustworthy guide through a very tangled maze of incidents and intrigues. One good purpose in particular the book is sure to subserve. The candid reader will, we trust, realise the author's hope that "the morbid pleas of guilty, recorded by modern philanthropists, in answer to the charge of rapacity brought against the conquerors of British India," will be found "as deficient in sound historical basis as they are unmanly and un-English in spirit and tone." A map, an index, and some introductory chapters on the previous history of the Moghuls in India, add not a little to the sterling value of the work.

THE telegraph announces the sudden death, on October 15, at Lucknow, of Colonel Arthur Davies Dickens, C.B., First Class Assistant Commissary General in Bengal. The deceased officer entered the Bengal Infantry in 1842, became a captain in 1857, a brevet-major in the following year, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1866, and colonel in 1873. He served with distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny campaigns, at the siege of Delhi, at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Camp bell, in the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, at the subsequent battle of Kali Nadi, and the final capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. In 1868 he accompanied the field-force staff on the Hazara campaign, his services in which were rewarded by the thanks of the Indian Government and a Companionship of the Bath. In October of the same year he obtained the post which his death has rendered vacant.

### Odds and Ends.

LAST year the number of persons vaccinated in the Punjab decreased by 71,528, though the Maharaja of Kashmir and other

chiefs have given every encouragement.

DURING the first four months of the current financial year the decrease in the customs receipts has amounted to Rs. 24,75,311.

CAPTAIN W. LOCH is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-

Camp to the Viceroy.

THE Simla Volunteers are to attend the Darbar at Delhi.

At the Prize Firing, Bangalor, last month, the Bangalor Cup was won by the 43rd Regiment; the 45th were the next best; six teams competed. The Native Inter-regimental match was won by the 23rd Regiment; six teams competed.

THE rainfall at Cherapunji from the 1st of January to the end of

August has been 433.58 inches.

RAIN is now badly wanted in many districts of Assam for both the tea and other crops.

It is reported that large reductions are to be made in the Education Department in the North-West Provinces.

Some difficulties are expected between Russia and Kabul in consequence of the expelled Turkmans being likely to take refuge in Kabul territory, near Herat, where the Kabul Government is unable to prevent them from making raids on Russian territory.

MAJOR PLAYFAIR has been posted to do general duty at Fort

William.

New postage stamps, of the value of six and twelve annas, are shortly to be introduced in India.
SURGEON-MAJOR BARTER acts as Sanitary Commissioner of the

Central Provinces during the absence on short leave of Dr. Townsend.

CAPTAIN G. L. TAYLOR, 16th Foot, goes as Assistant Garrison Instructor to Bangalor, and Captain G. W. B. Collis, 6th Foot, to Ambala.

CHOLERA still continues in nine districts in the Central Provinces. It is still undecided whether the offices will come down to Calcutta from Simla till after the Delhi Darbar.

SATNA, on the Jabalpur Railway, is next year to be made a military station, instead of Nagode.

An International Court, presided over by the Foreign Minister, has been established at Bankok, for the settlement of all international disputes with Siam.

RAIN is still badly wanted in the Dharwar cotton growing districts, most of the crop not having as yet been sown

A NATIVE of Madras has made a translation in Telugu of Shakes-

peare's Julius Casar.

CAPTAIN PROTHEROE officiates as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands during the absence on leave of General Barwell. Mr. E. WARD is confirmed in his officiating appointment of Judge

of the Assam Districts.

SURGEON N. MAJOR officiates as Residency Surgeon at Mandalay. Dr. Bellew officiates as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, and Mr. Hynes as Assay Master at Bombay, during the absence of Dr. Busteed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS J. F. RICHARDSON and C. C. Dandridge retire under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

GENERAL CROMMELIN will most probably succeed Colonel Dickens as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Public Works in March next.

COLONEL SIR JOHN LOUIS, of the Bombay Army, retires next year.
MR. F. S. CHAPMAN, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government,
has returned to Bombay and taken up the duties of his appointment.
THE appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly as Lieutenant-Governor of

the Punjab is now looked upon as a certainty at Simla.

It is reported that Major-General Daly, Governor-General's Agent,

Central India, will shortly retire from the service.

THE Accountant-General of the North-West Provinces has just issued rules renewing from the 1st October the old and vexatious delay system of pre-audit for civil pay bills, which was abolished in

1864. CHOLERA of a virulent type has broken out in Vallum, a town a few miles from the Fort of Tanjor. It has raged fiercely in the Mohammedan portion of the place, thirty-eight cases having proved fatal up to date.

CASUAL/TIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Bertise Forces in India.—Capt. Hopton Scott Stewart, late 11th Regt., at Lisle-house, Bournemouth, Oct. 4. Capt. John Maxwell Magneill, late 72nd Highlanders, son of Sir John Macneill, at 17. The Grove, South Kensington, Oct. 11. Lieut. col. T. P. Harrison (late Major 107th Regt.), at Burham, Kent, Oct. 19, aged 45. Capt. J. P. Meike, late H.M.'s 49th Regt., at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 6, aged 69. Lieut. gen. S. T. Christie, c.z., late 80th Regt., at Rochampton, Oct. 5, aged 40 [This gallant officer's long services in India extended from 1833 to 1858; wounded and had a horse shot under him in the Mutiny War].

BENEAL.—Mr. Peter Nichol, of Calcutta, at South Dalwich, Oct. 17. Mr. Wm. H. Goss, Inspector of Canals, at Calcutta, Sept. 29. Mr. H.T. Black, late of the B.P.S., at Kooshea, Sept. 25. Mr. R. W. E. Green, C.E., at Loodiansh, Sept. 12. Surgeon A. J. Clapp, A.M.D., at the Aliabad Serai, close to the Pir Punjal Pass, Kashmir, August 25, of cholera. Rev. F. W. Abe, at the Chaplaincy, Sarawak, Borneo, July 11. Thomas Walton, Esq., B.C.S., at Silkstone Vicerage, Oct. 17. Colonel Arthur Davis Dickens, c.s., Deputy Commissary General, at Locknow, Oct. 16 [by telegram].

gram].
MADRAS.—Mr. W. Buckman, Inspector of Police, at Madras, Sept. 20. Major R.
M. North, late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, at Hastings, Oct. 19, aged 64.
BONDAY.—Mr. A. Wilson, Pensioner, at Panchgunny, Sept. 26, aged 63.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. From Bowbay.—Col. C. C. Dandridge, Mr. R. Mackinnon, Lieut. L. H. Levin, Col. R. T. Mainwaring, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. Richard Peak, Mr. W. C. Wood, and Major J. P. Grant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.
From Bombay.—Mr. J. M. Cantopher and Mr. W. Porteous.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.
From Bonday.—Major Finch, Mrs. and Miss Finch, and Mr. G. M. Macpherson.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Z." and "Observer" will appear in our next."

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN

MONDAY, October 23, 1876.

#### INDIA'S MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS IN 1874-75-I.

THE Indian Blue-book for the year 1874-75 opens with a reference to the successful working of that new scheme of parallel promotion in the judicial and executive branches of the Bengal Civil Service which Sir R. Temple has carried out on the lines traced by his predecessor. Its success was furthered by the readiness of the civil officers to volunteer for either branch. It has already, in Sir Richard's opinion, increased the efficiency of the Magistrate-Collectors, and in time it may be expected to show a like improvement among the District Sir Richard also bears witness to the good results of strengthening the hands of the district-officer in all administrative respects. In the Native Civil Service a marked improvement is also recorded since the addition made to its strength in 1872. A scheme for separating the judicial and executive services in the Punjab was sanctioned by the India Office during the same year, with a view to the larger employment of Native Judges and the relief of hard-worked district-officers. Some steps were also taken by Sir J. Strachey to open out new careers to native ambition in the police of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansi Commission. Another administrative reform in the same year was the placing of East and West Berar under one Commissioner, aided by a Judicial Commissioner for the whole Province.

Among the attempts made to restrict the injurious working of town duties on the transit trade, we note the measures adopted by some municipalities in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces for lowering the rate of octroi-duties "in the same proportion to the full rate as the local consumption bears to the import." It is believed that in this way the incidence of the tax will adjust itself by "a natural commercial process," wherever the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands. Another plan, borrowed by the Punjab from the Central Provinces, for collecting town dues by direct management, instead of farming them, has been tried with much success. In Madras it has been found expedient to divide the proceeds of the municipal tolls in varying proportions between the Municipal Committees and the Local Fund boards, because the through traffic is indebted to the latter for the maintenance of the roads.

In Bengal the municipal system has been extended to all the principal townships, and few complaints are heard about the pressure of taxation. The native members show a fair amount of public spirit, and the system is raising the character of the

upper and middle classes. The principle of election, which has since been conceded to Calcutta, had already begun to work well in Madras. During the same year the municipal system was largely extended in Bombay and the Punjab, and was worked for the first time in British Burmah. In Bombay alone, where the rateable value of property had been falling for some years past, did the proceeds of municipal taxation show a decline from the previous year.

Of the twenty-two Acts passed by the Supreme Legislature, two dealt with the equalising of the salt duties in Bengal and Madras, a third introduced certain amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code, and a fourth applied to the criminal procedure of the High Courts the rules already working in other courts. Two other Acts transferred to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and Silhet the powers formerly exercised by the Bengal Government. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1875 added a mercantile member to the courts of inquiry into the loss of ships at Other Acts dealt with European vagrants, port dues, and the fisheries of British Burmah. In the Bengal Council an Act was passed for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and an Act of the Bombay Council improved the regulation of jails and the character of jail discipline.

Coming to the head of "Justice and Police," we observe a "decided increase" of crime in Bengal, especially of serious crimes against person and property. For this and the continued prevalence of dacoity or gang-robbery the badness of the village police and the stiffness of our judicial system are held mainly answerable. In some parts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces dacoities were more or less rife; the number of such crimes in the last-named province having risen from 99 to 120, while a large force of Bombay police failed to hunt down the robber-bands of Punah and Tanna, in spite of the large rewards offered for the capture of their leaders. In the Punjab on the other hand crime of all sorts was steadily decreasing. The same thing may be said of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Berar, and British Burmah, except that in the last-named instance crimes of violence had been replaced by an increasing number of petty thefts. Female infanticide was dying out in Kátiawár; but in Kachh the Jadeja males still exceeded the females by two to one, and in the North-West Provinces the proportion of female to male infants had risen only to 30 per cent. The experiment of trying petty criminals summarily before a bench of paid and honorary magistrates in Bengal seems to have worked well, and to be gradually winning the confidence of natives of the better class. In Madras, the North-Western, and Central Provinces similar results are reported from the same reform. Of the Bengal police there was little good to say; but the conduct of the Bombay police "continues to improve," and the reports from the Punjab, Berar, and the Central Provinces were on the whole satisfactory. The police of British Burmah "have impulsive energy, but are deficient in perseverance and patience." A tenth of their number were discharged for misconduct during the year, and nearly a sixth resigned. The death-rate in the Bengal jails averaged 5.59 per cent., rising in some instances to 17.68 and even 27.02 per cent. In the N.W. Provinces the Gorakhpur and the Meerut Central Jails were conspicuous for death-rates of 20:14 and 12.83 per cent. respectively. The former rate was partly owing to an epidemic of cholera, and in some other cases the excessive mortality was ascribed to the scarcity of that year-Bad drainage and an unhealthy climate however played their part in swelling the returns from the districts above-named. The lowest death-rates, 1.64, 2.68, and 2.98 per cent. may be claimed respectively for Oudh, Madras, and British Burmah, with the Central Provinces making a good fourth. The crowding in the Bombay jails may be inferred from the daily average of 8,068 convicts in prisons built to hold only 6,845. The proportion of "illiterates" was highest in the Punjab, where 19,000 out of 19,518 prisoners could neither read nor write, and only 156 could read and write well. Nearly half of that number however made some progress, much or little, in these arts during their imprisonment. In Burmah, on the contrary, out of

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8,396 prisoners 1,216 could read and write well, and 2,785 a little. Even the Burmese women showed better in this respect than others elsewhere, for 31 out of 355 had received some instruction.

The number of civil suits in Bengal in 1874-75 was about the same as in the year before. The people, it seems, are satisfied with the working of the Civil Courts, grumbling only at the delays in settling cases. Of the uprightness of the Native judges there was but one opinion, but their competency was sometimes called in question. Of late years however a better instructed class of men have been appointed judges, and the Native bar is also rising in general repute. The people in Bengal are learning to avail themselves of the system of registering deeds which Sir R. Temple has done his best to encourage. In Madras also registration was steadily increasing. The civil courts were unusually busy in Ajmir and the Punjab, but in most of the other provinces litigation fell below the mark; in the North-West because some of the civil business has been transferred to the revenue courts, and because a good harvest saved many creditors from an appeal to law. On the other hand, good harvests are credited with the great increase of civil suits in Ajmir. The latter solution certainly accords better with general experience. The increase of civil suits in Northern Arakan is held to indicate the readiness of the hill tribes to substitute civil process for appeals to force.

## Correspondence.

### THE SALT-TAX.-II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—If you could induce any of your correspondents to write on the subject of the incidence of existing salt-taxes in France, Italy, and the Netherlands, the paper would be a very

interesting one.

With reference to England, there are few now living who can remember the mischievous effects caused by the exorbitant salt-tax levied previous to the year 1823. This vile tax had caused a vast system of smuggling, owing partly to its being nearly forty times the cost of the article, and partly to the regulations allowing salt to be freed from duty if ostensibly used for salting fish. The opinion of the public and of the House of Commons was strongly pronounced against the tax, which was levied at the rate of 15s. a bushel, or nearly 34d. a pound, if we calculate the bushel at 56lbs.

Since the trade in salt was freed the exports to India, America, France, Holland, and Russia have been enormous.

Some Indian financiers may argue that if the English were sixty years ago taxed at the rate of 3½d. a pound, why should I object to 1d. a pound in India? The answer is—1st. That the wages of unskilled labour in some parts of India are only 1½d. a day, whereas wages in England have seldom fallen below 1s. a day, or eight times the Indian rate. 2ndly. That the climate of England does not require the consumption of so much salt as that of India does; and 3rdly. That hundreds of thousands of bullocks are deprived of salt in India as long as we extort a tax which raises the price of 1 lb. of pure salt (2d.) above the daily wages of a labourer.

Let Parliament call for a statement showing how many thousand persons are annually apprehended and sent to jail on charges of breaking the salt laws; let the return show how many of these are young women and how many are children, and how they are confined and treated previous to their being

taken before a magistrate.

The severity of the salt laws has no inconsiderable share in causing the disaffection to the British rule which exists among

the poorer classes.

In Russia the salt tax in some provinces presses very heavily, and causes terrible murrain among the cattle, as it does in India; but I cannot find that even in Simbirsk the tax exceeds 4 per cent. on the peasant's income (page 58 of the Blue-book of 1869-70, part 2). In the province of Samara the peasant can obtain 4 lbs. of salt for the same money which the peasant in Bengal has to give for 1 lb.

Whilst we screw a cruel tax out of the poor we are blind to

coming dangers.

But for reasons which I have dwelt on elsewhere, the Indian Government is traditionally loath to recognise the political dangers which environ it, and which from time to time have imperilled its rule. The enormous stake which England has in India, and the millions sterling which British capitalists have annually invested in railways, canals, and other representative works since the country passed under the Crown, would now render even a temporary displacement of our authority an appalling calamity.—Page 103 of Hunter's "Our Indian Mussulmans."

-Your obedient servant, October 13. T.

## Hotices of Books.

The Great Game; a Plea for a British Imperial Policy. By W. M. Thorburn, B.A., Madras Civil Service. Third Edition, carefully Revised. W. H. Allen and Co. 1876.

In this new edition of Mr. Thorburn's vigorously argued plea for a bold policy of Imperial Federation, based on principles of supposed expediency and self-interest, the author has made up for the omission of his opening chapter by large additions to "the substantive and argumentative contents of the work." new preface contains a scornful exposure of some critical blunders on the part of a Saturday Reviewer, who certainly laid himself open to the punishment he receives, and a vigorous defence of the author's own programme from the charge of extra-Whatever grounds there may be for such a charge, it cannot be denied that Mr. Thorburn writes with a hearty manliness and racy strength which keep the reader's interest alive throughout, and clothe his wildest seeming utterances with a practical air. If the writer's aims may sometimes seem Utopian, and his arguments rash or ill-founded, there is no mistaking the general clearness and consistency with which he puts them forth, and the dashing earnestness with which he enforces them. Not a few Anglo-Indians will enjoy the chapter which deals with the past and future of Indian Policy, laying bare the shams which so often delude their countrymen at home, and vindicating Dalhousie from the disrepute which has so unfairly clung to his name and memory. The author's scheme for creating a great Federal Parliament, in which India and the Colonies shall all be fairly represented, is worked out with a detailed minuteness and logical coherence worthy of Bentham or the Abbé Sieyes. His arguments for further annexations in self-defence will at least amuse those who are not easily shocked at his bold defiance of modern sentiment; and his proposals for reconstructing the map of the world embody at any rate such a plan for settling the Turkish Question, as will commend itself to those who believe with Mr. Gladstone in the advantages of a Russian alliance against the "Sick Man' of Constantinople.

German Home Life; Reprinted from Fraser's Magazine.

Longmans and Co. 1876.

It is not our rule to notice works like the above-named, which have no manifest connection with India or the East; but as the book has been sent us to review, and as it deserves a good word for its own sake, we may be excused for adding our meed of praise to that which it has already received elsewhere. The author is an English lady, who in this pleasant and instructive volume has set before us the fruits of a long and near acquaintance with the life and ways of our Teutonic cousins, in a style which lends a new charm to the instruction conveyed. Whether she writes about language, manners and customs, men, women, servants, dress, or religion, she appears to be an easy and graceful mistress of her subject. It has been objected to her that some of her pictures of German home life are overdrawn or too darkly coloured, that she has reasoned too widely from insufficient premisses, and that something of our insular prejudice blinds her to the better side of German character and customs. There is some truth in these criticisms, but after all such allowances, the book will be found worthy of a high place in the esteem of every discerning reader.

SILVER.—The value of silver imported to this country during the first seven months of the current year was £3,781,620, and of that exported £1,193,999, leaving a balance in favour of India of £2,587,621. The value of gold imported during the same period was £796,303, and of that exported £683,353, leaving a balance of £112,950. The net balance, therefore, of imports over exports is £2,700,571.



## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE MINT AND THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

The Madras Times does not wonder that the Madras Chamber of Commerce find themselves unable to endorse the opinions of the Calcutta Chamber as to the measures that should be taken in view of the present depreciated value of the rupee. The Calcutta of the present depreciated value of the rupee. Chamber had advocated that the obligation of the Indian Mints to convert bar silver into coined rupees, and that of the Currency Department to issue notes against bullion, should be suspended, and that the importation of silver or coined rupees should be for-We can hardly understand how a body of intelligent mercantile men could ever join to recommend such a proposal, for it shows a misapprehension of the real character of the present difficulty that is truly incomprehensible. It is, we understand, the cheapness of silver that is the cause of the depreciated value of the rupee, and yet the Calcutta Chamber deliberately proposes an elaborate set of expedients whereby the price of silver may be yet further depreciated. It proposes that its importation into India, the chief silver market of the world, may be forbidden, with the very probable effect of reducing the market value in the London market to half-a-crown an ounce. But by stopping the coinage of rupees and the importation of silver, the Calcutta Chamber hope to enhance the value of rupees. So they will, within the limits of India. And unless smuggled coins came to their rescue, they might make rupees so scarce as to render it impossible to carry on trade in India at all. But the value of the rupee out of India—the value of the rupee for exchange purposeswhich we take to be the question at issue, would be greatly depre-These pieces of coined silver would have to compete with other pieces of silver, coined or uncoined, and with the Indian market closed to silver, the value of that metal would be enormously depreciated. It seems mighty "cheeky" of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to undertake the instruction of its big brother of Calcutta in such elementary truths of political economy as that "the price of a thing is what it will bring;" but, really looking at the resolutions passed by that Chamber, the lessons do not seem to be ninecessary. To take measures to give the muses a greater relative unnecessary. To take measures to give the rupee a greater relative value in India as compared with its present value out of India would simply be to aggravate the evil from which we are suffering.

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### IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Times of India points out that the increased celerity with which in these days of steam far distant lands may be visited has correspondingly enhanced the facilities for scattering abroad the particular disease forms peculiar to each country. Cholera has been carried from Egypt and Syria to the northern ports of the Mediterranean, and has even found its way across the broad Atlantic from Hamburg and Liverpool to the ports on the North American sea-board. Yellow fever has been conveyed from the West Indies to Lisbon and Gibraltar, and even to Plymouth and Southampton. Luckily for its development, that formidable disease requires a minimum temperature of 72° Fahr., and it cannot brook to tarry long beyond the 48th parallel of north latitude. Up to the present time Australia has escaped any visitation of cholera, but it is generally believed by those best competent to form an opinion on the subject that when communication with that island continent becomes more extensive and rapid than it is at present we shall witness the introduction of cholera. If India has sent cholera to England, advancing by slow and measured steps, the former has received in exchange, at a bound, two several diseases, though it must be admitted that the bargain is an extremely one-sided affair. Since the present system of overland troopships was instituted, scarlet fever and measles have both found their way to this country. Fortunately neither of them seems to have taken very kindly to the soil or climate. To what extent, if any, they have affected the native population generally, we possess no record, but last year there were fourteen hundred and eighty-six deaths in Bombay alone from measles. Those maladies have certainly not done much mischief among the European soldiers, probably because most of the latter have already suffered from them in early life. We have the testimony of Sir Ranald Martin, of Dr. Jackson, and of Dr. Hewlett, to the effect that they never saw scarlet fever or measles in India, and never even heard of them as being present in the country till very recent years. On this subject Sir Thomas Watson remarks:—"Considering the previous freedom from scarlatina of that large portion of the habitable earth, the date of what may prove to have been its earliest infection is worth noting; and the truth which it helps to enforce is worth repeating, namely, that, like small-pox, measles, &c., scarlatina does not arise now-a-days except from contagion." It should perhaps be explained that the distinctions popularly made between scarlet fever and scarlatina have no existence among medical authorities; both these terms refer to one identical malady. We may add that whether scarlet fever and measles ever existed before in India or not, their origin has been traced to Arabia. It was at one time believed that enteric fever—the so-called typhoid fever—was also an importation from England, but that idea has very justly, we con-

sider, been now wholly abandoned. There is every reason to believe that it is largely prevalent among the native population, though certain of the pathognomonic signs are not so clearly perceptible in the dark-skinned native as they are in the fair-skinned European. Of late years enteric fever has figured more extensively in the statistical returns because, as we have already pointed out, medical officers now exercise much greater care in classifying fevers than they formerly did.

#### THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FULLER CASE.

The Madras Times remarks that people who write of a state of society which they have had no opportunity of knowing are sure to be unjust respecting it, and those who have obtained a superficial peep at that society are sure to be still more unjust. A belief that they know all about it leads them to talk ex cathedra on matters about which they know just nothing. What, for instance, are the Prince of Wales and his companions likely to know of the real relations between Europeans and Natives in India, when the whole of their experience was obtained in a perfectly fictitious India? They no more saw the India of every-day life than they saw Paradise, or the other place. The English Press has not disappointed our expectations. Fully the usual amount of impertinence and ignorance is displayed, and it is clearly enough made out that a man ceases to be an English gentleman and becomes an English brute, by the mere act of crossing the Indian Ocean. Even the Daily News, whose judicial tone was once the glory of the London Dress, goes in for the popular abuse of Anglo-Indians, and the Pall Mall, that was once "written by gentlemen for gentlemen," deals in cheap clap-trap on the subject. But for full-flavoured ruffianism an article in the World beats anything that it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. This article is so superlatively truculent as to be almost funny; and in every particular it is wrong. It says that Mr. Fuller was an English barrister, and that as soon as his svee received the blow he fell down dead. Now. Mr. Fuller as his syce received the blow he fell down dead. Now, Mr. Fuller was not an English barrister, and so far from the syce falling down dead at once, he was able to leap the wall of a neigh-bouring compound, whence he loudly abused his master. Thus, Mr. Fuller, instead of driving to church, conscious that he had killed a man, drove to church conscious that he had struck a man a slap that would hardly have injured a fly, and that he left the man cursing like a trooper. It has never been sufficiently dwelt upon, probably because it is not mentioned in the Viceroy's minute, that the syce did not die immediately after being slapped by his master, and that he was quite as likely to receive mortal injury, in his condition of health, in a fall while leaping the compound wall as in the fall for which Mr. Fuller was responsible. The connection between Mr. Fuller's assault and the death of the syce is not fully established; and no one has ever contended that the injuries inflicted by the master were such as could reasonably be expected to lead to any serious consequences. To say, as the World does, that the maltreatment of servants is a common practice of does, that the matteration of services a common practice of Englishmen in India, is simply to slander; and to say, as the World does, that the members of the Civil Service are the greatest sinners, is to show laughable ignorance. It is notorious that members of the Civil Service conduct themselves under a sense of responsibility superior to that felt by most other persons in India, and that, as a rule, they carefully avoid the scandal of putting themselves in the position of being convicted of offences that they have occasionally to punish in others. But the writer in the World shows his supreme ignorance when he compares Indian "Civil Service clerks" with War-office clerks in London. To compare men who govern, single-handed, provinces bigger than many large kingdoms, and who exercise powers of life and death within them without the assistance of a jury, with the copier of returns in Pall Mall is to compare salmon with minnows.

Crop Prospects.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 14, 1876, that in Madras slight rain is reported from all districts except Kurnool; prospects are unchanged. In Mysore the fall during the week has been trifling, and the continued failure of the rain has proved disastrous to growing crops. In Sind there has been heavy rain in Kurrachee, and the river is high and prospects good. In Bombay prospects are fair in Guzerat and the Concan, but in Khandeish, Nassick, the Deccan districts (except Sattara), and the Southern Mahratta Country very little rain has fallen, and the condition of the crops is precarious. In the Central Provinces there has been general and in some districts excessive rain; prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar, but reports are favourable. Prospects are good in Central India. In the southern and central parts of Rajputana very heavy rain has fallen, and some also in the northern tracts; reports are good. In Bengal there has been rain in all districts, and prospects are generally favourable. More rain is wanted for the rice in Upper Assam. In the North-Western Provinces the fall has been scanty, and more is generally wanted. In Oudh also the rain has been light, but prospects have improved. In the Punjab want of rain is reported from Delhi, Hissar, and Rawal Pindee; elsewhere everything promises well. There has been abundant rain in British Burmah, and prospects are favourable.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### INDIAN SNAKES.

The poisonous species of snakes are divided by naturalists into two classes—the colubriform and the viperiform. Of the former, if we exclude sea-snakes, which are very numerous and all poisonous, there have been identified in India eleven species. these, however, seem to be confined to particular parts of the country; and one species at least has been found only in the Himalayas. The best known and the most formidable snakes of this class are the cobra (Naja tripudians) and the krait (Bungarus caruleus). The cobra is too well known to be described; only, it may be remarked that the best authorities are agreed that there is only one species of cobra, and that the varieties of colour from yellow through all shades of brown to black are incidental and irregular; as are also the differences in the form and size of the "spectacles." This means that the same batch of eggs may produce cobras of any colour and with any shape of spectacles or no spectacles at all. The krait is not a fierce snake like the cobra, but is scarcely inferior to it in the deadly effects of its bite. It grows to a length of four feet, but half-grown specimens are most commonly found; it is of slender make for its length. Different individuals of this snake are so differently coloured that an inexperienced person would not take them to be the same kind; but the most usual and typical colour is a very dark ground with distinct white cross bands. The fangs, although so fatally charged with poison, are small, and in young kraits are not easily distinguished; but it helps the identification of this snake to inspect its tongue, which is not red, but white. In calling the cobra and the krait the most formidable of the poisonous colubriform snakes, we must not forget the hamadryad (Ophiophagus elaps), the giant venomous snake of the world. This terrible creature attains a length of fourteen feet, is hooded like the cobra, and chases intruders with such speed and pertinacity that escape from it is difficult. Fortunately, it is nowhere common, but it is best-known in Burma and the jungles of Eastern Bengal. Our readers may remember that about two years ago a pair of these reptiles was for the first time imported into England and placed in the Zoological Gardens, where they excited immense interest. They were figured in one of the illustrated journals, and several of the leading papers had notices of the extraordinary monsters that united the venom of the cobra with the dimensions of the boa constrictor. The Burmese cobra with the dimensions of the boa constrictor. snake-charmers train these snakes like cobras, but they are afraid of their great strength, and a man will not handle a newly-caught one,

nor extract its fangs, without assistance.

Viperiform snakes bring forth their young alive; that is to say, the eggs are hatched within the body of the female, and any etymological dictionary will tell us that the word viper, which is Latin, is a contraction for vivi-para. Technically these snakes are said to be ovoviviparous. They have very well-defined characteristics; they are stoutly built, with short tails, and their habits are sluggish; they hiss, or make some noise, more than other snakes do; the upper jaw-bones are short, and differently formed from those of all other snakes, being little more than joints for the fangs; the fangs, again, are very long, and curved, and movable, that is, they lie back when the mouth is closed, and are raised only when the snake is going to strike; another peculiarity is that the head is covered with small scales, like the body, instead of being protected, as in other snakes, with a few broad shields. Viperiform snakes are divided into true vipers and pit-vipers. The latter are so named from a deep hollow on each side of the head, in front of the eyes. There are twelve kinds in India, at least half of which are only locally distributed. Several of the tree snakes belong to this family, but not the dreaded "Smite eye" of griffins, which is a long thin snake as harmless as a lizard. The poison of the pit-vipers of India is not of a very virulent quality, and there is, we believe, no authenticated instance of a man's death being certainly traced to the bite of one of them. Far more deadly varieties are found in the Eastern Archipelago and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula; and the formidable rattlesnake is the New World type of this family.—Bombay Gazette.

### Miscellaneous.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.—Sirdar Sikandarkhan, ex-Governor of Herat, has attacked Maimanah, but has been repulsed. The Amir of Bokhara advised the Amir of Cabul to seize Kirsha on the Oxus. The Governor of Turkistan has been deputed to perform the operation.

Volunteer Corps at the Imperial Assemblage.—The Simla correspondent of a contemporary says orders are out that a certain number (sixty men) of each Volunteer Corps in Bengal should be selected and sent to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The passage to and fro will be defrayed by Government, tents will be provided for them at Delhi, and rations supplied during their stay there. They will also receive the pay of the rank and file of the Regular army, in addition to their own official allowances. The whole of the volunteer force will be commanded by Colonel Walton, of the Calcutta Volunteers.—Englishman. Sept. 25.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.—The Agra paper says that with reference to the medical arrangements for the Imperial assemblage, it is stated that, in addition to the regimental hospitals, there will be a General Hospital for camp-followers of Native Chiefs, &c., of which Dr. Eddomes, Medical Officer of the 2nd Goorkhas, is likely to be the Superintendent.

CHOLERA AT SIALKOT.—The death of Lieutenant Holland, of the 72nd Highlanders, from cholera, at Sialkot, on the 10th Sept., is reported by the *Delhi Gazette*. Cholera is very bad at Sialkot, seven seizures and three deaths having occurred up to the 11th instant among the 72nd Highlanders. The E Company of that Corps has been moved into Camp.

A RIVAL TO RANIKHET.—The Raja of Mandi, who arrived at Simla lately under a salute of eleven guns, possesses, the Simla paper tells us, in his territories a site for a hill station far superior to the much praised Ranikhet. A high grass plain with a lake, trees and abundant running water, the height of Simla above the sea, and more accessible from the plains.

DEATH OF DEWAN KIRPA RAM.—Dewan Kirpa Ram, of Jummoo, died on the 22nd Sept., of bilious remittent fever. Dr. Cunningham, of the 15th Sikhs, was sent for on the 18th, and went up to Jummoo to treat him, but such was the obstinacy of the Dewan and his family with regard to both food and medicine, that Dr. Cunningham's advice was not followed, and he left him on the afternoon of the 19th in a dying state, to all appearances.—Times of India, Oct. 2.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR.—We understand that no successor to Sir William Muir will be announced until Sir William has vacated office. Having already endeavoured to do justice to the peculiar qualifications of the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces to assist the Viceroy at a time of grave financial difficulty, we are the more glad to express a confident belief that Sir John Strachey, should he be able to return to India, will return as Financial Member of Government.—Pioneer, Sept. 30

The Best Shot.—Sepoy Nihal Sing, of the 40th Native Infantry, Shahjahanpur Regiment, is, says a contemporary, "the best shot in the three Presidencies for the year 1875-76. His score of 180 points (representing an average of centres down the range) is a splendid achievement, and well deserves the prize of the silver medal, and Rs. 100. The 40th Native Infantry have always been a pre-eminently good shooting regiment, and we congratulate the corps on the fresh and well-merited distinction it has now acquired."

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on Sept. 20 by the Viceroy. There was a large attendance. Lord Lytton and the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse addressed the assembly at considerable length. The Viceroy's prize was awarded to Colonel Baigree, the Vice-President's prize to Colonel Colley, the Commander-in-Chief's prize to Major Tanner, the Lady Amateur's prize to Mrs. Whymper, the Society's first prize to Mrs. Gillespie. The collection is very good, but not equal to former Exhibitions.—

Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

CHOLERA RESEARCHES.—Dr. Bellew, C. S. I., the Punjab Sanitary Commissioner, has returned to Marri from a tour round the villages to the East in the pursuit of cholera facts, and proposes continuing this search in the villages towards Abbottabad. Such an inquiry into undeniable facts regarding the outbreak of cholera at Marri, Rawal Pindi, Shahpur and other places can alone give the material for the deduction of principles of contention with this mysterious disease. Cholera, we understand from the Lahor paper, has completely died out at Marri, and in the villages around.

A New Bolio for the Prince of Wales.—We are informed that a bolio, similar to No. 4, belonging to the Viceroy, has been built at the Government Dockvard for the use of the Prince of Wales, at a cost of Rs. 2,500. The Prince will, it is said, bear the cost of its construction. Orders directing the building of the bolio were received through the Hon. Captain Glyn, of H.M.S. Serapis, in January last, while the Prince of Wales was in India. It was shipped per B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Dorunda, on the 9th of the present mouth, to the consignment of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and its freight to England is Rs. 500.—Indian Daily News, Sept. 25.

News from Turkistan.—From the Cabul news published by the Punjab Courier we take the following item:—"The Turkmans are hard pressed by the Russians, and it is expected they will bodily emigrate to Baighas, a dependency of Herat, which is a large plain with good water, and grazing ground. From here it is expected the Turkmans will carry on raids in Russian territory, and the Amir fears the Russians will either claim from his Highness a guarantee for their good behaviour, or will claim to punish them as best they can. This will certainly bring Afghanistan into contact with Russia. It is impossible to give guarantees for the good conduct, &c., of such a vast multitude, particularly owing to their inveterate bad habits. But if such a contingency does arise, it is proposed to distribute the Turkmans in suitable groups of families to different provinces, assign fees to them, enlist their elders with some followers in Government employ, and thus secure a powerful irregular cavalry force, which in times of necessity will prove very serviceable."

DEATH OF GHAZZAN KHAN.—Ghazzan Khan—Tummandar or Chief of the Murris—is dead. He had been in weak health for a considerable time, and maintained his authority over the tribe more by his reputation as a saint than by his warlike qualities. He was well disposed towards the English, but we see no reason to suppose that his policy will be reversed by his successor, as sometimes happens amongst more civilised nations.—Pioncer, Sept. 30.

Tea Prospects in Kumaon.—A letter in the Delhi Gazette says: September 8th:—After a break in the rains of about a week, or from 25th ultimo to 1st instant, we have had some very good showers till the 5th instant, during which 1½ inches of rain have been gauged. A break has again set in, but it is to be desired that the final break up will not be for a couple of weeks at least. The rainfall in these hills, as in the plains, has been extremely irregular—a distance of a dozen miles making a difference in the down-fall, or five or six inches in a month. Since the rain set in, about a month late in the middle of July, the weather has been exceptionally favourable for tea, and heavy amounts have been added to the tea bins, and would be for another month if occasional showers could be had till the equinox. There will still be a deficient crop as compared with 1875, but not to the extent that was at first feared. The Green Tea trade, in spite of the Russian Bear's pranks, is still brisk, and almost every plantation has sold its crop at prices even better than were obtainable in 1875. Of course if Bruin puts his paws on Bokhara next, the principal outlet for Kumaon and Gurhwal green teas will ipso facto be closed, but even then Cabul will remain, and behind that the London market will be a never-failing receptacle. The present adverse of exchange for India has increased the prices which the Indian teaplanters have got for their teas this year, and when the unfortunate rupee is in value worth an English shilling, which some anticipate, the tea plantations of India will be almost but not quite as valuable as the silver mines of Nevada, which are throwing so heavy a shadow on the future prospects of those who are paid in the current coin of this realm.

The Yarkand Envoy.—The new Yarkand Envoy was to arrive on Sept. 25 at Simla, where a house has been taken for him by the Government of India. The purpose of his visit, says the Pioneer, can only be conjectured so far—by mere public writers—though Captain Molloy has probably been able by this time to give Government some preliminary information on the subject. But conjectures can hardly fly very wide of the mark when the eagerness of Russia to usurp the little influence we lately established in Kashgar is taken into account. "What do you really mean to do?" the Yarkand Envoy cannot but want to ask in terms as plain a diplomatic usage will sanction. "Do you mean to support us if we are bullied by Russia at some future time, or do you not?" And as a recent traveller in Turkey, it is probable he might be apt to dwell upon the manner in which current politics in that country affect the situation. What little advantage we have gained in our relations with the people of India by our attitude hitherto as friends of the Porte we seem in a fair way to forfeit. Might it not be something in our favour if we accepted a Mohammedan alliance, which would be at least influential in Central Asia. It would be easy to work out the inevitable replies of the Government of India, but the Yarkand Envoy might possess himself of these pages and pay us the compliment of thinking our speculations too vraisemblables. We must be content to follow the course of this diplomacy in Blue-books to be published, perhaps, two or three years hence. Fortunately, we can afford to wait for enlightenment concerning the developments of Kashgar politics. For a year or two they have been sufficiently before the world, and in themselves are not so important to this country as for a time they undoubtedly were interesting. The real difficulty which the Government will have to circumvent in dealing with the coming envoy is that so much hinges on the relations between ourselves and any Central Asian Power. Diplomatising with any one of them is as the letting ou

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18.—Str. Gwalior, Southampton; Fez Rabanee, Jeddah; Bessie Grenfell, Cape Town.—19. Strs. City of London, Glasgow; Arabia, Moulmein; Futtay Moombarack, Muscat; Maccallum More, London.—20. Asin, Cardiff; Fez Rohoman, Jøddah; Mohussar, Jøddah; British Envoy, Liverpool; Brambletye, Aden.—21. Strs. Ducca, Bombay; Scindia, Ras Rowey Yah; Lord of the Isles, Liverpool; Parkfield, Aden; Atlantique, Mauritius.—22. Rossdhu, Liverpool; Bagues Forester, Bourbon.—23. Str. Duke of Devonshire,——; Padishah,——; Czarewitch, Port Blair; Naturalist, Barrow-in Furness; Eugenie, Bourbon; Myosotes, Madras.—24. Gilroy, Liverpool; Early Morn, London; Airlie, Melbourne.—25. Fattel Currim, Muscat; Andromeda, Liverpool.—26. Str. Cydonia, Aden; Cholula, London.—27. Str. Satara, Camorta; Star of Bengal, London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.—Bean, Uamba, Shahpore, John Clark, Queen of the South, Resolu.—
19. Str. City of Oxford, Dunskeig, Scindia, R. P. Buck.—20. Strs. Bokhara, Duke of Buccleuch, Hindostan, Ooryia, Reliance.—21. Strs. Argyll and Madura, Paquerette.—22. Str. Glenruy, Blythswood.—23. Strs. Himalaya and Madras, Edward Percy, Coriolanus, Indiau Merchaut, Berur.—24. Str. Meinam, Fanule Tucker, Weet Ridge, Gol.—26. Strs. Tenasserim and Dacca, Devon. Edith Warren. Ysusquiza.—26. Ellora, Lady Belhaven.—27. Strs. Oorvia and Reliance, Bowfell, Knowsley Hall, Royal Alexandra, Schleswig Bride.

 $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{R}}.$   $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{N}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}}$  has been confirmed in his appointment as Surgeon to the Viceroy.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 26, 1876.

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## Madras.

#### AN ASPIRING POET.

No pleasure is unalloyed. The Queen is to be proclaimed Empress at Delhi, the loyalty of India is delighted—but the poets have laid hold of the fact. The flood of verse has commenced. "God be praised!!! The Empress of India Nine Gems a Poem in Telugu, by Kokkonda Venkatarathnamu Pantulu." Such is the first of these that has come to our notice, together with "A Poem in English, Illustrative of the Views comprised in the above Telugu Poem." The views are curious, the necessity of writing urgent:

For thee, O Mother, Queen Victoria?
Is fit the title Empress of India.
Our Empress new before thy royal glance?
Aspires to lay, with awe and boundless trance,
A poet poor of Ind, these modest rhymes,
Spontan ous sprouts, O pride of modern times?

"Spontan'ous sprouts!" is good, and may be commended to the critics of the English poetaster.

Thy regal umbrella pure, an emblem grand Of thy unrivalled sway o'er many a land,

of thy unrivalled sway o'er many a land, must surely be that useful article which, according to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, was the sole result of the Ashantee campaign. The benefits of the British rule are neatly if alliteratively summed up:—

In those woful times when Moslem ruled our Ind, No man but mocked at life, and at honour grinn'd; But now benignant British banners have briskly brought Security of life and pelf and freedom of thought.

Now even all demol'shing deadly time Instantly yields to electric wire and chime, On what hasn't man his great dominion made? For doth not nature's likeness yield the shade?



What steam hath left undone? has not its main United th'east and west, wide trade and gain. Now cylinders long, with lenses knit, O strange! To mill'on miles extend our oc'lar range; And countless balls of light, in ether set, Obey the human call, bereft of pet;

O Queen? thy mighty dams and broad canals, Thy bridges, domes, and parks, and arsenals, Thy benches, roads, and postal systems wide, That now our country grace, make thee our pride; Thy hospitals, banks, schools and boards of health Diffuse clys'an joys and boundless wealth; Now emulation, meekness, and other virtues meet, Give India, on the hill of fame, a noble seat. With Ambrosia of civilisation, churn'd by the West From Science's milky sea, our India now is blest.

In return a grateful nation joins in a chorus of thanksgiving. Women, endowed with rights and gifts beyond the dreams of the "shricking sisterhood" at home,

Sweet hymns in praise of long-sought liberty; And blush with learning, joy and uberty,

as well they might. The fluent translator, who has expanded 36 lines to 360, is a B.A. of Madras University, and is a living witness to the excellence of our educational system in India.— Times of

#### STATION TALK.

Bangalon, Sept. 11.—As my telegram of this morning will have already informed you, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, with Sir Neville Chamberlain and two staff officers, left Bangalor, this morning cn route for Oossoor. A salute was fired on their departure by a battery of artillery, a guard of honour of the 45th attended at Government House, and an escort of hussars accompanied them until outside the limits of the Bangalor Municipality. The ladies of the party and rest of the Staff do not leave till to-morrow morning, when a special train will be in readiness to take them to Metapollium, and they will pick up his Grace and the Commander-in-Chief at the Maloor Railway Station (the second station from this). Duke and Sir Neville, after making an inspection of the Oossoor Stud, will sleep at Oossoor for the night, and will have a pleasant country drive to Maloor in the morning. The country they will pass through is unfortunately very bare and desolate-looking, but here and there a pretty tope near some tank, with its neighbouring green paddy field, makes a pleasant oasis in the desert, and relieves the general sterile look of the country. His Grace is understood to have enjoyed his visit immensely, and he certainly looked very carefully into everything coming under his notice. Last evening he went to see the Rajah's new palace, now nearly finished, a handsome building of much architectural beauty. The Commander-in-Chief building of much architectural beauty. The Commander-in-Chief returns here next month on a tour of inspection, when several field days and other military displays are expected. Aged field officers are hard at work already burning the midnight oil over their field exercises and soldiers' pocket books in anticipation of his visit. The Rifle Meeting has had a capital day, cool and bright, with not too high a wind. For the Hyderabad Rifle Association Medal contest five rounds at 200, 500, and 700 yards) the best score hitherto has been made by Captain Williamson, 43rd L.I., 62 points out of 75. For the N.I.R.A. Stakes, Private Growen, 45th, is still ahead with 26 points, and Captain Ellis, 48th, next, but it remains to be seen if any one improves on this, which is not unlikely. This afternoon a score of 24 and one round to spare was made, but the firer got anxious and captain the property of the reserved to the reserv anxious and only made an outer, so spoilt his chance of top score. Madras Times Correspondent.

SIKANDRABAD, Sept. 12.—We have had little or no rain during the last week, and to the complaint of high prices and scarcity of water I am afraid that of increased sickness must be added. Among the soldiers there have been eleven deaths from cholera, four women and four children of the 44th Regiment having succumbed to it. A somewhat peculiar case is under the investigation of the military authorities here. A soldier called at the Medical Hall and requested to be supplied with two ounces of chloroform. The apothecary in charge, finding his answer unsatisfactory as to the purpose for which the chloroform was wanted, refused to attend to him unless he brought an order from the surgeon of the regiment. A tew days after the required order was produced, but as the apothecary had some suspicion about it he said he would write to the doctor, and inquire if he had really given the order. Thereupon the soldier snatched away the paper and begged the apothecary to hush up the matter, telling him at the same time he had forged the name of the surgeon. The affair was, however, reported to the officer commanding the regiment, and though it was at first decided that the soldier was to be made over to the civil authorities to be tried on a charge of forgery, I believe he will now appear before a general court-martial.

The editor of a Calcutta journal—the Indian Daily Newsbeen committed for trial on a charge of libelling Sir Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Municipality.

### Miscellaneous.

Assistant Accountant General.—We regret to have to announce the death yesterday, in Black Town, at the early age of forty-six years, of Mr. D. Teagiah Shastry, Assistant to the Accountant General of Madras. He was well respected and liked by his subordinates. The office was closed at 2 p.m. yesterday as a mark of respect.-Madras Mail, Sept. 20.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS BODY GUARD.—We learn that a party of his Grace the Governor's Body Guard is under orders to proceed to Delhi. The party will consist of fifty men and horses and one officer, and will be conveyed to the Nerbudda by train, whence they will march into Delhi via Indore, a distance of thirtyeight miles.—Madras Mail, Sept. 25.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—We much regret to learn that Mr. Robert Thomas Watson, a coffee planter, youngest son of the City Chamberlam of Glasgow, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received when riding in a race at Wellington on the previous day. It seems that after passing the winning-post Mr. Watson turned his pony's head; the animal stumbled and fell, and Mr. Watson was thrown. The second rider cannoned against the pony, which, in some unaccountable way, kicked the deceased gentleman's head. He was picked up insensible, bleeding from the nose, mouth, and eyes, and remained unconscious till his death. He was buried at five P.M. yesterday. It is only two months since that he married the eldest daughter of Colonel J. C. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps. Madras Mail, Sept. 23.

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.—The Madras Harbour works as they are progressing are being very closely scrutinised, and there are those who already profess to discern signs of failure; but the works are going on, and we observe from the only progress report that has as yet been made public—the report for July last—that the money spent on them up to the end of that mouth amounted to Rs. 2,70,115.8.11. The amount spent during July was Rs. 41,884.8.5, while the cost for June was Rs. 45,744.3.3. The excessive demands for stores for the works which have been sent home without that careful scrutiny which Government would have desired to exercise in the first instance, and including many things which would have been equally well provided for in this country, have suggested the expediency of improved arrangements being made for careful supervision and check of the purchases of stores. With this view, Captain Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant, Administrative Department, Madras, and Colonel Farewell, Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, have been requested to form themselves into a standing committee to advise Government and the Harbour Engineer as to the arrangements connected with the construction of the harbour, and the obtaining of the necessary supplies of materials in the most economical manner. The hon. Mr. Macfadyen and Mr. Jones, of Messrs. Parry and Co., have been asked to associate themselves with those officers. The committee so formed has been vested with a general control in regard to the purchase of supplies, either in the local or home markets. All indents on the Secretary of State are, as heretofore, to be submitted through the Local Government, local supplies being finally approved and sanctioned by the Committee.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Suzerdin, Buenos Ayros.—29. Jonn Allan, Coast.—21. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Ava, Calcutta.—23. Henry Miller, Coconada; str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. Bokhara, Calcutta.—26. Str. Nizam, Southampton.—27. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London; str. Meinam, Calcutt; str. Midner, Calcutta.—28. Str. Socotra, Bombay; H.M.S. Tenasserim, Calcutt; Ethan Allen, Galle.

Bondon; str. Meinam, Calcutt; str. Madura, Calcutta.—28. Str. Socotra, Bombny; H.M.S. Tenasserim, Calcutt; Ethan Allen, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From Colomio.—Mr. H. H. Fretz and Mr. Tyrrell.
Per str. Ava.—From Calcutta.—Mr. R. M. Daly and Mr. W. Waters.
Per str. Hokhara.—From Calcutta.—Per Maddas.—Hon. and Mrs. McDowell and two Misses McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. Bransen and four children, Miss Branson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Allan, Sir Richard and Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sanderson and child, Mr. A. Hills, jun., Mr. J. Smith, Mr. R. Lydakker.
Mr. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Evans and two infants, Mr. J. Hoone, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon, Hon. C. Pontiek, Mr. and Mrs. Oleu, Major A. Walter, Mr. O. Tarrant, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. H. G. Sharp.—For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Kinsaley, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Mr. T. W. Tweelio, Mr. W. T. Courthops, Mrs. McLaren and infant, Mr. J. Watson, Col. Armstrong, Mr. H. Lushington, and Mr. A. M. Downs.
For Bomany.—Mr. J. Eliot.—For Addr.—Ol. J. Graham and Mr. Lynch.—For Southampron.—Major and Mrs. W. D. Palmer, Miss Elliston, Mr. W. Jarvis, Mr. J. W. Jerman, Mr. J. T. Barnes, and Mr. J. Kershaw.

Per str. Oriental.—From Singapore.—Mr. C. V. Norris.—From Rangoon.—Mr. E. R. Hoggan, Deputy surgeon general P. G. Fitzgerahl. Mrs. Fitzgerahl and two children, Major Ewing, Col. R. S. Mainwaring, Sub c inductor J. Beeby and wife. From Bindparam.—Mr. J. Haiden.—From Vizadarama.—Mrs. T. W. Fawcett.

Per str. Nizam.—From Coonada.—Mr. H. S. Groves, Mr. G. P. Johnstone, and Mr. W. Grant.
From Masuliparam.—Mr. G. W. Fawcett.

Per str. Nizam.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Rev. Mr. McRae.—From Galle.—Col. Ross Church, Capt. and Mrs. Cowio, Mr. S. Bates, Mr. Vinall, and Mr. Ir vine.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Hrs. Avery, Mr., and Mrs. Dixon, and Mr. W. Grant.—From Calcutta.—For Marselles.—Mr. W. Anderson.
For Galle.—Col. Pennycuick, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, and Mr. W. Smith.
Per str. Mennam.—From Calcutta.—For Marselles.—Mr. W. Anderson.
For Galle.—Col. Pennycuick, Mr. and M

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19. Airlie, Calcutta.—20. Loch Ramaele, Calcutta; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta.—21. Lois, Coconada; Cosmopolito, Cocanada; Suzerain, Coconada.—22. Nevada, False Point.—23. Choice, Coconada; str. Ava, Bombay; Syria, Calcutta.—24. Hope, Cocanada; str. Bokhara, Galle, Aden and Suez; str. Salisbury, Coconada; str. Hoburt, Cocanada.—26. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—27. Mary Scott, London; str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle; str. Nizam, Calcutta.—28. H.M.S. Tenasserim, Cocanada.—29. Str. Madura, Bombay; str. Socotra, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—For Cocomada.—Mr. Traish. For Gopaulpoee.—Mr. Collins.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Bruart. For Poet Blair.—Hospital assistant A. J. Ignatius, wife and four children.

Per str. Ava.—For Colombo.—Mr. W. Houston.

Per str. Ava.—For Colombo.—Mr. W. Houston.

Per str. Bokhara.—From Maddas.—For Beindiel.—Mr. D. Simpson. For Verice.

—Mr. T. Stones. For Southampton.—Mrs. Lloyd and five children.

Per str. Nizam.—From Maddas.—For Calcutta.—Messrs. P. Dechart, Lydekker, and Googhegan, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. H. M. Sutherland, and Mrs. Sutherland and child.

### Commercial.

### Madras, Sept. 28, 1876.

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FREIGHTS To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. cd. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and ndigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Rombay.

THE CALICO BALL AT PUNAH.

After passing formally for the second time, the Quadrilles fell very smartly into their places, and the Lancers proceeded with their pleasant duty. As to these Quadrilles it would be difficult to decide which of the two first sets bore off the palm. The Queen of Scots' costume is so exceedingly pretty that it would have borne everything before it, but for the petty defect that, though individual dress was perfect, the partners did not altogether match so far as colour was concerned. Still "sweet Mistress Hamilton" might have sung with some pride have sung with some pride-

There was Mary Beaton and Mary Seton And Mary Carmichael, and I.

Perhaps the parti-coloured medley of this set was fairly counterbalanced in the next Quadrille, where all being exactly alike, a certain sameness prevailed. But these are querulous and frivolous objections, chiefly raised by an overpowering admiration, and the extreme "difficulty of the situation."

Mrs. Waddington's Quadrilles came next, and though not so

strong as the other two, the "Nursery Rhymes" were admirably presented. Mrs. Pottinger, the Queen of Hearts, wore a green velvet train and a white front, the latter appropriately covered with jewelled hearts. Her hair was raised and powdered, and surmounted with a crown, with more hearts around the top. The Tarts must have come to an untimely end, as none were visible. Surmises were freely exchanged on the subject, but the Knave of Diamonds was the only being suspected of such a crime as their concealment. Fatima, Undine, and the Beast were inimitable. Hildebrand, some six feet four in height, and stalwart in proportion, would rather have astonished the doughty knights of old, if we may estimate their bulk by the suits of armour I remember in the Tower; but then this is an age of progress. The Beast was got up to the life, but he must have felt that capital imitation of bearskin a trifle heavy. Still his solemn gyrations forcibly reminded

me of Heine's lines-Dancing is an act of worship, Is a prayer upon the legs.

So end the Quadrilles, and now looking through the motley crowd I saw that perhaps two of the most remarkable were the Cheeryble Brothers-most excellent representatives certainly of the celebrated originals. In figure and dress they were exact counterparts, and the serene expression of good-humoured content which always attaches to my ideal of these worthy souls was most patently expressed. Three or four Watteau dresses were peculiarly taking,

particularly one bravely worn by the wife of a well-known Bombay parrister. Here nature and art blended in one perfection. Mother barrister. Here nature and art blended in one perfection. Mother Hubbard was not inconsolable for the loss of her dog, and Bones at all events was represented by—well!—"a nigger"—a costume hardly suited to a fancy ball. Friar Tuck looked so jolly, and played his part so well when he first came in, that, but for the place, one might have believed he had smelt the brown bowl already. The tall French gentleman, spick and span from the twelfth century, also a well-known Bombayite, was a preux chevalier indeed, but he was scarcely so much disguised as a Poona C.E., who, as the Heathen Chinee, was deliciously "childlike and bland." Fortunately Bill Nye was absent. A lady dressed in Hussar costume and a gentleman as the Black Brunswicker were good and very striking. A little piper of the seventeenth century looked smart striking. A little piper of the seventeenth century looked smart and neat. His pig-tail was most beautifully tied, and ought to have His pig-tail was most beautifully tied, and ought to have pleased his officers, who, report says, in those times were sad martinets. A frontier friend, Rahimet Khan, terrified us with his large dimensions, and as good as secured a perpetual peace. A well-known local poet appeared as a Desert Arab. But vive la Bohème! anywhere and always, and so he looked well and contented. The lady with the sixteenth century c stume was, unlike the unfortunate ice ship, simply A1. Totally different from those worn in the Quadrilles, this dress looked as picturesque as any of them. There were two charming Neapolitan flower-girls, with baskets of rosebuds half-buried in moss—not, unfortunately, for sale. Diana was present in the attempted guise of a huntress. A "Slave Girl" was not half so dolorous as I saw her years ago at Sydenham. Charity girls, Shepherdesses, Cleopatra, a Puritan dame, a Little Red Riding Hood, two Nights, two Winters, an Autumn, a Harvest, and a David last further grage to the spandal against the Dawn lent further grace to the crowded assembly.

The costumes were mostly taken from the well-known published series, except such as winter flower-girls, who were charmingly similar in garb to their summer sisters. One or two out-of-the-way costumes were worn by the men. Among these was a gentleman in the evening dress of the twentieth century, with white clothes and a black shirt front—a cool design which, if I am not wrong, appeared in Punch some few months back. Among our curiosities there was Prester John—discovered at last—Cæsar Borgia, Sam Weller, Admiral Benbow, Back Gammon, two Blue Beards, and a Fool-in silk! The ball was kept up till about half-past three.—Times of India Correspondent.

#### REFLECTIONS ON A RAMBLE ON THE GHATS. BY AN EMBITTERED PHILOSOPHER.

A pleasant sense of reminiscences of one's early holiday-making comes over one in starting on a railway trip after having been chained by the leg to office work in Bombay during the monsoon. Once fairly started, and with time to look about nature, as seen through the window of a railway carriage in passing through the Concan and up the ghaut, appears so bright, green and cheerful, though withal somewhat moist, that remembering the appearance the same country presented a few months ago it seems impossible that we are gazing on an Indian landscape; and the heat, dust and discomforts of the hot weather are forgotten in the satisfaction and pleasure of the present.

Although, judging from our late experience, it would appear that writers in the English papers nurtured and carefully brought up in writers in the English papers nurtured and carefully brought up in the London World of Grub-street can over their short pipes and beer, and in virtue of apparently an inspired capacity, evolve from their inner consciousness a description for the benefit of their readers of European life as it is supposed by them to exist in India, and can inform them that H.H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram when visiting the Apollo Bunder, as "is his custom of an afternoon," is precluded from taking his "glass of wine" in company with the genial European spirits who frequent the refreshment bar of that place is that parties of the land we live in one pot admitted memplace; that natives of the land we live in are not admitted members of the Bombay Clubs, and several other matters in connection with our every day lives, proving the high-handed and brutal conduct of the overbearing European residents—they would scarcely be equal, gifted as they evidently are, above the run of ordinary men, to conjure up a truthful description of the beautiful scenery which our ghauts present at this season, as it is so utterly removed from what their cut-and-dried conventional home idea would suggest in the way of natural beauty. Waterfalls tumbling and crashing in the way of natural beauty. Waterfalls tumbling and crashing over black rocks, magnificent ravines with gorgeous vegetation, shady nooks covered with ferns and dripping with moisture, distant glimpses of blue mountains, and all that is beautiful and romantic in nature, would not be likely to enter into any of their descriptions in any attempt to represent India. As they have to spice their dishes according to the palates of their customers, and consequently in any such description would have to present a picture consisting of a pagoda, a palm tree and an elephant in the foreground, even as they have been accustomed to do for the last fifty years, with the addition, to meet the present requirements of English public opinion, of an infuriated "Sahib" slashing and maining a mild Hindoo native of the soil in the middle distance, whilst the background would be filled in by a representation of the Maharaja of Vizianagram being turned out of a Bombay billiard room. If the many travellers who raid but did not read, who scurried after the Prince

in his tour through India, had simply devoted themselves to an endeavour to describe the people, and the natural beauty and scenery of the lands they visited instead of presenting to our countrymen at home a six hours at the seaside superficial and distorted view of the life and manners of the European residents, much evil discussion would have been averted; but perhaps the intelligence which was unable to represent truthfully what it saw in one case would have failed as dismally in attempting to describe the other. However, after all this wandering, whether our friends at home have a correct impression of our daily lives in India and of our treatment of the natives with whom we come in contact, and whether the gentlemen who are kind enough to immortalise us by description in their papers are in a position to know anything whatever about the matter or not, one thing remains certain—and that is, that under the influence of the delightful ride up the ghaut the letter containing all the brilliant metaphors and arguments which I had been studying for the past week, and with which I intended to have finally disposed for good and all of the great "postulate" "decaying creed" and "Kant" question, and all relating thereto, remains unwritten, and although the world will undoubtedly be the loser, man cannot live upon ghaut scenery alone, be it ever so lovely. A disinterested Parsee is now asking me if I will take dinner at "Lanoli." I am in the hands of fate; it is my kismet; I can write no more.—Bombay Gazette.

### Miscellaneous.

An Enlightened Chief.—The Thakur of Rajkot is about to establish a Society for the Prevention of Cruelties to Animals; we (Punjab Courier) should like to see his example followed by a few of the native chiefs of the Punjab. Cruelty to animals is one of the worst vices possessed by our Aryan brethren, especially in this province.

KARACHI.—A correspondent writes:—"Trade at Karachi is very brisk. The home going steamers cannot convey all the tonnage now at that port, and much cargo for London has to wait further means of conveyance. Oil seeds are the principal staple. It would certainly pay an enterprising firm to put on a fortnightly steamer. The British India Steam Navigation Company have it all their own way at present."—Englishman.

LOOTING THE AHMEDNUGGUR MAIL.—Another letter from Ahmednuggur, received yesterday morning, tells us that the looting of the mail tonga is ascribed to the destitution of the poor people. Grains of all sorts are selling at famine prices, and the harvest prospects are anything but favourable. Rain is urgently wanted to enable the ryots to put even a second crop in the ground. We hope the clouds that are piling up all round will soon visit us in gentle and refreshing rain.—Deccan Herald, Sept. 29.

COMING RETIREMENT.—A Calcutta paper is informed that Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Louis, Bart., Bombay Infantry, has applied to retire on a special pension of £365 per annum from the 1st January, 1877. By his retiring on pension, the State will be pecuniarily benefited by £1,200 a year, and the Adjutant-General has accordingly asked the Secretary of State to sanction his request. The amount which Sir John Louis is indebted to the Military Fund will, it is said, be liquidated by October or November next.

KATIAWAR.—It is stated that Government have deputed a mineralogist to Katiawar on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, a considerable portion of which will be defrayed by the provincial chiefs, the rest by his Highness the Rao of Kutch. It is hoped that the object of that appointment—the development of the mineral wealth of the province—will be successfully carried out, as the country has abundance of these resources. A native contemporary very pertinently inquires who would be entitled to the ownership of the mines when discovered.

The New Dock.—We understand that Mr. Glover has obtained an important contract, valued at seven lakhs, for the excavation of a portion of the land required for the Prince's Dock. It was at first supposed that this land would require to be dredged away, but in consequence of the fortunate fact that it has consolidated, excavation has been decided upon. The result of this work will be that a vast quantity of earth will be set free for reclamations on Moody Bay, and that the dock will be opened two years earlier than was at first expected—that is to say, it will probably be ready for use eraly in 1879.

ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.—We hear that Mr. W. A. Donohoe, of the Bombay Public Works Department, has received the Abyssinian Field Medal from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief for his services during the Expedition. Mr. Donohoe occupied the position of chief clerk to the Commander-in-Chief's (Lord Napier's) office throughout the campaign. He is the only civilian clerk who has obtained that much-coveted distinction. He owes it, we understand, to the recommendation of the late Commander-in-Chief, by whom his services were highly appreciated.—
Times of India, Oct. 2.

GUN PRACTICE.—The return of the annual gun practice of the batteries of Royal Artillery serving in the Bombay Presidency has been published, and the result must be allowed to be satisfactory.

Of the batteries armed with the M.L.R guns, the one that made the best practice was the C-4 at Belgaum, and the second best was the D-4 at Haidarabad. Sergeant Clapp, of the C-4, is, I see, the best shot, he having obtained 52 points out of a possible 84. Of the batteries armed with the 12-pounder B.L.R. guns, the G-4 at Nasirabad was the best, being run, however, uncommonly close by the E-4 at Nimsch

The Governor's State Ball.—His Excellency the Governor's State Ball, which we fear we must look upon as the beginning of the end of our Poona season, came off on the night of Wednesday last, and was attended with the success which has favoured so many of the dances which we have recently had the pleasure of noticing in our columns. It is said that there were nearly 500 people there, and certain it is that the majority of our visitors continue to favour us with their company. We only hope that the gaiety still to come may induce them to extend their stay for some time longer. The rooms, &c., always pretty, looked their best that night, and there were lots of them. The floors and music were such as to afford the greatest pleasure to dancers, and the handsome dresses of the ladies and the various uniforms formed a sight that could not but be fascinating to those looking on. We were exceedingly sorry to see that a number of the ladies' dresses suffered very considerably, and to certainly struck us that on occasions of this sort spurs might be subjected to the same treatment as swords.—Deccan Herald, Sept. 29.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The usual monthly meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on the 7th ult., at which, we are told by a vernacular paper, several excellent speeches were made. The Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay spoke at some length, and said that some time ago he had some conversation with one of the officers of the Sorojman Sabha at Puna, and he was then informed by that gentleman that the members of the Sabha were anxious to know what line the Anjuman proposed to pursue with regard to the suggested contributions for the benefit of Turkey. For his own part he was convinced that it was the duty of every Mohammedan, if not to contribute to the expenses of the war, at least to give aid towards succouring the wounded, and providing for the widows and orphans of those who fall in the defence of the Sultan's legitimate authority.— Moulvie Hidayetullah then addressed the meeting, and supported the Moulvie Hidayetuliah then addressed the meeting, and supported the position taken by the preceding speaker, and called to the consideration of those present the fact, which he said every orthodox Mohammedan was bound to admit and act upon, that the Sultan was the legimitate successor of the Caliphs, and as such amirul-momenin, or "Commander of the Faithful." Admitting that the Sultan held this post, and the fact could not be disputed, it then became equally certain that all Mohammedans were bound to render the fullest assistance possible. When we was prepared the consideration of the sultant that the sultant and the sultant possible when we was prepared the sultant possible. possible when-as was perhaps the case now-he required that assistance. It was not however for aid to carry on the war that the present appeal was made, but for funds to aid in succouring those who were either wounded or rendered destitute in the war.—Moulvie Abdul Fatah next addressed the meeting, and spoke at some length to the same effect. Other persons of position and influence among the Mohammedans of Bombay also spoke —A special meeting of the Anjuman i-Islam was held on Saturday night, Sept. 30, at the residence of the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, for raising a subscription in aid of the wounded soldiers of the Turkish armies, and of the orphans and widows of those who died in the field. All the leading members of the Mohammedan community, we are given to understand, were invited to this meeting, and most of those now in town were present. It was unanimously resolved that the subscriptions should be collected by the heads of each section of the community and should be forwarded to the managing committee of the Anjuman, who will remit the amount to Constantinople, and see that the money is duly applied to the purposes for which it was raised. The list which was circulated at the meeting was very well filled up, many of the wealthier members present having subscribed more than 1,000 rupees each, while some gave as much as 3,000 rupees. The amount rupees each, while some gave as much as 3,000 rupees. collected on the spot was no less than 20,000 rupees in all. Some of the wealthiest members of the community, however, being absent the wealthiest members of the community, however, being absent from Bombay, were not able to attend this meeting, but we understand that they have promised to come out liberally, and it is confidently expected by the Anjuman that the amount which is likely to be raised for this very praiseworthy object will not only prove the genuineness and the depth of the interest which the Mohammedans take in their Turkish co-religionists, but will also do credit to their humanity. It is eminently satisfactory that the sympathy which is felt by the Museulmans of this city for their co-religionists in Turkey is shown in so practical and benevolent a form. The object of the present subscription is one of which everybody—no metter of the present subscription is one of which everyhody-no matter what his race or creed may be—will heartily approve, and we there-fore trustthat the Anjuman will be as successful in this its second great effort as it certainly was in the first. We are always the first to hail with satisfaction the symptoms of the existence or the revival of proper and healthy political feeling in any portion of the Indian community, and we are certainly glad to observe those signs of energy and activity on the part of our Mohammedan fellow-subjects of Bombay. We interpret them as the signs of a fresh and healthy life in a large and important class of her Majesty's subjects, who, until recently, were, to all practical purposes, dead as a body, and whose very existence as the great community they really are was as

imperceptible to an ordinary observer as if they had never existed at If the Mussulmans, however, show the same energy and activity and the same determination, the solution of the many important social and educational questions to which we referred when writing on the subject of the meeting in the Jumma Musjid, we see no reason on the subject of the meeting in the Jumma Musjid, we see no reason why their community, as a whole, should not be held in as high estimation as any other class of her Majesty's subjects, and why they should not attain the high position to which, from their numbers and intelligence, they would seem to be naturally entitled. The one great stumbling-block in the way of Mahomedans in Western India at least, is the want of education, and it is to this subject, more than to any other, that we would direct the attention of the Anjaman-i-Islam. - Times of India, Oct. 2.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21.—Str. Coconada, Kurrachee.—22. Herman, Liverpool; Pride of England, Liverpool; King Cerdic, Liverpool; City of Boston, Boston.—23. Whitehall, Liverpool; str. Goa, Calcutta.—24. Str. European, Liverpool.—25. Africa, Zunzlbar; Nenuphar, Mauritius.—26. str. City of Baltimore, Idverpool.—27. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton; str. Zerbino, Liverpool; Vestal, Ibo.—28. Str. Akola, Kurrachee.—29. Str. Assiria, Genoa; H.M.S. Amberwitch, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—For Boundy.—From Southampton.
Lieut. J. J. Rogers, Mr. C. Hastings, Mr. J. Lushman, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mrs. G.
Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Messre. J. Harrison, Robinson, F. Kennedy. H. B.
Arch. F. Lean, R. Greaves, Sinpson, B. Millison, Capt. Thornbill, Mr. Glendinning,
Mr. W. Huck, and Madame Roux and infant. From Verice.—Mr. Simmonds,
Mr. W. B. Jones. Major Brown, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Sawyer. From Brindist.

—Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Mr. French, Capt. Palmer, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hormly, Mr.
Cartwright.

Oartwright.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22.—Strs. Khedive, Sonthampton; Calcutta, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—
23. Strs. Europa, Liverpool, via Suez Canal: Punjab, Jeddad, via Adon.—25. Wave,
Bushire; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee, via K. Coast.—26. Str. Scio, Bussorah.—29.

Str. Coasts and Calcutta, &c.; str. Oorun, Kutch and Coast.—Oct. 1. Str. Su natra,
Cance & Cancer &

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From Bombay.—For Southampton—

Mr. W. Mitchell, a gentleman, and Mr. G. Macdonald. For Brindsi.—Mr. W. P.

Kelly. For Addr.—Mr. J. Brown.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Col.

C. C. Dandridge, Mr. R. Mackinnon, Lieut. L. H. Levin, Col. R. T. Mainwaring,

Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. Richard Peak, Mr. W. C. Wood, and Major J. P. Grant. For

Brindsi.—Mr. J. M. Caudopher and Mr. W. Porteous. For Venice.—Major Finch,

Mrs. and Miss Finch, and Mr. G. M. Macpherson.

### Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 29, 1876. MITNICIDAL LOAN

				1011	CILD	ית עי	UAN	•	
6 per Cent.	Muni	icipal	Loan	•••	•••	•••	•••	House Rate	120 Nomi
Ditto			***	•••	•••	•••	•••	Market Rate	120 Nomi

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	Banks Bills-					1- 01-
months' sight		•••	•••	• • • •	***	1s. 8 <del>1</del> d.
ditto	ditto	•••	•••	***	•••	1s. 8 7-16d. Credit Bills.
ditto	ditto		•••	•••	***	1s. 81d. Doots.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

	•• •••	•••	***	***	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)		•••		•••	3300
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs.	5,000) pa	id-up	•••	•••	1400
Bank of Bengal			•••	•••	Rs. 710
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rai				^^~	
		(Davita)	(108, 1,	w	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)		•••			1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1.50	0)			***	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Com			<b>\</b>		Rs. 1145 xd.
		0,000	,	***	
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446		•••	•••	***	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, a	nd China	(Rs. :	200)	•••	175
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)		•			
		•••	***	***	Rs. 800
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,500)		•••	•••	***	Rs. 1080
Elphingtone Land and Prose Company					

(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	•	•••	•••	***	•••	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)		•••	•••	***		1100 per share o
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 ]	paid up)	•••	•••	•••	••	Rs. 6650
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)		***	•••	***		680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)		•••	•••	***	•••	100
Great Eastern Spinning and We	aving Co	mnan	v (Ra	1 000)	•••	Rs. 1190 rd.
Great Indian Peninsular Railwa	Compa	n v Co	naolid	ated Si	~~~	140 Id.
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(£20 paid up)		•••	•••	•••	••1	•••	275
Hydraulic Press Compan	y (Rs. 4.000	)	•••	***	•••	•••	Rs. 2000 per shar
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).		•			***	•••	Ten: BOOK PAT BITET
		•••	***	•••	***	•••	1250
Mazagon Reclamation Co	ompany (R	в. 1.02/	0)	••:	•••	•••	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250	, , ,		•	••.	•••	•••	
		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	300
New Bank of Bombay (R		***	•••	***	•••	•••	7124
Ditto New issue (Rs.	100)						
		•••	•••	•••	***	***	400
Oriental Bank Corporation	OR (168, 250)	•••	***	•••			500
Oriental Weaving and Sp	inning Con		/D	KOO!		•••	
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Royal Spinning and Wea	ving Comp	any (F	ls. 1.5	00)	•••	•••	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Cola	he Land Co	·~~~		,	•••	•••	
Differ victoria and Cola	Da mana Of	mhan	y	•••	***	•••	1200
Victoria Spinning Compa	any (Ks. 5.0	/00)	•••	•••		•••	Rs
Ditto New £20 Shares (R	07-4-41			•••	•••	•••	
DISSO TION SEE DITUTED (TO	10.01-2-2)	***	•••	•••	•••	***	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per	Cent. Sicca	Rs. Tra	ns. Loan		•••	•••	•••	Re	_		
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9) 1	, Со.'в	Rs. Los	n 1835-36	•••		•••	•••	۱"	••		
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Gold Lead	•		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		103}		
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#### RICE OF BULLION, &c.

Spanish Dollars	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	***	each Rs. 11.	15-0
Mexican Dollars	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	per 100	290
MOXICALI DOLLARS	•••	•••	•••	***	***	***	•••	do.	287

Five Franc Pieces Bar Silver, 17‡ dwt. better, per 100		00 4010	•••		•••		do.	231			
Car Silver, 174	*** v. DO	wor, I	DE TOO	LOTHE	•••	•••	***	•••	***	106-12-0	
Sycee Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	109	

#### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.
COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bombax, Oct. 20.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs, Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 40's
Mule Twist, 9½. Cotton quiet. Arrivals for the week, 3,000 bales; shipments for
the week nil. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s, 87-16d. Freights,
Canal. 38s. 9d.

## Ceylon.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON.—Private letters received by the present mail mention with a confidence amounting almost to certainty, that Sir Arthur Gordon will be the next Governor for Ceylon. It may be remembered that we stated some two months ago that a letter had been received here, from a member of Sir Arthur Gordon's family, stating that they were coming to Ceylon.—Ceylon Times, Sept. 12.

THE GOVERNOR .- We have definite intelligence regarding the approaching retirement of Sir Wm. Gregory from the governorship of Ceylon. By the last English mail intimation was sent to the Secretary of State that the Governor wished to be relieved of his duties early in next year. This is said to be the first intimation Earl Carnarvon will have received of the subject, so that we cannot hope to know for several months to come who the successor of the present ruler will be, particularly if there be as much difficulty in finding an occupant for the three Government Houses in Ceylon as there is to get an ecclesiastic to mount the episcopal throne in the cathedral church of Calcutta. This, however, is unlikely, and the chances are that the principle which was exemplified when Sir Herwick Palis personnel. cules Robinson was promoted from Hong Kong will be repeated, and one of the minor governors of colonies receive promotion. Parliament will be out of session, and hungry office-seeking M.P.'s scattered far and wide, when Earl Carnarvon is called upon to dispense this piece of patronage, so the chances are that no faithful voter on the side of the House of Commons will be sent to Ceylon to rule its people as a reward for implicit obedience to the "whip" on all occapeople as a reward for implicit obedience to the wind on an occasions. Amongst Colonial Governors the choice seems to lie between Sir William Jervois of the Straits; Sir Arthur Kennedy of Hong Kong; and Sir Arthur Gordon of Fiji.—Ceylon Observer.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Chamber of Commerce met on Thurs-

day to consider the question of a guarantee for railway extension, and came to a resolution expressing the opinion of the Chamber "that railway extension from Nawalapitya through the district of Dimbula to Uva, and from Kandy to Matale, is highly desirable in the interests of the colony and of commerce generally, and that the Government should be requested to work the main line and the extension together, when, in the opinion of the Chamber, a guarantee of six per cent. net profit over the whole railway system would meet with the undoubted support of the entire planting and mercantile community, who would readily submit to the imposition of special duties on exports, to meet any ascertained deficit." A deputation to his waited on the Governor next day, and presented this resolution to his Excellency. The Governor refused to allow the main line and the extension to be worked as one concern; he refused to credit the extension with the money paid by the planters (£450,000); he refused to pay over any portion of the main line profits to railway extension; and he would not promise any particular portion of the sur-opinion, the Chamber met next day, and, while reiterating their belief in the justice of the claims made, yet "in order that every obstacle to the commencement of the works may be removed, the meeting recorded the opinion that taxation should be levied to provide for any ascertained deficit, rather than that the extension should be postponed, leaving it to Government to determine what form the taxation for this purpose should take." This resolution was adopted unanimously. An important and largely attended general meeting of merchants, proprietors, and representatives was held on Saturday afternoon, when the same resolution was unanimously adopted as had been agreed to by the Chamber of Commerce.—Ceylon Times, Sept. 12.

A considerable reduction will probably soon be made in the travelling allowances granted to officials in India.

It is expected that either the Finance Minister or Sir A. Clarke will preside at the Railway Conference in Calcutta.

The customs collections for the first five months of the current

financial year, exclusive of salt revenue, show a decrease of Rs. 19,79,276.

THE AMIR OF KABUL is reported to be showing favours to the Russian Envoy, and to have told the British Agent that he may leave the country.

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## Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 23.)

JOWETT, J. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is app. to offic. sec. engr. of the Kotri div. during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. W. Henry.

LENEHAN, J., accountant, 4th grade, transf. from the office of the examiner of accounts, Mily. works, joined the 2nd Chukrata div. on the

forenoon of Aug. 28.

McIver.—The services of Mr. L. McIver, of the Madras C.S., asst. comr. in British Burma, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Madras.

MACKENZIE.—With reference to Notification No. 1,924c, dated Sept. 1, Mr. A. Mackenzie, offic. mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, is app. to the tempy. charge of the office of agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad,

in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of receiving charge, until relieved by Capt. W. J. W. Muir.

O'Callaghan—Barclay—Stephenson.—Mr. J. O'Callaghau, traffic supt., Rajputana Railway, is transfd. tempy. to the Tirhoot Railway, on special duty. Mr. P. D. Barclay, asst. traffic supt., is app. to offic. as traffic supt., Rajputana Railway, during the abs. of Mr. O'Callaghan. Mr. C. A. Stephenson, asst. traffic supt., Tirhoot Railway, is transfd.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson, asst. traine supt., Itraoot Railway, is transid. to the Rajputana Railway as a temporary measure.

Sullivan—Crosthwaite—Lund.—Mr. J. Sullivan, probat. acct., 3rd grade, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is confd. in his appt. The services of Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwaile, exec. eugr., 3rd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. Mr. E. Lund, acct., 4th grade, now attached to the office of Director State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the army on Sept. 21, is re-app. as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

Thomson, A. B., asst. locomotive supt., transf. tempy. from the Indus

Valley Railway, is permanently posted to the Punjab Northern Rail-

way.

Thurburn, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, 2nd Peshawar div., Mily.

Works, returned from the priv. leave granted him per Notification No.
994, June 9, on the 15th ult., before noon.

### FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The following officers are promoted from May 1:—
To be Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Ballantyne, sub asst. conservator of forests, Hyderabad; G. Richardson, Bengal; W. King, Mysore; and O. Greig, N.W. Provinces.

To Officiate as Assistant Conservators of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. R. Ring, sub asst. conservators of the Srd Grade.

Mr. H. R. Ring, sub asst. conservator of forests, Coorg; E. Dobbs,
Central Provinces; C. W. Palmer, British Burmah; E. Fendall, Punjab;
and A. Stewart, Punjab, attached tempy. to the Forest Survey Branch.

H.E. in Council has also been pleased to appoint Mr. E. F. Litchfield,

an asst. surveyor of the 2nd grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, to offic. as sub asst. conservator of forests from this date, and to attach him to the survey branch of the forest dept.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 20.)

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C.S., dep. conr., Lohardugga, is app. to act as judicial comr. of Chota Nagpore during the absence, on leave, of Col. J. S. Davies, or until further orders.

Cant. C. H. Garbett.

Capt. C. H. Garbett, asst. comr., Lohardugga, is app. to act as dep. comr. of Lohardugga during the absence, on duty, of Mr. H. L. Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, officg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Julpigoree, is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. H. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., on settlement work, Sonthal Pergunaha, is transfd. to Julpigoree.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, asst. supt. of police, on leave, is posted to Cuttack.

This cancels the app. of Mr. J. H. W. Clark to Cuttack. Mr. G. A. Patten, officg. asst. supt. of police, is posted to Rungpore, v.

Mr. Reed, resigned. Mr. H. A. Coombs, is app. to be an asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade,

and is posted to Purneah.

Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon, officg. dep. insp. gen. of police, acted as insp. gen. of police, from the date on which he received charge of that office from Mr. H. Hankey to the date on which he made it over to Col. A. H.

Mr. H. S. Thomspon, sub registrar of Colgong, in Bhagulpore, is app. to

act as special sub registrar of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Ally Quilly Khan, or until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Murray is app. to offic. as an extra asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares Agency, with effect from July 14, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Mawson, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Warden, who was, under the orders of July 31, app. to be coll. of Customs, Chittagong, is also app. to be conservator of that port, with effect from the date of Mr. Marshall's death.

Mr. J. Pearson, who was, under the orders of July 31, app. to be asst. coll. of Customs, Chittagong, is also app. to be asst. conservator to that port, with effect from the date of Mr. W. Warden's prom.

Mr. E. T. B. Hanby is app. to act as supt. Customs Preventive Service, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. H. Lawrell, or until further orders.

STUDY OF THE LANGUAGES OF FRONTIER TRIBES.

Aug. 15.—The Lieut. Gov., with the sanction of the Government of India, has been pleased, in superession of previous orders, to prescribe the following rules for granting rewards to civil officers in Bengal for

proficiency in the language of frontier tribes:—

2. A reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be granted to any covenanted civilian, deputy or assistant commissioner, deputy collector, or district or assistant superintendent of police, who shall pass by the prescribed transfer an experience of the standard commissioner. scribed standard an examination in any one language in any of the groups of languages noted below, provided that the language is spoken within the district where the officer is at the time employed, or by tribes conterminous to it with whom he has official relations. A second reward will in no case be given to an officer for proficiency in a second language of the same group. [Group I. Kol or Munda, Sonthali. Group II. Oraon, Rajmehal Paharia. Group III. Khond of Orissa. Group IV. Thibetan, Lepcha, Bhootia. Group V. Kuki or Lushai. Group VI.

Garo.]
3. The examination shall be conducted by a local committee to be

specially appointed by Government on each occasion.

4. The tests which a candidate for the above reward must undergo are as follow:

(a.) He must be able to converse freely with the people of the tribe in whose vernacular he may wish to qualify, to understand and to make himself understood by them.

(b.) He must write down in the English or the Bengali or Hindee cha. racter sentences spoken in the tribal language by one of the tribe, or conversation held between two of them, and must explain it correctly in English.

(c.) He must, without assistance, translate from English or his mother tongue into the tribal language (writing it in either the English or Bengali or Hindee character) sentences not of a more difficult nature than those in requirement (b). The translation must be substantially correct and intelligible when read to a native in whose language it might be written.

. The above rules will not affect the rules prescribing the rewards to which junior civilians will be entitled who succeed in passing high proficiency and honours examinations in certain specified languages.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 16.)
Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Kanhan div., passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 8th

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., received charge of the Registrar's office, Mandla dist., from Mr. N. K. Bose, extra asst. comr., on Sept. 1.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 9.)

Mr. G. H. Livesay, inspector of police, is app. to the charge of the office of the dist. superint. of police, Darrang, from the date of Mr. H. A. Coomba's departure to Bengal, until further orders.

Mr. J. Bishop, supervisor, 2nd grade, who was allowed leave for three months, rejoined his app. on Aug. 21. The unexpired portion of the leave—viz., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 9, is hereby cancelled.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 23.)

GUNTER, Capt. H., 73rd foot, to be asst. garrison instructor, v. Capt. G. Firebrace, who resigns Sept. 25.

Henry, Lieut. G., asst. garrison instructor, to be garrison instructor, v.

Capt. C. H. Walsh, who resigns Oct. 15.

Hill, Lieut. col. R. S., Bengal inf., is prom. to the rank of col. by brev.,
from Aug. 29, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21,

McSeveney, Sergt. W., late 1st batt. 14th foot, an out pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension of 1s. 8d. per diem in India, from the date he ceases to receive regtl. pay, chargeable to Imperial revenue.

chargeable to Imperial revenue.

Quin.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 796, Hon. capt. and dep. comy. E. Quin, ordnance commissariat dept., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India a special pension of Rs. 300 per mensem, in lieu of that previously notified.

SKINNER—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the hon. rank of lieut. in the 1st Bengal cav. on Mr. A. V. C. Skinner. Lieut. Skinner will not be attached to the 1st Bengal cav. for duty, but will be borne on the returns as an hon. lieut., and be permitted to wear the pniform of the rest. uniform of the regt.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 15.)

BATES, Major C. E., staff corps, is perm. to do gen. duty at Simla, with a view to his being app. hon. secy. of the Municipality.

CLAY, Col. E. B., 2nd in com. and officg. comdt. 1st Goorkhas, to be comdt. of 19th N.I., v. Ruggles, retired.

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Gover i. Grosp T FAITHFULL, Lieut. H. T., D.9th R.A., a candidate for the staff corps, to

be office. 2nd wing subalt. 13th N.I., on prob., dated Sept. 11.

HENDERSON.—Attock garrison order confd., dated June 14, app. Lieut.
P. E. Henderson, office. 1st wing subalt. 29th N.I., to offic. asfort adjt., with effect from the 15th idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt.

With effect from the 19th idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. H. W. Shoulbridge, on leave.

OLDPIELD, Lieut. col. H. T., 2nd in com. 9th Bengal cav., to be comdt. 6th Bengal cav., v. Richardson, retired.

SPYER.—Battalion order confd., dated Sept. 1, app. Lieut. J. H. A. Spyer to offic. as instructor of musketry to 1-18th foot, during the absence on leave of Lieut. C. E. Dixon, with effect from Aug. 15.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The course of instruction at the School of Musketry being now concluded, officers not required for the rifle meeting are permitted to rejoin their respective corps.

their respective corps.

The undermentioned regiment is not sending parties to the rifle meeting, therefore the services of the officers belonging to it will not be required:—2nd grenadiers 14th N.I.

The 29th Belochees having sent another officer to attend the meeting, Lieut. col. Tanner is not required.

Examinations in the Native Languages.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard Test:—
Sub lieut. A. E. P. Burn, 68th foot.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. B. Savi, assistant-superintendent of police, Sylhet, with effect from Oct. 6. Col. J. S. Davies, judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, for one month and fifteen days, with effect from Oct. 10 next or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. next, or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. A. Fisher, assistant superintendent of police, Dinagepore, for fifteen months. Mr. J. P. Sneyd, assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure on Sept. 6. Mr. J. R. Mawson, assistant sub deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, for two months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. W. P. Pead, assistant sub deputy opium agent, attached to the Behar Agency, privi-lego leave, in extension of the leave granted on May 27. Mr. J. E. Hand, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Benares, for one month and a-half. Capt. H. Lawrell, superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, has leave Capt. H. Lawrell, superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, has leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 19th inst. Mr. S. J. Manook, civil medical officer, Chyebassa, for twenty-one days, with effect from the 9th prox. Mr. W. B. Savi, assistant superintendent of police, Sylhet, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 6 next. Mr. H. Savage, assistant magistrate and collector, Beerbhoom, for two months, with effect from the 19th inst. Mr. W. C. Muller, personal assistant to the commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar sonal assistant to the commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division, for one year, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, with effect from Nov. 16, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. L. Clay, C.S., deputy commissioner, Sylhet, for two months, with effect from Sept. 1, or such subsequent date of which he may avail himself of it. Major D. C. Walker, R.E., executive engineer, Dinapore division, 1st Circle, Military Works, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 25. Sergt. S. J. Coleman, Meernt division, 3rd Circle, Military Works, privilege leave, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. T. F. Stilwell, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. First Class Asst. Apothy. S. Saxon, subordinato Medical Department, is granted an extension of leave to Dec. 17 last, the date on which he returned to India from the furlough granted him by G.G.O. No. 166 of 1874. Capt. II. H. P. Cowper, general list, cavalry, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, for twenty months, on private affairs. Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, clerk of the Crown, High Court, for three months, in extension. Mr. J. G. Pope, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for twelve months, from Aug. 22. superintendent of the 1st grade, for twelve months, from Aug. 22.

### Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 28.)

Benson, R. S., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah, is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

Highmoor, Capt. C. L., supt. of police, Bellary, reported his return from furl. and arrival at Bombay on the 12th inst.

McIvou, L., to be employed on special duty in connection with Part I. of the Imperial Gazetteer from the date on which his services are re-placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India.

### MILITARY.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 26.)

BIRD—WROUGHTON.—The following proms. are made in the Madras staff corps:—To be majors, having completed twenty years' service: Capts. G. C. Bird, from Sept. 20; and W. N. Wroughton, from Sept. 23.

Howlett.—His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to reapp. Briggen. A. Howlett, C.B., of the staff corps, to be quint. gen. until further orders, with effect from Sept. 29, the date of expiration of his five years' to be quint. tenure of office.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 31 to Sept. 1.)

ANIELL.—Order confd., dated July 17, by the officer comd g. troops,
Port Blair, app. Lieut. A. Daniell, 1-21st Fusiliers, station staff officer,
Port Blair, v. Lieut. Allen, relieved.

Ewino, Major J., asst. qrnn: gen., British Burmah division, is app. to act as asst. qrnn: gen., Mysore division, during the absence on leave, from Oct. 1, of Lieut. col. W. R. Mesham.

WROUGHTON. - Order confd., dated Dec. 13, by the officer comdg. Tonghoo, app. Capt. F. J. Wroughton to offic. as dep. judge advocate to the general court-martial of which Lieut. col. A. D. Grant, 17th N.I., is

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Sept. 28.)
BLUNDELL, Capt. J. E., 67th foot, from on appointment to brig. major

Southern District.

Nelson.—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, Captain W. F. Nelson, R.A., is posted to D battery 9th brig., R.A., as a supernumerary, from Oct. 1, on expiry of his five years' term of staff employ as garrison instructor; to join.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.
Adverting to G.O.C.C. April 25, Army Head Quarters will be re-established at Madras on Oct. 1.

All correspondence that cannot reach Ootacamund before that date to be addressed to Madras.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.

BALFOUR, Surg. gen. E. G., of the Indian med. dept., is to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

Fox.—Order confd., dated June 5, by the officer comdg. Central dist., directing Surg. W. S. Fox, civil surg., Vellore, to assume temp. charge of the 14th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Surg. major H. M. Ross, of the 14th regt., on other duty. Gibbons, Surg. major J., from Bengal com. to Rangoon; to assume the duties of administrative med. officer, British troops, Burmah Circle. HACKETT, Surg. A. L., deputy coroner of Madras, to act as coroner during the absence of Mr. H. Stanbrough on priv. leave, or until further orders.

orders.

King, Surg. W. G., acting civil surg. at Trichinopoly, is confd. in that

app.

LANCASTER.—The following order is confd.:—By the officer comdg. British Burmah div., app. Surg. J. Lancaster, attached to the deputy surg. gen.'s dept., British Burmah div., to assume med. charge of the right wing 39th regt. N.I., v. Surg. R. W. Warder, transfd. to the Mysore div., v. G.O.C.C., dated Aug. 12, 1874.

NORTH.—The services of Surg. J. North are placed tempy. at the disport the Public Dept. Surg. J. North to act as Zillah surg., Coimbatore, during the abs. of Surg. major C. J. Rogers on furl.

Rean.—Order confd., dated July 3, by the officer comdg. ceded dists., directing Surg. major W. H. Rean, M.D., 21st regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the brigade staff, Lock Hospital and details, from Surg. P. R. Martin, M.D., 27th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his other duties. Surg. major Rean from attached 21st regt. N.I., to attached 23rd regt. L.I.

Smith, Dep. surg. gen. G., M.D., to be surg. gen. Indian Med. Dept., from

SMITH, Dep. surg. gen. G., M.D., to be surg. gen., Indian Med. Dept., from Aug. 15, v. Surg. gen. E. G. Balfour, whose tour expires, subject to

H.M.'s approval.

H.M.'s approval.

WHITE, Asst. Apothecary S. C., from Kamptee to Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Survey.

WILLIAMS.—Order confd., dated April 20, by the officer coundy. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surg. B. H. Williams, dep. surg. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to assume med. charge of the 1st regt. N.I., v. Surg. major Busteed, reported sick.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding.in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence in extension to Capt. G. B. Macdonell, of the 20th brigade, from July 26 to Sept. 25, on the recommendation of a medical board.

a medical loard.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major W. A. Smith, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Capt. C. L. Highmoor, superintendent of police, Bellary, subsidiary leave not exceeding them the 19th inst ing three weeks, from the 12th inst.

### Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 21).

CHAPMAN, F. S., chief sec. to Govt., in charge of the separate dept., and sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and gen. depts., having returned to the Presidency on the 12th inst. from England, the unexpired portion of the furl. for 18 mo. granted to him from March 1, 1875, is cancelled. Mr. Chapman is allowed subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 13th inst.

ERSKINE—TURNER.—Messrs. H. N. B. Erskine, sen. coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nasik, and G. G. Turnor, supernum. asst. coll., Surat, have been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to their duties within the periods of their leave.



FORREST, G. W., resumed charge of his duties as head master, Surat High School, on the 1st

Goldie, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ahmedabad, from Lieut. H. D. Olivier, R.E., on Sept. 1.

HART—CRUICKSHANK.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in succession to Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.s., R.E., proceeding on furl.:-Mr. J. H. E. Hart to act as supt. engr. in Sind, and supt. engr., 3rd grade. Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., to act as

exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind.

HOSKING, E., delivered over charge of the office of asst. judge and sessions judge at Tanna on the 11th inst.

sions judge at Tanna on the 11th inst.

Loch, W. W., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Broach during the absence of Mr. A. C. Trevor.

MACPHERSON—WALSHE.—Mr. J. Macpherson, clerk of the crown, and Capt. W. P. Walshe, supt. of the House of Correction and gov. of the Govt. Workhouse, have been perm. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

OLIVIER, Lieut. H. D., R.E., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Ahmedabad, from Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.F., on Aug. 29.

ONNAMES H. T. sected as 1st asst. coll of Khandaish from Aug. 3 to

OMMANNEY, H. T., acted as 1st asst. coll. of Khandeish from Aug. 3 to

Aug. 27, both days inclusive.

Osborn, Capt. W., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr.,

Jacobabad, from Mr. J. A. Coghlan, on Aug. 14.

Scorr, H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, passed creditably on Sept. 1 an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the P.W. code.

WILSON, G. H. D., acted as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kaira from Aug. 1 to Aug. 16.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 28.)

DUNSTERVILLE, J. H. C., aust. supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, is prom. to the 3rd grade of asst. supt. of Survey, from June 21.

FORREST, G. W., head master, High School, Surat, returned to the Pre-

sidency on the 30th ult.

NAYLOR, J. R., C.S., to be remembrancer of legal affairs, from July 8. Powell, Capt. B. F., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency te wn of Bombay.

#### NATIVE JUDGES.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Babu Purusotam, dist. dep. coll. and mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Satara, with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge.

Mr. M. Balvachram to be 2nd class 3rd grade subordinate judge at Kapadwanj, in the Ahmedabad dist., v. Raho Saheb Jagannath Dayab-

DELIVERED OVER CHARGE.

Messrs. T. H. Stewart and J. F. Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and dist. mag., Kaladgi, on the 7th

Messrs, J. F. Fleet and H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Kaladgi, on the 7th inst.

Messrs. H. B. Boswell and H. E. Jacomb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and dist. mag., Ahmednagar, on the 12th inst.

Messrs. A. H. Spry and H. E. Jacomb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag., Ahmednagar, on the 14th inst

Messrs. H. E. Jacomb and C. Blathwayt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag. Ahmednagar, on the 15th inst.

Messrs. J. Edwards and Darasha Dosabhai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of huzur dep. coll. and mag., Sholapur, on the 15th inst.

Messrs. R. C. Wroughton and H. Mainwaring, asst. conservators of the 2nd grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the dist. forest office of Nasik and Peint on the 11th inst.

Capt. W. H. Wilson delivered over and Mr. H. Prescott received charge

of the office of supt. of police, Nasik, on the 4th inst.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.s.I., and Mr. F. S. Chapman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of sec. to Govt. In the revenue, financial, and gen. depts., and chief sec. to Govt. in the separate dept., on the 14th inst.

Mr. A. K. Nairne delivered over and Mr. W. W. Looh received charge

of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag., Tanna, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Naro B. Deodhur and Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Schoni re.

spectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dep. educa-

tional inspector, Khandesh, on the 30th ult.

Mr. E. Giles and Rao Saheb V. B. Sohoni respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of educational inspector, N.E. div., on the 12th inst.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Capt. J. Copeland, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 1st circle, mily. works.

Lieut. M. Laugharne, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Ferozepore div., mily. works, during the absence of Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., on priv. leave.

Lieut. col. Davies, exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt. engr., 1st grade, mily, works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Tucker, R.E., on priv. leave, from Aug. 22.

Mr. R. J. Bailey, asst. engr., 2nd grade, took over charge of the Agra
div., mily. works, from Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., on Aug. 28.
Capt. S. S. Jacob, Bombay staff corps, exec. engr., 3rd grade, employed

un der the Jeypore Durbar, is prom. to exec. engi., 2nd grade.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 28.)

BERTHON.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. J. E. Berthon, Bombay staff corps, Sept. 8.

LYONS-HART--LEWIS-RIDING.-The following proms. in the barrack dept. are made:—Depy. asst. comy. J. Lyons to be acting asst. comy., condr. E. D. Hart to be acting dep. asst., sub condr. J. Lewis to be acting condr., and Sergt. J. Riding to be acting sub condr., from Sept. 16, in succession to asst. comy. Tofft, proceeded to Australia, on m.c.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 16 to 20.) (Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Froma, Sept. 10 to 20.)

ELDER—VIBART—REAY—CANDY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 4, directing Lieut. col. Elder, 2nd in com. 6th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Vibart, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. Reay, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. Candy, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, with effect from Sept. 2, in succession to Col. Faulkner in temps com of the garrison of Aden. cession to Col. Faulknor, in tempy. com. of the garrison of Aden.

GILLESPIE, Major, dep. asst. adj. gen. for musketry, is perm. to proceed

on tour to Kolapore and Belgaum.

HARPUR, Lieut. col. J., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., 21st N.L.

(Marine batt.), during the absence of Lieut. col. Bannerman.
HARRISON.—The app. of Lieut. Harrison, 30th N.I., as staff officer to the detached escort, had effect from April 4.

MALCOLMSON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permis-

MALCOLMSON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on Sept. 12:—Lieut. col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, staff corps, comdt. 3rd Sind Horse. STEELE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 4, app. Lieut. L. L. Steele to perform the duties of adj. 15th foot (2nd batt.) from Aug. 21.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Sept. 23 to Sept. 30.)

BAUMGAETNER—BROWN.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—Col. T. M. Baumgartner, staff corps, Sept. 26; Major L. G. Brown, staff corps. Sept. 27. staff corps, Sept. 27.

DAUNT, Lieut. W. R. M., 4th brigade, has been posted to the depot brigade R.A.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. S. P. Lely, acting second assistant collector, Ahmedabad, for one month, from Oct. 6. Mr. F. H. Hatch, assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, is allowed one month's leave from Oct. 15, for the purpose of appearing before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee at Bombay for examination in the Gujarati language. Mr. W. S. Price, assistant settlement officer, Southern Mahratta country revenue survey, proceeded on thirty days' subsidiary leave on the 15th inst. Surg. Colson, civil surgeon, Satara, has been allowed privilege leave for one mouth and two days—viz., from April 11 to May 12. The Rev. C. Kirk, chaplain of Nusseerabad, and the Rev. W. Wingate, acting chaplain of Deesa, have been granted privilege leave, each for one month, from the date of quitting their respective stations.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: - Captain J. H. Prendergast. Madras staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major F. J. Smith, R.E., superintendent of Works, Eastern and Western Indus, for one year and ninety-five days. Passed Hospital and Western Indus, for one year and ninety-five days. Passed Hospital apprentice J. E. D. Rozario, attached to 2-7th fusiliers, is allowed leave from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15. Vet. surg. A. Bostock, attached to G baty. 4th brig. R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Nynee Tal. The leave granted to Sergt. D. Clement, Ordnance Department, has been extended for six months. Lieut. G. E. Rogers, 3rd hussars, vid Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Brevet major A. F. De B. Dixon, lst battalion 14th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. Newman, 33rd foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Major G. J. Smart. No. 3 battery 6th brigade R.A.. via Suez Canal from date G. J. Smart, No. 3 battery 6th brigade R.A., via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Sir J. Louis, bart., Bombay infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. major J. Mackay, army medical department, in extension, to remain in England from Aug. 29, until required to embark in the troopship of Oct. 1. Major J. B. Fenwick, staff corps, executive commissariat officer, Poona division, from date of departure. Lieut. col. N. B. Thoyts, Bombay staff corps, two months in extension. Major G. S. Hawthorn, for two months, on private Lieut. col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, for two months, on affairs, in extension. private affairs, in extension. Surg. major C. K. Colston, for six months, civil service, in extension.

### War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Oct. 10.

4th Hussars.-Lieut. H. A. Cherry to be capt., v. E. D. Fisher, dec.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. H. A. Cherry to be capt., v. E. D. Fisher, dec. 13th Hussars.—Lieut. A. R. Pryce to be capt., v. M. Bieber, dec. 14th Hussars.—Capt. J. Harpur retires upon half.pay. 1st Foot.—Sub lieut. T. B. Clarke. Thornbill resigns his commission. 3rd Foot.—Major F. T. Jones retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. A. T. Wilkinson, from half-pay, late 44th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. major J. Foot, retired on half-pay. 9th Fuot.—Qrmr. J. Casey retires upon half-pay.



16th Foot.-Lieut. J. M. Schreiber, from the 2nd Middlesex Militia, to

21st Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Yu'e to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. E. Bovill, prom. 44th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Wolseley, from the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, to be lieut., v. R. C. Sherard, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

56th Foot.-Lieut. A. Pringle has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

59th Foot.—Capt. L. E. Gocdall, about to be app. to the Militia. retires on half-pay.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. col. S. G. Carter retires upon full pay. 63rd Foot.—Serg. major J. Lavender, from the 19th foot, to be sub

lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. M. Leslie, retired.

65th Foot.—Lieut. R. St. G. H. Hamilton to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. J.

Whittaker, who resigns that appointment.
66th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer has been app. a prob. for the Indian

staff corpe.

67th Foot.—Sub Lieut. D. Arbuthnot, from the 77th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. F. E. Knox, prom.; Sub Lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, from the 16th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. De L. D. Passy, app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

70th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, from the 27th foot, to be lieut.,

v. J. W. A. Boothby, dec. 89th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. C. Tuffnell has been app. a prob. for the

W. A. Cuthell, retired on temp. half-pay; the prom. to the rank of capt. of Lieut. A. D. McGregor, dated Feb. 26, has been cancelled; Lieut. A. D. McGregor to be capt., v. M. Hope, made supernum. while holding the app. of adjt. 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; Lieut. R. F.

Darwell to be capt., v. E. A. C. Campbell, retired.

109th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs, who has ceased to be a prob. for
the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. L. M. Boileau, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. B. C. A. Frere, from the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be lieut., v. the Hon. A. H. Grosvenor, retired.

UNATTACHED.

To be sub. lieut. for Cavalry.—A. J. Taylor, gent.
To be sub. lieuts. for Infantry.—D. J. N. Webb, gent.; G. W. Maxwell, gent.; C. R. Brown, gent; A. H. Thistlethwayte, gent.; H. H. Stewart, gent.; H. G. P. Beauchamp, gent.; S. Furlonger, gent.; H. A. Cartwright, gent.; D. Cole, gent.; C. L. Woollcombe, gent.
The appt. of Sub. lieut. T. C. P. Calley is for cav., and not inf., as stead in the Carette of Ser. 12

stated in the Gazette of Sept. 12.
Sub. lieut. C. M. Gray, apptd. in the Gazette of Sept. 12, was an Indian cadet, and not a Queen's cadet, as therein stated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The hon. rank of surg. gen., which was conferred upon Dep. surg. gen. J. Ewing, half-pay, in the Gazette of Aug. 11, has been cancelled. Dep. surg. gen. H. C. Foss to be surg. gen., v. J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B.,

retired on half-pay.
Surg. major E. J. Franklyn, M.B., to be dep. surg. gen., v. H. C. Foss,

Surg. major C. J. White retires upon temp. half-pay

Surg. major F. S. B. F. de Chaumont, M.D., retires upon half-pay. Surg. major W. A. White, from half-pay, to be surg. major. The prom. to the rank of Surg. major on April 28 of Surg. H. F. L.

Melladew, M.D., has been cancelled. Surg. R. J. Taaffe, M.B., resigns his commission.

### Births, Marriages, and Meaths.

ALEXANDER-At Kurrachee, Sept. 19, wife of Col. W. R. Alexander, com-

manding 1st Scinde Horse, son.

BAILEY—At Calcutta, Sept. 23, wife of W. Bailey, daughter.

BARRETT—At Ranikhet, Sept. 25, wife of Lieut. col. R. D. Barrett, daughter.

Bennett.—At Parell, Bombay, Sept. 24, wife of J. Bennett, engine driver B. B. and C. I. Railway, daughter.

Brandenburg.—At Malabar Hill, Sept. 27, wife of S. Brandenburg,

daughter.

BULKLEY—At Kirkee, Sept. 19, wife of H. T. Bulkley, staff corps, insp. and adjt. G. I. P. R. Volunteers, daughter.

BUTLER—At Secunderabad, Sept. 10, wife of Surg. W. J. Butler, attached to 29th M.N.I., daughter.

Butt-At Naini Tal, Sept. 25, wife of George Butt, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.
CLINO—At Meean Meer, Sept. 20, wife of Surg. major W. H. Climo,

Army Medical Dept., daughter.

COCKBURN—At Kotagherry, Sept. 24, wife of F. Cockburn, daughter. COOPER—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, wife of F. C. Cooper, daughter. COUTINHO—Sept. 28, wife of A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G.M.C., son. DENHAM—At Howrah, Sept. 12, wife of C. H. Denham, son.

FENTIMAN—At Calcutta, Sept. 19, wife of Rev. A. Fentiman, son. Hall—At Mainpuri, Sept. 18, wife of Geoffry C. Hall, B.M.S., civil

Surg., daughter.

Hogan—At Simla, Sept. 15, wife of H. Hogan, son.

Holmes—At Kaeuli, Sept. 17, wife of Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., son.

ISAAC—At Calcutta, Sept. 24, wife of J. S. H. Isaac, son.

ISMAY—At Rajpur, Sept. 18, wife of S. Ismay, daughter.
LAWLER—At Lahore, Sept. 21, wife of Osmond B. S. Lawler, Govt. dist. school, daughter.

LEGGATT-At Kurrachee, wife of Surg. A. J. Leggatt, son.

LOWTHER-At Jubbulpore, Sept. 24, wife of Col. W. H. Lowther, Bengal inf., son.

LUCASZ—At Madras, Sept. 27, wife of T. A. D. Lucasz, son.

MACDONALD—At Sarun, Sept. 16, wife of M. N. Macdonald, son.

MACKENZIE—At Oudh, Sept. 21, wife of Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., civil

MACKENZIE—At Calcutta, Sept. 26, wife of R. C. S. Mackenzie, daughter. Montgomerie—At Madras, Sept. 22, wife of Major P. Montgomerie, engrs., daughter.

Morris, R.F., of a daughter.

PARKER-At Morar, Sept. 17, wife of Major F. G. S. Parker, 54th regt.,

daughter.

Pelly-At Madras, Sept. 23, wife of Rev. C. H. Pelly, acting chaplain of North Black Town, daughter.
PURSER—At Murree, Sept. 16, wife of W. E. Purser, B.C.S., son.

RADFORD -At Dinapore, Sept. 18, wife of A. Radford, Lieut. R.A., son.

RITCHIE—At Lucknow, Sept. 16, wife of T. Ritchie, R.A., daughter.
ROBERTS—At Calcutts, Sept. 21, wife of H. Roberts, Doveton College, son.
SEDGWICK—At Poona, Sept. 28, wife of F. W. Sedgwick, daughter.
SIMPSON—At Poona, Sept. 24, wife of R. S. Simpson, Lieut., Bombay

S.C., daughter.

SMITH-At Trichinopoly, Sept. 23, wife of F. F. Smith, S. I. Railway, son.

STANDEN-At Madras, Sept. 13, wife of Lieut. col. D. Standen, 7th N.I., daughter.

STRIP-At Kurrachee, Sept. 19, wife of S. Strip, daughter.

Tyrell-At Coonoor, Sept. 17, wife of Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrell, Madras Army, of a son.

VANSOMEREN-At Madras, Sept. 17, wife of G. G. B. Van Someren, barrister-at-law, son.

VIBART—At Morar, Gwalior, East Indies, Sept. 20, wife of Francis M. E. Vibart, R.A., of a daughter.

WHITE-At Jaloun, Sept. 19, wife of Philip White, asst. comr., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON—CAMPBELL.—At Nowgong, Sept. 23, Chas. Clayton, R.A., to Florrianne M., daughter of the late Sir J. Campbell, Bart., of Ardnamurchan.

murchan.

CREAGH—ASPINALL.—At Bombay, Oct. 14, William, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Jas. Creagh, Surg. Major, Army Med. Dept., to Bertha R., daughter of John B. Aspinall, Q.C., of Liverpool.

HATCHELL—FERRELL.—At Calcutta, Sept. 23, Francis J. G. Hatchell, Punjab Police, son of the late Capt. J. H. Hatchell, H.E.I.C.S., to Ann W. (Pussey), eldest surviving daughter of J. Furrell, of Sunning House, Kengington.

Kensington.
MORTON—GRINDALL. MORTON—GRINDALL.—At Simla, Sept. 20, Susan K., second daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, H.E.I.C.S., to Gerald de C. Morton, 6th Royal Regt., private sec. to the Lieut. gov., Punjab. SEYERS—CANTOPHER.—At Chinsurah, Sept. 25, Charles W. F. Seyers, of

the Revenue Survey, to Lucy A., daughter of W. E. Cantopher, officg. asst. professor, Hooghly College.

G. G., daughter of Col. A. Stevens, 26th regt. N.I.

#### DEATHS.

DEATHS.

BALL—At Calcutta, Sept. 18, Mrs. Sarah Ball, aged 67.

BLACK—At Kooshtea, Sept. 25, H. T. Black, late of the B.P.S., aged 68.

BUCKMAN—At Madras, Sept. 20, W. Buckman, insp. of police, aged 38.

COLKERS—At Madras, Sept. 25, Thomas C. Colkers, aged 36.

COOKE—At Allahabad, Sept. 22, Maggie, wife of E. S. Cooke, lieut.,

Bengal Staff Corps.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Davis—At Kasauli, Punjab, Sept. 16, Helen, the beloved wife of W. H. Davis, as t. engr., P.W.D., aged 34. R.I.P. Goss—At Calcutta, Sept. 28, Wm. H. Goss, insp. of canals, aged 52. Gray—At Mooltan, Sept. 11, Alicia D. C. J., daughter of Surg. major R.

Green—At Loodianah, Sept. 12, Robert W. E. Green, C.E., aged 29. -At Kussowlie, Sept. 21, Charles H., infant son of E. Hodg-Hodgkinson-

kinson, of Delhi.

Loch—At Jubbulpore, Central India, Sept. 7, James, Capt. R.A., son of the late Thomas C. Loch, B.C.S., aged 35.

LYONS—At Madras, Sept. 25, Mabel Lyons, aged 16.

MISQUITH—At Calcutta, Sept. 26, C. E. Misquith, professor of music.

MOONEY—At Dehra Dhoon, Sept. 17, Thomas Mooney, aged 73.

MORE—At Allahabad, Sept. 24, Charles S., son of J. More, of Monghyr. MOREWOOD-At Dhurmsala, Aug. 27, Rev. James Morewood, Chaplain of

Fort Gwalior, aged 52.

Newman.—Sept. 24, Henry Newman, M.C.S., on board of the s.s. Siam,

homeward bound, aged 36. RATTIGAN-At Subathoo, East Indies, Sept. 9, Theresa, wife of W. H.

Rattigan, of Lahor.

Rattigan, of Lahor.

RITCHIR—At Cawupore, Sept. 16, Davie, son of David Ritchie, engr.,

Muir Hills, Cawupore, aged 5 years.

RIAN—At Allahabad, Sept. 24, Blanche L., child of J. A. Ryan, aged

SARGENT—At Lahore, Sept. 21, A. C. Sargent, S. P. and D. Railway

Audit-office, aged 35.

STONE—At Fyzabad, India, Sept. 6, Gertude M., daughter of J. Graham

Stone P. A. aged I was and these months.

Stone, R.A., aged 1 year and three months.

TREZEVANT—At Calcutta, Sept. 23, R. P. Trezevaut.

WARD—At Calcutta, Sept. 16, Margaret A., wife of W. W. Ward, E. B. R. Flotilla.

WESTON-At Meernt, Sept. 12, Edwin A. Wilson, son of Edwin Weston, aged 1 year WILSON-At Panchgunny, Sept. 24, Alex. Wilson, pensioner, aged 83.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. B. Chalmers, half-pay, late Bengal staff corps, to have the hon. rank of col. upon retiring on full-pay. Lieut. col. S. G. Carter, 62nd foot, to have the hon. rank of col. upon

retiring on full pay.

Qrmr. J. Casey, 9th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt. upon retiring on half.pay.

The hon. rank of lieut. conferred upon Dep. asst. comy. J. Mole, Bengal establishment, has been antedated to Aug. 3, 1874.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service,

to be cols.:—

Lieut. cols. W. Fane, c.B., Madras staff corps; J. Ruggles, Bengal staff corps; J. S. Ogilvie, Bengal staff corps; C. J. Godby, Bengal staff corps; A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps; J. H. S. Pierce, Bombay staff corps; R. Murray, Bengal staff corps; J. K. Couper, Bengal staff corps; G. N. Johnstone, Madras staff corps; W. Nembhard, Bengal staff corps; J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps; A. Jenkins, Madras staff corps; E. N. Norton, Madras staff corps; J. Perkins, Bengal staff corps.

The predermentioned warrant officers Bengal staff corps to have

The undermentioned warrant officers, Bengal establishment, to have

hon, rank as follows:

To be Capt .- Lieut. and dep. comy. T. Ryan.

To be Licuts, but junior of that rank for one year.—Dep. asst. comy.

A. Connell, Dep. asst. comy. W. Wilson, Dep. asst. comy. T. Heathcote. MEMORANDA.

Lieut. H. C. Hinxman, 10th foot, was prom. capt. in the 57th foot on Aug. 26, in recognition of his gallant services when engaged in the attack on the stockades at Paroa, in the Malay Peninsula on Dec. 7, 1875.

Capt. W. J. Voules, half-pay, late 7th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts. :-

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts.:—
C. G. Donald, 7th foot; G. S. Nicholson, 7th foot; W. L. Brereton, 8th foot; C. R. Simpson, 10th foot; H. Cautley, 12th foot; H. H. North, 16th foot; A. A. Fraser, 16th foot; H. H. Edwards, 23rd foot, dated May 13, 1874, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874; T. E. Stephenson, 56th foot; F. R. C. Carleton, 68th foot; S. D. Gordon, 72nd foot; H. P. Burn, Rifle Brigade; A. W. Perry, Rifle Brigade; W. P. St. J. Mildmay, Rifle Brigade.

The commissions of the undermentioned officer who was app. from the Militia to be lieut. in the Gazette of Sent. 12, to be autodated to

the Militia to be lieut., in the Gazette of Sept. 12, to be antedated to

Sept. 11:-

H. Earle, 22nd foot.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. from the Unattached List to be sub lients. in the following regts., and to be supernumy. on appt. as probs.

for the Indian staff corps:-

for the Indian staff corps:—
G. D. Giles, 7th foot; G. A. Williams, 9th foot; H. D'U. Keary, 12th foot; C. R. Phillips, 15th foot; J. A. Wyllie, 16th foot; C. B. Brownlow, 17th foot; W. K. Downes, 18th foot; R. K. Teversham, 21st foot; E. A. Travers, 25th foot; C. E. Poynder, 33rd foot; A. C. Batten, 34th foot; A. E. Hobart, 43rd foot; W. duG. Gray, 44th foot; J. F. Wilson, 48th foot; H. E. M. Mason, 51st foot; F. L. Jones, 54th foot; E. Vansittart, 63rd foot; A. H. Wilmer, 65th foot; A. E. Leslie, 66th foot; F. B. Deane, 67th foot; R. W. Preston, 68th foot; E. W. C. Goate, 81st foot; G. F. N. Tinley, 83rd foot; W. Cook, 89th foot.

October 20.

Royal Artillery.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. C. C. Teesdale, C.B., v.C., to be lieut. col., v. J. Kelly, dec.; Sept. 23. Major C. E. Torriano to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. Heyman, placed upon the supernumerary list; Oct. 1. Major D. R. Cameron, from the supernumerary list. to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Teesdale, prom.; Sept. 23. Major W. J. Hall, from temporary half-pay, to be major, v. Torriano, prom.; Oct. 21. Lieut. H. S. S. Watkin to be capt., v. J. A. S. M. Davies, placed upon the supernumerary list; Sept. 1. Lieut. E. A. Ollivant to be capt., v. J. Loch (late Bengal; dec.; Sept. 8. Capt. R. P. Hare to be adjt., v. F. Lodge (late Bombay), who resigns the adjtcy. only; Sept. 14. In consequence of the death of Lieut. col. J. Kelly on Aug. 10. the

In consequence of the death of Lieut. col. J. Kelly, on Aug. 10, the

promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as follows:
Lieut. col. E. P. B. Turner, to Aug. 11; Lieut. col. R. Gore, to Aug. 23.
The promotion of Capt. W. E. Denison is antedated to Aug. 9, consequent upon Capt. J. A. S. M. Davies having been placed on the supernumerary list from that date.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service,

to be colonels. viz. :

Lieut. col. C. R. Hill, R.A.; Lieut. col. P. J. Campbell, R.A.; Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, R.A.; Lieut. col. R. Curtis, R.A.; Lieut. col. E. J. Bruce, R.A.; Lieut. col. J. E. Hope, R.A.; Lieut. col. B. Brendon; Lieut. col. J. De Havilland, R.A.; Lieut. col. G. A. Wilkinson, R.A.; Lieut. col. W. W. A. Lukin, R.A.; Lieut. col. G. Davis, v.c., R.A.; Oct. 1.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

The observance of the five years' rule will have the effect of displacing some nineteen lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments between this and the close of the year 1877. Of these, one belongs to the Household Cavalry, three to the Cavalry of the Line, fourteen to the Infantry of the Line, and one to a West India regt. The following are their of the Line, and one to a west India regt. The following are their names and regiments, the date of retirement, and the approximate number of years' service they completed in each case:—Colonels chaplain, 4th of years' service they completed in each case:—Colonels chaplain, 4th dragoon guards, Dec. 9, thirty years' service; Smith, 80th regt., Jan. 12 1877, thirty-two years; Jerome, 86th regt., March 6, thirty-six years; Wilkinson, 15th regt., April 13, thirty-seven years; Hawes, 9th regt., May 8, thirty-three years; Hawley, 14th regt., May 8, thirty-one years; Bateson, 1st Life Guards, May 29, twenty-eight years; Beresiord, 72nd Highlanders, June 14, twenty-three years; Steward, 2nd dragoon guards, June 26, twenty-seven years; Wilkinson, 16th lancers, July 3, twenty-one

years; Parsons, 103rd regt., July 24, thirty-two years; Jebb, 67th regt., years; Parsons, 103rd regt., July 24, thirty-two years; Jebb, 67th regt., Aug. 21, twenty-three years; Carden, 5th fus., Oct. 5, twenty-three years; Mears, 20th regt., Oct. 5, twenty-seven years; Flood, 82nd regt., Oct. 5, twenty-eight years; Jepson, 102nd regt., Oct. 5, thirty-two years; Miller, 79th Highlanders, Oct. 19, thirty-two years; Webber, 2nd West India regt., Oct. 19, twenty-three years; and Armstrong, 22nd regt., Dec. 4, thirty-seven years. The senior major next for promotion will then have completed the number of years' service specified in each regiment, viz.:—Ist Life Guards, twenty-five; 2nd Dragoon Guards, twenty-one; 4th Dragoon Guards fifteen: 16th Lancers, twenty-three; 5th Fusiliers, twenty-three Guards, twenty-hve; 2nd Dragoon Guards, twenty-one; 4th Dragoon Guards, fifteen; 16th Lancers, twenty-three; 5th Fusiliers, twenty-three; 9th foot, twenty-three; 14th foot, thirty; 15th foot, twenty-two; 20th foot, twenty-four; 22nd foot, twenty; 67th foot, twenty-two; 72nd Highlanders, twenty-two; 79th Highlanders, thirty-one; 89th foot, thirty-two; 82nd foot, twenty-two; 86th foot, thirty-two; 102nd foot, twenty-seven; 103rd foot, thirty-one; and 2nd West India regt., eighteen years.

### ROYAL WARRANTS.

The following important Royal Warrants on the consolidated salaries of staff and departmental officers, rank of medical officers, &c., have been promulgated to her Majesty's Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War:— VICTORIA R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise and issue in a

consolidated form the emoluments of certain staff and departmental officers

employed in the administration of the Army at headquarters.

Our will and pleasure is that Article 4 of our warrant of Feb. 18, 1874, our win and pleasure is that Article 4 or our warrant of Feb. 18, 1874, be cancelled; that Articles 113 and 384 of our warrant of Dec. 27, 1870; Article 20 of our warrant of Nov. 27, 1875; and Article 1 of our warrant of April 28, 1876, be amended in the following particulars, and that the undermentioned consolidated salaries be issued from April 1, 1876:—

Headquarters Staff. - Assistant Military Secretary (limited to the present holder of the appointment), £700 yearly; Assistant Military Se

tary, £600.
Commissariat and Transport Department.—Deputy Commissary General at headquarters, £900 yearly; and Assistant Commissary General,

Army Medical Department.—Surgeon-General at headquarters, £1,200;

Deputy Surgeon-General, £850; Surgeon-Major, £600.

Royal Engineer Department.—Deputy Director of Works at headquarters, £1,200; and Assistant ditto, £850.

Deputy Judge Advocate in London, £450.

The foregoing rates shall, in the case of the Assistant Military Secretary and the Deputy Judge Advocate, be inclusive allowances, but in addition to the full pay, unattached, or half-pay of the military ranks which such officers hold in our army. In the case of the other officers the rates above specified shall be inclusive of all pay and allowances, including extra pay in the case of the officers of the Royal Engineer department.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 9th day of September, 1876, in the fortieth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,

VICTORIA R.—Whereas by Article 3 of our warrant of April 28, 1876, prescribing the terms and conditions of service of officers who should thereafter join the medical department of our army, we did, amongst other things, direct that a surgeon-major should, after twenty years fullay service as surgeon and surgeon-major, rank as lieutenant-colonel, but junior of the latter rank.

Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct that medical officers of our army who shall hereafter be promoted for distinguished service in the field before they have completed the period of full-pay service abovementioned, shall rank as lieutenant-colonel and shall enjoy all the advantages appertaining thereto to the same extent as they are enjoyed, under our warrant above-mentioned, by surgeon-majors after twenty years' full-pay service, whenever it shall happen that the junior officer next to them shall have acquired the relative rank aforesaid.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 23rd day of September, 1876, in

the fortieth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,

GATHORNE HARDY.

## Official Papers.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DRAFTS ON INDIA. No. 2526.

Government of India, Financial Department, Simla, Aug. 31.

Read the following :-

Financial, No. 279 India-office, London, July 13. To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, -Para 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated May 4, 1876, No. 153, and the papers therewith forwarded, relative to certain representations from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the condition of the Money Market in Calcutta.

2. In their letter dated April 19, 1876, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce stated that the condition of the Money Market in Calcutta was such as to occasion the gravest apprehension; that in their judgment that condition was mainly attributable to the suspension of the bi-monthly drawings on the Indian Treasuries; that the uncertainty as to the measures which might be adopted by the "Secretary of State in respect of his requirements forbids calculations being made with any degree of safety, obstructs the ordinary course of business, and creates incalculable mischief to all interests; that "in the budget statement the Financial Member estimated that the drafts on India would realise only 1s. 8 d., and that even a lower rate might have to be accepted, thereby leading the public to believe that at such figures the Secretary of State would sell his bills. Acting on such belief, the exchange banks took no measures for the purchase of silver, or other means of remittance, though their wants were so pressing; instead, however, of adopting the Budget rates the Secretary of State arbitrarily adheres to a higher exchange, causing thereby greater

stringency than ever;" that "to some extent, no doubt, the suspension of a long-continued practice has been justified by exceptional circumstances but it appears to the Committee that the unfavourable conditions under which the Secretary of State must negotiate his drafts on India cannot be improved by a temporising policy, and that it is due to those who have mproved by a temporising policy, and that it is due to those who have hitherto enabled him to finance with ease and facility, and to the merchants of India, whose operations contribute a considerable share of the public revenue, that they should be protected by the immediate declaration of a definite purpose, and freed from an irresolute and fluctuating procedure."

3. In attributing the condition of the Money Market in Calcutta to the suspension of the bi-monthly drawings, the Chamber of Commerce appear to have been imperfectly informed of, or to have overlooked, the circumstances attending the recent transactions in regard to bills on India.

4. During the autumn of 1875, and up to January last, the rates of exchange offered for bills on India gradually declined to 1s. 9 d. the rupee, but the amount tendered continued to be very large.

5. Tenders were invited for Rs. 70,00,000 bi-monthly, and the tenders

received were :-

4,63,80,000 4,47,12,000 On the 3rd November, 1875 ... 17th 1st December " ... ••• ... ... 4,98,45,000 ... 7,14,30,000 ... 5,23,10,000 ••• 15th 15th ,, ,, ... 5th January, 1876 ... ... ••• 3,35,40,000 19th

The lowest rate tendered on the 19th January being 1s. 9 d. Notwithstanding the unfavourable exchange the full amount for which tenders were invited was accepted up to the last drawing in January.

6. On February 2nd the total amount tendered was only Rs. 33,57,000 at rates varying from 1s. 815-16d. to 1s. 81d., which was less than half the amount for which tenders had been invited.

7. It was obvious that a change in the requirements of commere, a feel-

ing of alarm as to the action of European Governments in relation to the currency, or as to the probable extent of the increased production of silver, had suddenly produced a serious disturbance in the demand for bills, which was calculated to exercise a very injurious effect in regard to the

8. Under these circumstances, the tenders on the 2nd February were not accepted, and the amount for which tenders were invited for the 16th of that month was reduced to Rs. 50,00,000. On that date the tenders amounted to Rs. 1,83,24,000, but at lower rates of exchange, and none were accepted. On the 1st March the tenders amounted to Rs. 30,70,000. The rates offered, being still lower, were not accepted. On the 15th March the total amount tendered was Rs. 27,60,000 only, but at slightly improved rates, and three lacs were accepted. On the 5th April Rs. 43,00,000 were tendered, and the rates being again lower, none were accepted, but the tenders on the 19th April having increased to Rs. 1,76,00,000, and being at better rates, tenders for 50 lacs were accepted, and on the 3rd May tenders were accepted for Rs. 48,10,000, after which date the amount for which tenders were invited was raised to Rs. 70,00,000 bi-monthly.

9. To whatever causes the disturbance in the demand for remittance, and the consequent effect on the Money Market in Calcutta was attributable, it obviously was not caused by the rejection of tenders for bills on India, as the tenders were accepted for the full amount up to the end of January, when the total amount tendered, as already stated, suddenly fell from Rs. 5,23,10,000 tendered on the 5th January, and Rs. 3,35,40,000 on

the 19th January, to Rs. 33,57,000 on the 2nd February.

10. It might with more reason be urged that the disturbance, of which the reduction in the demand for bills was an evidence, was consequent on tenders being accepted for so large an amount as Rs. 1,40,00,000 a month during the period when the rates of exchange were steadily declining.

11. The remittance to this country annually of so large a sum as

£15,000,000 to pay interest on money expended in India on railways and irrigation works, and for other purposes of Government, to pay for stores annually required for India, charges for effective and non-effective services of British troops on the Indian Establishment, furlough and retired pay of civil and military officers and servants of the Government, and other expenditure which must be defrayed from the Home Treasury, demands at all times much care in order to obtain the amount required on favourat at times much care in order to obtain the amount required on avourable terms; but at a time like the present, when the demands for remittances is influenced by a full in the price of silver, by apprehensions as to the amount of silver which may at any moment be placed in the market by the German Government, and by the unfavourable state of trade, the difficulty of obtaining the required remittance is greatly increased; and I could not consent to undertake to accept any tenders which might be made without reference to the rates of exchange offered,

or the amount of bills for which applications might be submitted.

12. I request, therefore, that you will inform the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that, while the Secretary of State in Council is fully sensible of the importance of avoiding any measure which might increase the uncertainty in regard to the India exchanges, he cannot admit that any estimate made in connection with the Budget statement of your Government which had not been then forwarded to or considered by him as to the rate of exchange which drafts on India might realise during the year 1876-77 ought to be regarded as an intimation that the Secretary of State would sell his bills at the rate, and that he must reserve to himself full liberty to take from time to time such measures as he deems called for with reference to the state of the exchanges and the demand for bills on India.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient

humble servant,
Ordered that the foregoing despatch be communicated to the Bengal
Chamber of Commerce in continuation of communication from this de-Chamber of Commerce in continuation of partment, No. 20, dated May 2, 1876.

Ordered, also, that this despatch be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce in Madras and Bombay for information.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.



#### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. ECONOMY AND TRADE.

The President of this department, Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., ob the chair on Oct. 12 the subject for discussion being, "What took the chair on Oct. 12, the subject for discussion being, "What are the causes and effects of the depreciation of the price of silver, how far is it an evil, and what are the best means of counterbalancing the evil?" The question was opened by papers from Mr. R. Giffen and Mr. H. Cernuschi.

Mr. Giffen maintained that the principal result of the great depreciation of silver would be that in countries having a silver standard the usual effects of a depreciation of the standard would be produced; those countries would sooner or later experience a general rise of prices, probably with the usual accompaniments of speculation and stimulated trade. The weight of the national debts of such countries, so far as regarded contracts in silver, would also be diminished; on the other side, creditors in such countries would have less to receive, though debtors had less to pay than was contracted for, and thus many individuals would lose. The wages-receiving classes in such countries would also suffer at first by a real fall in the wages, and accumulant classes would be straitened. These had been the effects of the Australian gold discoveries and the consequent depreciation in gold which thereon occurred, although the temporary fall in wages and other evils had been neutralised or lost sight of in an advance of wages due to other causes, and a vast industrial progress, which was no doubt partly stimulated at one time by the gold discoveries themselves. As regards the use of silver for other purposes than money, the depreciation meant the supply of an article valued by mankind at a cheaper price, which was an advantage to the world as far as it went. These ought naturally to be considered the main effects of the depreciation of silver, and the reason there was so great an outery about it, exceeding that about many similar events, was to be found in the circumstance that there happened to be a large class, comprising mainly the employés in the public services and merchants trading in silver-using countries, who were losers by the change; but although the losses of these classes were great, there was also much exaggeration about them, and the losses of trades were, after all, within the ordinary chances of trade—the hindrance to trade when there was no longer a fixed relation between silver and gold was only of the same nature as that encountered in trade with countries which had an inconvertible paper money. As regards Governments, the deficits from which they suffered by the adverse change in making their When the gold payments could only be considered temporary. adjustment of prices had been made, they would receive a larger revenue in silver and be as able as before to make their payments good payments. Several difficulties in the way of the Government being able to raise an increased silver revenue were no doubt alleged in the case of India, but the presumption was that if there were such special difficulties they must embarrass Indian finance in other ways, and should be grappled with accordingly. The conclusion, therefore, was that the depreciation of silver gave no occasion for

Mr. Cernuschi advocated a fixed and permanent relation between gold and silver by the adoption of a bimetallic money system. At present silver bullion had no legal value in Europe; the only remedy for the present depreciation of silver was universal bimetallism.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Smith (Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Langley, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Picton, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Nolan, and others took part.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in summing up the discussion, said that Mr. Giffen in another paper had given his opinion that the price of silver had already reached its minimum, and that he did not expect a further depreciation; that already some reaction had occurred, and that the price was now 52d. per oz., in lieu of 58d. as recently. If that were so, and if there were to be no further depreciation, it would probably be unnecessary to adopt any remedy. The discuswould probably be unnecessary to adopt any remedy. The discussion, however, must be taken on the assumption that there would be further depreciation of silver from time to time, and that we had not yet reached the limit. Having read most carefully the most able report of the Committee of the House of Commons, he could not enough feel that the subject of the future price of silver was open to much doubt. It mainly depended on the production of the mines in Nevada, of which we know little. Since he had come into the room he had heard it said that news had recently been received that the production of these mines had fallen off, and that the shares in them had greatly fallen; but it was possible that there were rumours spread about for the purpose of raising the price of silver again. Though the demonetisation of silver in Germany was nearly complete, it was equally certain that France would require very much less silver in future than in the past. Another difficulty was caused by the very great indebtedness of India to this country. This indebtedness till lately was disguised in part by the buyers of



loans, by the railway companies, or by the Government for India. The indebtedness amounted to fifteen millions a-year, and before a single shilling of silver could be sent to India, specie or goods to the amount of fifteen millions must be remitted to England. This, again, reacted on the price of silver, as it tended to prevent silver flowing so freely to India as it could otherwise go. If the process was undisturbed by this, he believed the effect of the depreciation of silver would be to cause silver gradually to find its way in greater quantities to India to promote productive exportations for India, while it would encourage imports. He was inclined to agree with Mr. Giffen in this process, though very inconvenient to the Indian Government.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

On Saturday, October 14, Miss Mary Carpenter read a paper on "Female Education in India," and described the results of her recent visit to that country. Normal schools were now being carried on in Calcutta, Madras, Poona, and other places, and they worked very satisfactorily, but the training of female teachers was a necessary step to further progress. The social position of women had greatly improved during the past ten years, and there were many gratifying instances of progress. The natives of India were now prepared to value good schools for their daughters, and she towards that Government would account a with voluntary effort to trusted that Government would co-operate with voluntary effort to provide them. A short discussion followed, and the section then adjourned.

AN INDIAN AND COLONIAL MUSEUM.
On Wednesday, Oct. 18, a paper was read by Mr. Isaac Watts in favour of a proposal that had been suggested by Dr. Forbes Watson for the erection upon the old Fife-house site, on the Victoria Embankment, of two museums-one for the Colonies and the other for

Mr. Watts urged that as the proposed institution would manifestly be of an Imperial character, the cost of the undertaking should be shared between England on one hand and the Colonies and India on the other; that England should provide the site, while the Colonies and India should bear the cost of the buildings. The museums thus established would be systematically used as depôts from which to supply information to the whole country by means of collections of products, and these collections would be available for distribution throughout the principal seats of commerce and manufactures in the whole Engine factures in the whole Empire.

After a discussion, in which Miss Carpenter, Mr. Botley, Professor Sheldon Amos, Dr. Yeats, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, and Mr. Whalley, M.P., took part, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That the Section recommends the Council to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty's Government in favour of establishing an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies in London in some central position, and, if possible, that special arrangements should be made for loan collections which may be exhibited

in country towns."

### Miscellancous.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—A prospectus of the Royal Polytechnic College, 309, Regent-street, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has just been issued for the autumn season, which commenced on October 9.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross.—Mr. W. A. G. Woods (son of the late W. H. Woods, Esq., Surgeon R.N.), who gained the Clothworkers' Scholarship from this school, has recently passed fourth out of fifty candidates for a sizarship at St. John's College, Cambridge.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for India Council drafts to the amount of 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), the whole of which were taken for Calcutta in the shape of telegraphic transfers at 1s. 81d. per rupee. As compared with last week, when the minimum price "for bills only was ls. 8d., the present allotment may be regarded as a rise of ad. to 3-16d. per rupee. The effect on the price of silver in the afternoon was a recovery of 1-16d. per oz., to 52½d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports of specie to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company notified in De Quetteville's Indian Circular of October 12th:—From Southampton, per Mongolia, October 5—Gold, to Alexandria, £63,500; Silver, to Bombay, £56,900. Per Nepaul, October 12—Gold, to Alexandria, £86,000; Silver, to Bombay, £114,500. By the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales:—From Maysvilles per Sciid Sant 14—Gold to Alexandria, £88,60. Per Marseilles, per Said, Sept. 14—Gold, to Alexandria, £88,860. Per Elve, Sept. 20—Gold, to Alexandria, £33,460. Per Petho, Sept. 24 -Gold, to Port Said, £1,200.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY .- According to the report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (Limited), the gross earnings for the half-year amounted to £98,542, and the working expenses, cost of repairs, income-tax, interest on debentures, &c., to £43,910, the balance of profit being £54,631. One interim dividend of  $1_{1}^{1}$  per cent., amounting to £24,969, has been paid, and another similar amount is payable on the 16th inst., leaving £4,693. The directors regret that the Penang-Madras section, which broke near the Nicobar Islands on March 27 last, has not yet been repaired, owing to the continuance of the monsoon. The Port Darwin section was repaired on Aug. 7. The duplicate cable for the section between Penang and Rangoon is in course of manufacture, The duplicate cable for the and will be laid early next year.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN MAXWELL MACNEILL.—The death is announced, at the age of forty-three years, of the third son of Sir John Macneill, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A. He entered the 49th Regiment as ensign in 1852, transferred to the 53rd Regiment in 1854, was appointed adjutant in 1856, promoted captain in 1860, transferred to the 72nd Highlanders in 1861, with which regiment he served until his retirement from the service in 1865. Captain Macneill served as adjutant of the 53rd Regiment in the Indian campaign 1857-58, including the action of Kujwah, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore on December 6 (where he was severely wounded), at the action of Khodagunge, and at the entry into Futtehghur, as well as at the affair of Shumshabad, the storm and capture of Meangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the affair of Koorsie.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Oct. 19; Mr. G. Arbuthnot, the chairman, presiding. The chief manager read the half-yearly statement of accounts, recommending a dividend for the half-year of 5 per cent. The Chairman then said there would no doubt be a feeling of regret that the dividend was not so large as the shareholders had been accustomed to receive—namely, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The directors would have been glad to declare a dividend at this rate on the present occasion if they could have seen their way to do so. The past half-year, however, had been marked by great fluctuations in the Indian exchanges, which had varied from 1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 6\frac{3}{8}d. The Chairman referred with deep regret to the death of Mr. Mackean, one of the auditors of the corporation for several years, and concluded by declaring a dividend of \( \mathcal{E}1 \). 5s. per share for the halfyear. He afterwards announced that everything was going on well at the branches and agencies up to the present, so the directors hoped to announce a good result next half-year.

Foreign Trade of India.—The foreign trade of British India in the financial year 1874-75 amounted in value to £100,691,249, being £6,414,000 more than in the preceding year. The imports amounted to £42,786,282—viz., £34,645,236 merchandise and £8,141,046 treasure, both items showing a considerable increase. The exports amounted to £57,904,967—viz., £56,312,246 merchandise and £1,592,721 treasure, the former item showing an increase and the latter a decrease. Government stores and treasure are not included. The traffic was divided as follows: - With Europe, £70,608,318—viz., £35,102,772 imports thence, and £35,505,546 exports thither; Asia, £25,141,244—viz., £6,518,469 imports, and £18,622,775 exports; America, £2,370,924—viz., £193,506 imports, and £2,177,418 exports; Africa, with Mauritius and Bourbon, £2,201,593-viz., £737,901 imports, and £1,463,692 exports; Australia, £369,170—viz., £233,634 imports, and £135,536 exports. Of the European trade more than six-sevenths was with the United Kingdom, and the latter exceeded by upwards of four millions sterling the corresponding trade of the preceding year.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—A Parliamentary paper just issued gives the resolutions of the Secretary of State for India in Council respecting the transfer of the Indian Museum to South Kensington, with the opinions of the members of Council recorded The resolution to build on the vacant ground in Charlesstreet a museum and library, at an expenditure not exceeding £75,000, and in the meantime to remove the Museum to South Kensington, was dissented from by Sir G. Clerk, Sir F. Halliday, Sir H. Maine, and Sir E. Perry, but was carried by six votes. A subsequent resolution to the effect that the Museum, as charged upon Indian revenues, should be confined to such an exhibition of objects illustrative of Indian raw products and manufactures as will be obviously for the material interests of the people of India, but that, if the Imperial Government should be prepared to contribute to-wards a general Indian Museum, its further extension would be hereafter taken into consideration, was carried by seven to one, Sir H. Montgomery being the dissentient. It was also agreed that the articles in the Museum not coming under the description of raw products and manufactures should be exhibited in the galleries at South Kensington. Sir Erskine Perry and Sir H. C. Montgomery strongly dissented from the Museum vote.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN STUDENT .- On Monday evening Dr. Thomas beld an inquiry at the University Hospital respecting the death of a young man of colour, named Rattanji Varangi Desai, aged 21. The deceased was a married man, and had left Bombay at the commencement of the present year to study law at the University College, Gower-street. He had lived in lodgings with another coloured gentleman at No. 3, Chalcot-crescent, Primrose-hill, Regent's-park, where they have been for the last four or five months. Deceased had frequently given way to fits of despondency, and had often expressed his fear of not being successful in his examinations. On Monday week he left home to go to the Holborn Skating Rink, and returned about midnight, having, during his absence, purchased a revolver and a box of cartridges. Shortly after retiring to bed Mr. Desai Dallotrai, deceased's companion, twice heard the report of firearms, and raised an alarm. The bed-room door of the deceased was immediately forced by Mr. Franklin, the landlord, when the unfortunate young man was found in bed with the pistol lying on his chest. Dr. Reid was called in, and, on examination, found that a bullet had passed through the mouth into the vertebræ, injuring the spinal cord. He died on the following day. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

The New City Line Steamer "City of Edinburgh, 3,500 tons and 500-horse power, is the last addition to Messrs. George Smith and Son's splendid fleet of steamers running between Glasgow and Calcutta. In the arrangement and construction of the vessel, Messrs. Smith have introduced every improvement that would add to the comfort and safety of passengers travelling to the East. The passengers are accommodated in a lofty and well-ventilated house on the upper deck; the saloon has large windows, and punkahs fitted over each table for diffusion of cold air to the passengers. The state-rooms are large, and ventilated by side ports and skylights. Marble baths are also fitted, and many other comforts. The engines are of 500 nominal horse power, and are supplied by steam from four boilers having twelve furnaces, each boiler weighing about thirty-five tons. During the trial trip the engines worked to the entire satisfaction of those present, the vessel making a speed of nearly thirteen knots per hour. The vessel is steered by steam gear in a pilot house placed amidships, where gearing for working by manual power is also adopted, so as to be ready in the event of any accident to the steering engines. The City of Edinburgh is sister ship to the City of London, now on her second voyage from India. Both vessels have been built by Messrs. C. Connell and Co., the engines being constructed by Messrs. John and James Thomson.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 18th inst., at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. Wm. Patterson, who was in the chair, said that the bank during the six months past had been doing a steady business, yielding fair profits with minimum risks. The result of the Parliamentary Committee on the silver question had appeared in a very voluminous Blue-book, which contained a great deal of information as to the past, nothing very fresh as to the present, and less as to the future. did not even conclude with a recommendation, although it was a subject of the utmost importance to India. Owing in a great measure to the depreciation in the value of silver, and the action of the Indian Council with regard to its drawings, coupled with the state of trade, exchanges in the East had fluctuated very much, but, notwithstanding, the result of the Bank's operations had been very satisfactory, and the bank's investments in silver were never smaller than at present. He believed the position of the bank had never been so satisfactory since the panic year of Bombay, now ten There were indications of an improvement in trade, and he believed that Indian produce was now at such prices that even war would not act very adversely, except in two or three articles; so that the bank was on a safer basis than it had been for many years. The report, with a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was then adopted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.—B, C, and D batteries B brigade Royal Horse Artillery embarked for India, with head quarters, in H.M.S. Jumna, on the 15th October; A and E batteries remaining at home until December 29. It is announced at Woolwich that Lieut. T. E. Crowe, R.A., has been selected for appointment to Royal Horse Artillery, and joins F brigade in India. Favon, surveying vessel, Commander Wharton, is to leave Port Said to-day (Monday) for the East Indies and China, to complete some important surveys. Major A. De V. Jupper has been appointed to the D battery B brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under orders for India, vice Major R. Gore, promoted into the 7th brigade, and has been succeeded in command of A battery depot Royal Horse Artillery by Captain F. S. Talbot, from 25th brigade. Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the staff of the Indian army as Brigadier general for five years. On his recent promotion from the Royal Horse Artillery Major E. G. Battiscombe has been appointed to the command of G battery 1st brigade, Royal Artillery, at Aldershot, Captain F. J. Mortimer of E battery 9th brigade succeeding him in C battery D brigade. There is a report at Woolwich that a decision has been come to to increase the establishment of general officers of the Royal Artillery in April next, in accordance with the recent recommendation of the Royal commission on army promotion. Colonel G. Shaw, Royal Artillery, has been selected to receive a dietinguished service reward, vacant through the appointment of Major General Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B., to be a colonel commandant in the Royal Artillery.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. S. T. CHRISTIE, C.B.—This Indian veteran who died a few days ago, had seen considerable active service with his regiment, the 80th Foot, in India. He served with the 80th throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53, and he commanded the storming party at the capture of Martaban, and was present at the operations before Rangoon on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of April. On the last-named day he commanded the skirmishers in front of the light guns during the advance on Rangoon, and was with the storming party at the capture of the great Dagon Pagodas. He

was also present at the capture of Prome, and for his services on that occasion received the special thanks of the Governor-General of India in Council. He also commanded the flank companies of his regiment at the affair of the stockades on the heights opposite Prome, 12th November, 1842; and also at the repulse of the night attack, for which services he obtained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was actively employed in the Indian campaign of 1858-59, when he commanded a movable column in the Futtehpore district during the siege of Lucknow, and was engaged with the enemy on the banks of the Jumna on March 5, 1858. He also commanded a field force detached from the commander-in-chief's camp during the latter part of the campaign in Oude; was wounded on Dec. 23, 1858, and had a horse shot under him. For his gallant services during the mutiny he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He received a medal for Pegu and also for the Indian Mutiny. He was one of the general officers receiving rewards for meritorious services.

H.M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Jumna, Capt. D'Arcy, left Portsmouth on Oct. 18 for Bombay, calling en route at Plymouth. She embarked at Portsmouth the head-quarters and C and D Batteries of the B Brigade, R.H.A., from Woolwich, consisting of Lieuts. Tupper and Wilkinson, Capts. Hutchinson, Murray, and Magenis, Lieuts. Parsons, Clarke, Chapman, Stephenson, Baker, Hussey, and

Lieuts. Tupper and Wilkinson, Capts. Hutchinson, Murray, and Magenis, Lieuts. Parsons, Clarke, Chapman, Stephenson, Baker, Hussey, and Long. Major Tupper, Riding-master Drummond, Quartermaster Langrish, and Vet.-Surg. Gillespie, and 369 men; Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. Moberley, and 126 men of the F Brigade, R.H.A.; Major Barlow, Capt. Browne, and Lieuts. Downing and Inglefield, and 112 men belonging to the 4th Brigade, R.A.; Capt. Brough and Lieut. Turner and 40 men of the 9th Brigade, R.A.; Capt. Graham and 84 men of the 11th Brigade, R.A.; Major A. B. de Montmorency, Capt. Ditmas, Lieut. Scott, and 135 men of the 19th Brigade, R.A.; Lieut. Dawkins and 84 men of the 21st Brigade, R.A.; and 34 men and the following officers belonging to various corps:—Surg.-Majors Hannan and Hall, A.M.D.; Lieut.-Col. Dawson, R.A.; Capt. Gough, 10th Hussars; Lieut.-Briggs, 67th Regt.; Sub.-Lieut. Pennington, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.; Sub.-Lieut. Hemery, 14th hussars; Sub.-Lieuts. Graham, 63rd Regt.; Way, 2nd Bat. 15th Regt.; Kays, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.; Dunlop, 39th Regt.; Giles, 2nd Bat. 7th Regt.; Williams, 2nd Bat. 9th Regt.; Keary, 2nd Bat. 12th Regt.; Phillips, 2nd Bat. 15th Regt.; Wyllie, 2nd Bat. 16th Regt.; and Brownlow, 1st Bat. 17th Regt.; and Surgs. Macdonald, Meredith, Mawson, Maitland, Macgregor, Peevor, Dantra, Stewart, Walker, Hamilton, Halpin, Henderson, Doyle, Stephens, Cadge, Hunter, Swaine, Smith, Dalal, and Farrell, all of the Indian Medical Service. At Plymouth the Junna will embark Sub.-Lieut. Seton Burne, 2nd Bat. 16th Regt., and Major Stirling, Capt. Palliser, Lieut. Riddell, Vet.-Surg. Burton, and B Bat. B Brig., R.H.A. The troops now on passage to India are directed to touch at Gibraltar and Malta "for orders."

The Dutch East Indian Budget.—(The Hague, Oct. 13.)—The

THE DUTCH EAST INDIAN BUDGET .- (THE HAGUE, Oct. 13.)-The oreliminary report of the Committee of the Second Chamber upon the East Indian Budget for 1877 has been distributed. The financial question is (but not the war cost) discussed, more especially with regard to the future. It is observed that the revenue does not increase in proportion to the ordinary expenditure. In order to make up the sum of 10,000,000 florins (the contribution of the Dutch East Indies in the mother country), more than 7½ millions have had to be appropriated from the surpluses of previous years, so that of the latter there now only remains a sum of 6,000,000 florins available for the extraordinary public works commenced in the East Indian colonies. As the receipts depend in great measure upon the Colonial produce, and the variable price of coffee, and as this year the amount to be sold in Holland already exceeds by 80,000 piculs that of former years, it is feared that difficulty will be experienced in balancing the Budget for 1878. Hence the Minister is urged to effect economies in the Indian expenditure, and to seek means of increasing the revenue. Disapproval is expressed at the Minister only having balanced the Budget by increasing the amount of coffee to be sold in Holland, and some members during the debate in Committee advocated the diminution of this amount. On the other hand, a desire was manifested to raise the estimated price of the coffee to 49 cents per half-kilogramme. Respecting the war in Atchin, several members asked the Government to give publicity to the documents communicated two years ago to the States-General.—Oct. 19.—The Minister for the Colonies, replying to the report of the bureaux of the Chamber upon the Indian Budget, said his policy would be one of moderate progress favouring increased educational facilities, an improvement in the means of communication, and an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. He declared that the publication of all official documents relating to Atchin would at the present time be inopportune. The original instructions given respecting the line of conduct to be pursued in Atchin remained intact.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on the 17th inst., at 65, Old Broad-street, Mr. George G. Nicol in the chair. The Chairman said that the report and accounts having been issued some time before, and that being an interim meeting, it was not necessary for him to say much, especially as the shareholders were no doubt satisfied with the result of the last half-year's working. They had passed through a trying period, but on the whole the result had quite equalled their expectations. Of course the shareholders were too sensible to expect two such successful half-years together; but he trusted that the aggregate profit of the year to be announced in April next would be satisfactory. The figures in the

accounts now presented were about the same as usual. last meeting he stated that, the capital being fixed in their books at the par exchange of 2s., they did not see any reason to alter that arrangement. But, in addition to their capital, they had large amounts always outstanding, consisting mainly of deposits. These amounts always outstanding, consisting mainly of deposits. of course were gold liabilities, but full provision was made for them, so that in the event of their having to be returned the bank would sustain no loss by exchange. Their position in the books was such that if at the present time they had to be brought home there would be a substantial profit. There could be no liability to loss would be a substantial profit. There could be no liability to loss except on capital, and he hoped that liability would very soon disappear, the present state of the exchanges not being likely to be permanent. He could scarcely give the man idea of the prospects of the Bank for the current half-year. They were labouring under some disadvantages, and two in particular. The stoppage of telegraphic communication with China and the Straits during the last four months had been a very serious hindrance to them, and had in some instances caused not only disappointment but loss. Another disadvantage was the uncertain manner in which the Indian Council conducted their financial operations. When a large amount had to be drawn upon India it was done in what they in the City considered an unsatisfactory manner, and he hoped the mistakes which had shaken public confidence would not be repeated. On the other hand, they had elements in their favour. Cheap money was always a great advantage to them, and the working of the Bank was in a very satisfactory train. After a short discussion the proceedings terminated.

### India Office.

Oct. 20, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Neave, Staff Corps; Major O. T. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Major W. Tweedie, Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. E. Venour, Inf.; Capt. H. M. Buller, Cavy.; Capt. A. W. Graham, Inf.; Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Inf.; Capt. H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Major W. H. Macnaghten, Cavy.

Madras Estab .- Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. P. Kelly, Col. J. G. Cookson, Cavy.; Major F. J. Rivers, Staff Corps; Surg. gen. E. Balfour. Bombay Estab.—Major J. B. Fenwick, Staff Corps; Capt. F. H. Gordon,

Inf.; Col. J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps; Major H. C. B. Tanner, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. G. Ross, 6 days furl.; A. J. W. Pazold, (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; H. H. Butts (Uncov.), 22 days furl.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. G. Trevor (Uncov.).

MILITARY. Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. E. Caird, 6 mo.; Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E., 3 mo.; Capt. R. J. Bond, R.E., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. S. Hawthorn, Stuff Corps, 6 weeks; Conductor A. McDonald, Ordnance Dept., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. M. L. Ferrar, E. C. Stevenson (Uncov.), A. G. Grote (Uncov.), D. Wallace (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Grose.

Bombay Estab.—Messis. A. Lyon, W. Sandwith, A. S. Bulkley (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. J. Wake, R.A.; Capt. W. H. Browne, Staff Corps; Capt. C. S. Pratt, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Litster; Lieut. col. J. Johnstone, Inf.; Surg. major J. L. Bryden; Major H. H. Godwin-Austin, Staff Corps; Capt. E. F. Cambier, R.A.; Capt. E. J. de Lautour, R.A.; Lieut. J. P. C. Noville, Staff Corps. Neville, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Smith; Capt. E. Austin, Staff Corps; Lieut.
B. T. M. Gompertz, Staff Corps; Capt. G. C. Bird, Staff Corps; Surg. J. H. Ritchie; Major H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. J. Howes, Inf.; Capt. R. T Chapman, Inf.; Capt. R. Evanson, Staff Corps; Major E. H. Thomas, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. C. Menzies, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. R. Cornish; Lieut. col. J. O. Mayne.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Marshall, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Grierson, Staff Corps

Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major F. Day; Nov. 1, 1876.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Andrews-The wife of A. Andrews, formerly Bengal Staff Corps, of a

son, at Brighton, Oct. 2.

Armstrong—The wife of Major F. Armstrong, of the 45th Bengal Regiment, of a daughter, at Southsea, Oct. 13.

BAKER-The wife of T. Y. Baker, Surg. Major, formerly 27th Inniskil. lings, of a son, at Cheltenham, Oct. 12.

OBZON—The wife of the Hon. William H. Corzon, late Major 17th Lan-

COBZONcers, of a son, at 29, Park-street, Oct. 8.

DRYSDALE-The wife of Capt. Drysdale, R.A., of a son, at Sheerness, Oct. 11.

-The wife of Col. Arthur Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a ELDERTONson, at Clifton, Oct. 11.

-The wife of Major A. Ford, R.A., of a daughter, at Bedford, Oct. 16. Pellew-The wife of Gordon H. L. Pellew, late of 17th Lancers, of a

daughter, stillborn, at Brighton, Oct. 16. SPENS-The wife of Lionel T. Spens, The Buffs, of a daughter, at Can-

terbury, Oct. 7.

ATSON—The wife of Major C. E. Watson, late B.A. (Madras), of a

WATSONdaughter, at Croydon, Oct. 14.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—HUNTINGHAM.—W. Bird Allen, B.C.S., to Ada F. M., daughter of the Rev. George Huntingham, at Tenby, Oct. 18.

COTTEE -FROST. - Edmund W. Cotter, Lieut. R.E., to Jessie T., daughter of Capt. Frost, late 57th Regt., at Cornwall, Oct. 11.

EATON - PINNEY. -- Robert S. Eaton, late of Poona, to Emily M. Pinney,

at Broadwinsor, Dorset, Oct. 12.

FRASER-VANDELEUR.-Major the Hon. James H. Fraser, B.S.C., to Emily C., daughter of the late Col. Vandeleur, 10th Hussars, at Castle-Connell Church, Oct. 12.

HAYNES—POLLOCK.—Edmund C. Haynes to Grace M., daughter of Col.

Sir Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawar, at Wimbledon, Oct. 10.

LINKWATER-WILLSON.-John E. Linkwater to Emma G., daughter of Walter L. Willson, Geographical Survey of India, at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, Oct. 17.

MARSHALL-MARSHALL.-Capt. Walter Marshall, B.S.C., to Helen C.,

daughter of the late William Marshall, at Edinburgh, Oct. 11.

MILLETT—INGRAM.—Sydney C. Millett, Lieut. col. 23rd Welsh Fusiliers,

to Fanny W., daughter of J. Ingram, at Kensington, Oct. 17.

Petley—Byass.—John C., son of the late Lieut. col. J. C. Petley, R.A., to Margaret, daughter of the late G. P. Byass, Surg., at Terrington,

PLATTS-HAYES .- On Oct. 5, at St. Luke's Church, Kentish Town, by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Leupolt, John Thompson Platts, of Ealing, to Mary Elizabeth Hayes, widow of the late John Hayes, of Croydon.

SCRIVEN-INNES.—John B. Scriven, Civil Surgeon of Lahor, Punjab, to Elinor C. P., daughter of the late Dr. James Innes, Surgeon, Bengal Army, niece of the late Sir Donald F. McLeod, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, at Edinburgh, Oct. 12.

SMITH—IREDELL.—Samuel P. Smith to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Iredell, Bombay army, at Reigate, Oct. 12.

UNWIN—COULSON.—Arthur H. Unwin, Bengal C.S., to Frances J. W., daughter of the late G. H. Coulson, Captain R.N., at Richmond, Oct. 10.

Wallace-Foord.-John D. C., son of Col. J. D. C. Wallace, Madras Army, to Fanny F., daughter of the late W. Foord, at Knightsbridge, Oct. 10.

WILMER-PEDDER. -George C. Wilmer, Lieut. 66th Hussars, to Emily A.,

daughter of George Pedder, Sept. 14.
Young—Gladstone.—Walter Young to Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Gladstone, of Moulmein, British Burmah, Oct. 10.

#### DEATHS.

Anderson—Fenny J., wife of Capt. Alfred Anderson, 8th Madras Inf., at Notting-bill, Oct. 7, aged 26.

BLISS—Mary, the wife of H. W. Bliss, Madras Civil Service, at Gloucester-crescent, Oct. 17, aged 34.

BRADLEY-Frederick A. Bradley, late of the Military Academy, Woolwich, at Fairfield, Sept. 26.

CHRISTIE-Lieut. gen. Samuel T. Christie, c B., at Rochampton, Oct. 5, aged 60. DICKENS-Col. A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, at Luck-

now, Oct. 15 (by telegram). Dun-Adena, the widow of General C. D. Dun, Madras Army, at Brighton, Oct. 9, aged 71.

FAWCETT—Edward M., son of Capt. Rowland Fawcett, 83rd (Duke of

Wellington's) Regt., at Ripton, Oct. 4, aged 5 months.

GREY—Georgina S., widow of the late William S. Grey, formerly of
Bombay, at Blackheath, Oct. 9.

HEYTHUYSEN-Georgina S., wife of Major Van Heythuysen, at Coombe,

Bury, Kingston-on-Thames, Oct. 13.

McGarel—Charles McGarel, Esq., of 2, Belgrave-square, London, and
Magheramorne, County Antrim, Ireland, at 10, Regency-square, Magheramorne, C Brighton, Oct. 10.

NICHOLL-Peter Nicholl, of Calcutta, at South Dulwich, Oct. 17, aged

Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., at Yester, Oct. 10, aged 90.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15. Adele, Rangoon; Queen of the North, Madras; Dinapore, Bombay.—16. Emily McLaren, Tuticorin.—17. G. H. Warren, Calcutta.—18. Dorunda, Calcutta; Glengarry, Calcutta.—20. Str. Khedive, Calcutta; str. Glamorgan, Bombay.



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DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Str. Nepaul, Bombay; Margot, Singapore.—13. Louise Eugene, Singapore.—14. Hartfell, Calcutta; Margaret Falconer, Batavia; Angostura, Penang; Kate, Singapore; Peter, Singapore; Ganges, Calcutta; str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Viscount, Calcutta.—16. Str. Mesopotamia, Bushire; Glencore, Calcutta; Str. El Dorado, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Viceroy, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Anizona, Bombay; Belle Flower, Galle.—17. Str. Koning der Nederlanden, Batavia; St. Mirren, Calcutta; Sarco, Rangoon; City of Brussels, Calcutta; Mahanada, Calcutta; Grampian, Rangoon; Virgen del Carmen, Negapatam; str. Gloria, Singapore; British Queen, Colonko.—18. Marseilles, Rangoon; Ettie, Singapore; St. Marnock, Calcutta; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; Hindostan, Bombay; Riversdale, Calcutta; Bomeune, Bombay; City of Liverpool, Bombay; str. Paraksome Hall, Bombay; P. R. Hascltine, Rangoon; Glenavon, Calcutta; Rosedalo, Rangoon.—19. Philosopher, Calcutta.—20. Bacchus, Singapore; Kirkwood, Calcutta; Hannibal, Bombay; Str. Peshawur, Calcutta; Bombay; Str. Presnitz, Bombay; Mary Ann Standish, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Viceroy, Oct. 16.—For Colombo.—Miss Pain, Mr. G. Haddon, Mr. H. Mosseroy, Mr. H. and Mrs. Blacklaw, Mr. W. B. Norcott, Mr. A. J. Wickham, Mr. J. F. and Mrs. O'Dowd and infant, Miss M. E. O'Dowd, Miss E. K. O'Dowd, Mr. W. Cave, Mr. G. Cameron, and Mr. J. M. Ingleton. For Madras.—Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Maddox, Mr. J. Gordon, Mrs. Hope, Rev. A. and Mrs. Todd, Dr. J. Smith, Mrs. Mauger, Mrs. Fowler and infant, Mr. J. C. P. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Broe, Mr. G. A. Cook, Col. and Mrs. Fowler and infant, Mr. J. C. P. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. G. A. Cook, Col. and Mrs. Cook, Miss Cook, Mrs. Barrambeg, and Mrs. Flynn and infants. For Calcutra.—Mr. B. G. Geidt, Mr. Donie, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. R. B. McCabe, Mrs. McMullen, Miss McMullen, Mrs. Gayer, Mrs. Capper, Miss Capper, Miss J. Capper, Miss M. Capper, Miss Newman, Dr. West, Mr. C. H. Towers, Mr. J. A. Burrup, Mr. H. Cave, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Wakefield, Miss Wakefield, Miss M. L. Hopkin son, Mrs. Mrs. Lyall, Miss Lyall, Capt. W. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. M. Hopkinson, Mr. S. Hubbert, Mr. Kynock, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Burnell, Miss Drummond, Mr. F. E. Hulbert, Mr. Kynock, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Surnell, Mrs. Stephen, Mr. J. B. Gibb, Mis. Campen, Mr. B. Robech, Mr. S. Walter, Mr. B. Stephen, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. B. Robech, Mr. S. Walter, Mr. B. Stephen, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. J. McCann, Mr. Sourtain, and Mr. Rickio.

Per str. Chyelassa, Oct. 21.—For Madras.—Two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Sherman and two children, For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Wardrop, Mr. C. E. Gibb, Mrs. Capper, Mrs. McLeod, two Misses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Mosses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Mosses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and two children, Mrs. Mosses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and two Misses Devan, Mrs. McLeod, two Misses Doran, Miss Lewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and two Misses Hewis, Mrs. South, Mrs. and two Misses Hewis, Mrs.

Misses Lewis, Mr. Warde Jones, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sunmers, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mr. C. Meares, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Liebert, Mr. E. Wylie, and Mr. J. Russell.

Per Overland Route.

Per Peshawur, Oct. 19.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. Pennyston, Colonel Douglas, Mrs. Langtry, Sub lieut. Burton, Mrs. Hill. For Calcutta.—Miss Burno, Mrs. Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Hannay, Miss Hughesdon, Mr. Percy, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Grimwood, Miss and Master Sinth, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Grimley and child, Miss McCallum, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Kean and two children, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Booth, Miss Wilson, Miss Heckle, Mrs. White and two children, For Mansa.—Miss Barciay, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Prendergast and child, Miss Prendergast, Miss Simpson, Mr. Woolley, Miss Clementson. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Lambert and child. For Shanghat.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter. For Singapore.—Six Siamese gentlemen for Colombo.—Mr. J. G. Fort. For Galle.—Mr. Kay Shuttleworth. For Suz.—Mr. Papillon. For Pord Said.—Mr. J. Wilocks. For Malta.—Mrs. Grenville and three daughters, Miss Lloyd, Miss Dyer and friend, Mrs. Lawson and sister, Mr. A. Lyon, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Raper, Deputy Com. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Sir J. and Lady Walrond, Mr. and Mrs. Crockford, Colonel Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Pritchard. Col. and Mrs. Barrow, Major and Mrs. Impey, Capt. Bradshawe, Miss Oglivie, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Dallis, Mr. Steinthal, Mr. Vincent. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. E. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill. For Penang.—Mr. G. Speedy-For Colombo.—Mr. J. D. Darley, For Adam.—Viscount Coke, Mr. Arkwright-For Alexanders.—Rev. and Mrs. Boyce, Colonel Knox, Mr. J. Baird, Mrs. Caillard, child and friend.

Por ——, Oct. 30.—From Brindish.—For Bombay.—Mrs. Luard, General Sir H. Ramsay, Lady R omsay, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Garstin, Mr. Bruce and child, Miss Fonns, Mr. and Mrs. Cole. Howe, Gilligna, and Macandrew, Mr. G. H. Howe, Mr. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and ch

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Passenders, For Alexandral,—Gen. Mariott.

Passenders Engaged.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 28.—For Bombay.—Mrs. A. F. Cumberlege, Miss E. Cowley, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Baker and child, Major Wrke, R.A., Mrs. Wake and family, two Misses Lane, Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Quinlan, Lieut. R. Henn, R. F., Dr. Peabody, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Compton, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Noville, Mr. Grote, Mr. and Mrs. Bimeon, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Evans and child, Mr, and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. McFarlane and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Hibberdine.

Per str. Mora, Nov. 3.—For Calcutta.—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mrs. A. Laurie and child, Mrs. Bainbridge and child, Major R. G. Smythe, Mr. H. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Selby and child, Mrs. Carrington and child, Mr. Reddie and four children and friend, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. H. Sanuders, Mr. A. C. Wright and three children, and Mr. H. Dewes. For Colombo.—Mr. T. Dickson, Mr. Mayes, Miss Archbutt, Mr. A. C. Isham, Mr. L. B. Dickenson, Miss Payne, Miss Seymour, Miss Benson, Miss Rowland, Mr. R. J. Mackay, Mr. W. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Robinson, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Vivian and child.

Per str. Dorunda, Nov. 7.—For Colombo.—Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Major Coningham, Mr. Niel Good, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. Gorman, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mrs. Clarke and four children, Mr. Underdowrs, Mr. Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Spedding, and Mrs. Stronach. For Madras.—Miss Anstey, Mr. Gisbourne, Major and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. A. J. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Perrott, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. F. Alpe, Mr. Cadell, and Mr. H. Ihle. For Calcutta.—Miss Shutleworth, Miss Rolle, Mrs. Weaker, Miss Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Perrott, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. F. Alpe, Mr. Cadell, and Mr. H. Ihle. For Calcutta.—Miss Shutleworth, Miss McColes and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Coles and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Coles and two children, Mr

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—For Bombay.—Miss N. Barwell, Miss McNab, Mr. Ferrar, Mrs. Ferrar, family and party, Dr. De Wilton, Mrs. De Wilton, Mrs. De Wilton and party, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Candy, Mr. Nordfors, Colonel Gilbert Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, and an American party of five ladies and a gentleman.

Meman.

Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss C. Verity. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Annot Lyle, from Bombay, Sept. 6, 3 S., 80 E.

British Peer, from Calcutta, Sept. 6, 32 S., 13 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.
Plymouth, Oct. 20.—The Alnwick Castle, from Bimlipatam for London, with rice, 149 days out, has put in here leaky and short of provisions.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Malabar arrived at Port Said on Saturday, en

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTH.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTH.

OCTOBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to Bombay.—Major Bainbridge, Mrs. J. M. Heath and child, Dr. and Mrs. Windous, Mrs. Ross and family, Mrs. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chester, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Allardyce, Mrs. Schze Panska, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. E. A. Bruce and two children, Miss Florence Mathewes, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Col. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Hendley, Mr. A. E. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Longmuir and child, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dallas, Miss Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Porter, Major Boone, Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Mr. Montague, Mossrs. R. H. Steuart, E. F. Jacob, R. P. Atkinson, F. Lang, E. H. Johns, A. Bewley, E. F. Gordon, Routh, W. S. Haig, Sutherland, W. G. Newton, and E. Smith, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Birwood, Mr. C. R. Holme, Mr. J. Scobie, Mr. J. W. Richards, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Colquhoun and child, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Troward, Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Melville, Miss Dobnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. Ramsay, Major and Mrs. Wood, Miss Graham, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. A. Lyon, Miss Irving, Major Trevor, Mr. T. R. Reid and friend, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Venice to Bombay.—Gr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Southamyton to Bombay.—Capt. Turner, Mr. G. H. Grant and son, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. J. S. Hodgkinson, Capt. F. C. Chapman, Mr. A. B. Chapman, Col. Lester, Major Sconce, Dr. Lothbridge, Sir G. and Lady Pollock, Mr. Whitfield, Major Fraser and child, Mr. W. Skinner, and Mrs. Sivewright, Miss Horbert, Major and Mrs. Chichester and family, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Preston, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Birks, Miss Gregory, Mr. Ponsford, Mr. and Mrs. Stroveright, Miss Horbert, Major and Mrs. Chichester and family, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Preston, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Birks, Miss Gregory, Mr. P

Hopkins.
Southampton to Malta.—Col. and Mrs. Greenall, Misses Vacy, and Mr. A. Har-

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. Scrivenor, and Miss

DRIFINISI W ALBARDARA.—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and party, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tetley, two Misses Tetley, and Mr. and Mrs. Matheson.

SOUTHAMPION to SUEZ.—Mr. Trulock, and Mr. Wingfield.

Description (Cathar October 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to Suez.—Mr. Trulock, and Mr. Wingheld.

Extra Steamer Cathay, October 28.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mrs. Shellim and family, Mrs. Henry and family, Miss Fairbrother, Mr. Gubbny, Mr. C. Fox and child, and Mr. Shepherd.

Southampton to Malta.—Capt. and Mrs. Kirton and family, Mr. Rideout, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Scebunas and daughter, and Miss Watson.

Southampton to Suez.—Mrs. Roberts and family, and Mr. Pitcher.

Southampton to Aden.—Mrs. Geiger and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Roberts and family, and Mr. Pitcher.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. Geiger and family.

NOVEMBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deacon, Mrs. Woodward and two children, Mr. C. Henderson, Mr. D. Davis, Mr. Hollway, Mr. Black, Mr. Gillbanks, and Mr. Blanchett.

Brindist to Calcutta.—Mr. Bird.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr. B. H. North, Mrs. and Miss Caldwell, Miss Campbell, and Mr. A. G. Murray.

Venice to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow, and Major and Mrs. Weedon and child.

Southampton to Bombay.—Major C. E. Fisher, Mr. Bartram, Miss Chisholm, Mr. E. S. Eden, and Mr. Routh.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. McQuhae, Mr. C. Faulder, Mr. and Miss Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Bryden and child, Mrs. Clark, Capt. Grierson, Col. Annesbury, and Mr. H. G. Lindessy.

Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. De Lautour, Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Surg. major and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thoyts, Sir J. and Lady Strachey, Mr. Staune, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, and Mr. J. Simpson.

Marsetlleb to Bombay.—Mr. Melitus.

Southampton to Cerlon.—Mrs. Russell and friend, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Miss Twynam.

Brindist to Alexanderia.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and Miss Attwood.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Strike, Mr. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Miss Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and femilia.

MISS Attwood.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Strike, Mr. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Miss Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and family.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Baker, and Col. and Mrs. Tilley and two daughters. Southampton to Batavia.—M. De Mist.

SOUTHAMPTON to MATAL—Mr. Baker, and Col. and Mrs. They and two daughters, Southampton to Singapore.—M. De Mist.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. A. S. Macleod.

November 9.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mrs. Kuox. Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss K Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Milne, Mr. Watson, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Banistor, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Grant, Capt. Ratherford, Mrs. Pereival and child, Col. Thomas, Mr. Porter, Mr. Mackenzie, Major Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Payler, and Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. James, Miss Carter, Mrs. Ross and family, and Miss M. C. Stewart. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tierney, Major Dowden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children, Mr. Cochinard, Mr. Monod, Mr. F. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Hordern, Mr. H. M. Walker, and Miss Walker.

Brinnis to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Chitti, Mr. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter and child, Mr. Stalkart, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Grant, Mr. W. Adams, and Mr. Whittield.

Whitfield.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Strickland, and Major and Mrs. Harcourt.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Sackville, Major and Mrs. Powis, Mr. and

Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, and Capt.

W. Rogers.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and
the Duke of Roxburghe.

November 16

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenheid and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Duke of Roxburghe.

November 16.

Southampton to Bombay.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, Miss Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs Forster, Miss Forster, Lieuts. Bressner and Lomb, and Molle. Michel. Venice to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. P. Horner, Lord Kilmain, Sir. R. Abercromby, Mr. H. Cohen, Miss Wright, Mr. R. Thompson, and Mr. Ormiston. Brinness to Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Winter and child, and Sir J. and Lady Strachey.

Venice to Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, and Mrs. Lottie and friend.

Southampton to Maddas.—Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Turner, and Mossrs. Dare. Venice to Maddas.—Mr. S. Hall.

Southampton to Madda.—Mr. and Miss Gostling, Miss Stonehouse, and Dr. Crorar. Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Dugdale, and Mr. Lottie.

Southampton to Calcuta.—Mr. Mair.

Venice to Calcuta.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, and Col. and Mrs. Comber. Southampton to Singapoes.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan. Southampton to Singapoes.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan. Southampton to Singapoes.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan. Southampton to Singapoes.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan. Southampton to Singapoes.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan.



TELEGRAPHS.—From the traffic return of the Telegraph Department for the year 1875-76 we see that there was an increase over the previous year in the number of messages sent of 69,978, of which 12,455 were sent by the State, and 57,523 by private persons. This shows an increase of 15.38 per cent. in the number of inland State messages, and of 43.67 in foreign State messages, and of 7:38 in private inland, and 8:37 in private foreign messages. The principal causes of increase of State messages were, we are told, the tour of the Prince of Wales, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, political affairs at Mandalay and Baroda, and cholera reports. On this the Government of India remarks that "the extended use of the telegraph by the various Departments of Govern ment is an indication of its increasing value for administrative purposes, and, within reasonable limits, such extended use is unobjectionable.

Scenes at the Lunatic Asylum .- A few weeks ago we mentioned that Dr. Nanney, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, had informed Government that he had no room in the Asylum strong enough to confine a powerful European man in a state of frenzy. About that time a lunatic gunner had broken up his table and made a club of one of the legs, had sprung up to the ventilator, like a cat, and had forced a passage for himself through the roof. Then he appeared before the Superintendent's house, threatening to murder everybody, and the ordinary attendants were afraid to in-Fortunately he bethought himself of a feud he had with another furious maniac confined in another part of the compound, and went off to have it out with him. While the two were roaring at went off to have it out with him. While the two were roaring at each other like two wild beasts, the Superintendent and keepers managed to secure the escaped madman. Since that time, we understand the maniacal gunner has been under a military guard, and it was therefore with much surprise that the Superintendent, while about to get into a carriage where his wife was seated, last Monday saw this man rush up to him flourishing the post of a bed and calling upon him to prepare for eternity. Dr. Nanney managed to "fix him with his eye" while he expostulated with him on the ingratitude of his conduct towards one who had always been kind to him, and the man desisted, obviously only for the moment, to explain that, while he admitted the Doctor's kindness, he (the Doctor) had listened to bad advice respecting him. During this time the keepers had been gathering courage, and half-a-dozen or more rushing upon him at once, and seizing him by the neck and waist, managed to bear him to the ground and tie him down with ropes. The poor man was then handcuffed with his hands behind his back; but since that time then nandcuried with his hands behind his back; but since that time a special contrivance for pinioning him with less pain to himself has been adopted. It appears that his two military guards had assisted him out of confinement, and gone off with him to drink, and that the frenzy that was so near resulting in murder was partly due to arrack and partly to madness! The guards will, of course, be tried by court-martial. It is quite evident that Locock's Gardens are not at present suited for the reception of such patients, and it may be doubted whether the bungalow situated in the midst of the patients! quarters is a proper place of residence for a Superintendent with wife and children.—Madras Times, Sept. 15.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampron, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindist, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch VIA SOUTHAMPTON, On Thursday, Oct. 26. VIA BRINDISI, On Friday, Oct. 27.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

Vis Brindisi, under \$ 02., 8d. | 102., 18. 4d. | each additional \$ 02., 8d. | Vis Southampton, under \$ 02., 8d. | 1 02., 15. | each additional \$ 02., 6d. | NEWSPAPERS.

Vis Brindisi, under \$ 02., 2d. | 8 02., 2d. | 12 02., 8d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 4 02., 1d. | 8 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional \$ 02., 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. |

802., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Fis Brindisi, under 20s., 3d. | 60z., 6d. | 80z., 1s. | 12 os., 1s. 3d. | each additional 20z., 3d.

Southampton, under 20s., 2d. | 40z., 4d. | 80s., 8d. | 12 os., 1s. each additional 20z., 2d.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 11d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 1s. 10d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) every additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 1s. 6t. \( \frac{1}{2} \) every additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 9t. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 1s. 6t. \( \frac{1}{2} \) every additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) each additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 1d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) every additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on del

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on deliery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be parged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 os. in weight, or be of greater di neusions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

### Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Todends payable in London	n 25th	April,	and 25	, Divi	. } Ba.	R.	l 1	96	97
*lst 4 per Cent. Loan of	1821-25	(Sicca	) <b>.</b>	•••	•••	•••	Actual	80#	91
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca)	of 1828	-29	•••	•••	***	•••	Sales.	90k	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca)	of 1832.	33	•••	•••	***	•••		_	-
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	l ;	85 🛊	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	In sterl-	85	
3 per Cent. 1853-54			•••	•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	_
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••		•••	•••	•••		Co.'s Rs.	85 🛔	
5 per Cent. Public V	Vorks I	oan, l	854-50	5	***	•••			
41 per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	equiva-	86	~
41 per Cent. of 1872		***	***	•••	***	•••	lent to	84	85
5 per Cent. of 1856-	57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
5j per Cent. of 1859	-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		87	86

### India Exchanges.

Calcutta Madras Bombay Colombo Singapore Hong Kong	60 days' sight. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 8½d. 3s. 7½d. 3s. 7½d.		8 18. 18. 1s. 1s. 3s.	days' ight. 8id. 8id. 8id. 8id. 7id.	 Demand. 1s. 8 5-16 ad. 1s. 8 5-16 ad. 1s. 8 5-16 ad. 1s. 8 5-16 ad. 3s. 9d.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.	•••	48.	874.	 48. 9d.
Bar Silver, per of Mexican Dollars Five Franc Piec	, per oz	•			 4s. 4d. fs. 2d. No price.
1 1 and 1 loc	oo, por our				 

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
Ł	India Stock		1071 to 1071
	India 5 per cent		l
	India 4 per cent		1021 to 1021
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		85 to 87
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, of percent., 10/8		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		•
	,, ,, 1863		į
	1864		
	India Debentures		108
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent		•
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5	100	118 to 115
C+1-	per cent.)	100 100	113 to 115
Stock 20	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent Do. Issued at 10s. prem	2.8.0	1
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100 .	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100 100	116 to 118
Stock Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	13	24 to 34 pm.
20	Ditto	100	24 to 34 pm. 24 to 34 pm. 113 to 114
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100 100	102 to 104
Stock Stock	Madras (gua. 44 per cent.) Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114#
Stock	Ditto (gus. 4) per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10 all	3 pm. 113 to 114
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent Ditto Debentures (a)	-	103
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to 113
20	Ditto	<b>£2</b> . 88.	106 to 108
Stock	Nizam's State Railway		101 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	81 to 91
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	16 to 17
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all all	26 to 27
<b>25</b> 100	Delhi and London	all	•
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43} to 43}
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Company (Limited)	all	51 to 61
iŏ	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		1
	graph Company	all	6½ to 6½   16 to 18
<b>25</b> 10	Indo-European (Limited)	all all	16 to 18
ìŏ	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9 to 10
	Ditto 8 per cent. preference Red Sea Telegraph	ì	
20		all	50 to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	3 to 34
10 50	Upper Assam	10 20	31 to 44
10	Assam Tea Company Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	50 to 63
10	Lebong	all	12 to 18
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	6 to 51
6 5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	61 to 74
30	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	9 to dis
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	15 to 17
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	90 to 95
10 1	Madras Tram vay (Limited) Nerbudda (oal	all 8s.	31 to 41 1-16 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	11 to 1 dis
25	National of India Land	121 all	217
20	Suez Canal		5 to 7

### Advertisements.

India Office, 6th October, 1876.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TWENTY-SEVEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON in

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

1 9

A further Notice will be issued when the exact date of Examination has been fixed.

T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

TLAPHAM-COMMON.—TO BE LET, CLAPHAM-COMMON.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a SEMI-DETACHED RESI-DENCE, facing the Common, containing dining and drawing-rooms, seven bed-rooms, kitchens, &c. The back view overlooks an ornamental pleasure-ground. Convenient distance from the West-end by railway, omnibus, and tramway. Well drained, and worthy of the attention of any one seeking a comfortable house in the locality.

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PATH (near).—To be LET, FURNISHED, a SPACIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing four reception and twelve bed-rooms, ample offices, stabling for six horses, coach-houses, with coachman's cottage, lodge, kitchen and flower gardens, lawn, shrubberies. Picturesque view. Good water supply. This is an unusual opportunity for obtaining a country residence on favourable terms.

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Large kitchen and pleasure-gardens walled in. All the
appointments are complete; in fact, it would be difficult to find any object in which further improvement
could be made. The purchaser could have immediate
possession.

possession.

For further particulars and order to view, apply only to the Agents, Messrs. Cookes and Sons, at the Midland Counties Estate Offices, 2, York-terrace, Leamington.



ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New Musite Archer that Made a Hit, by Mr. Ernest Walcot. What I Saw at the Philadelphia Exhibition, by Mr. Malden. A Walk Through the Tower, and a Charming Lecture on the New Forest, in its Historical and Picturesque Aspects, by Mr. King. Burning and Combustion, with Brilliant Experiments, by Professor Gardner. Type Writer in action. Debain's Piano Mécanique, played daily. The Fountains Perfumed by Mr. Rimmel. Diving Bell, &c.

Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten. Admission to the whole, One Shilling; Schools and Children under Ten Years, Sixpence; Workmen's Tickets, on Saturday and Monday Evenings, Sixpence each.

TWO LADIES are desirous of meeting with One or Two Ladles to SHARE their HOUSE. Apply to 16, Royal-avenue, Chelsea.

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							0	10	0	0	10	0	
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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W.—October 23, 1876.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,253.] LONDON, OCTOBER 30, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Revielv.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail, are—from Bombay, October 9; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, October 7; Calcutta. October 6.

Of the scanty news received by this mail much has been anticipated by the telegraph. Even the newspaper accounts of the fatal explosion in the Hughli add little of any importance to the details already published in our columns. Nor is there anything new to tell about the object of Colonel Colley's mission to Khelat. He left Simla on October 2, accompanied by Major Upperton as interpreter, to arrange, so it was supposed, for a meeting of the Khan with the Viceroy. On the 7th they had got as far as Jacobabad. Much surprise was felt in many quarters at the despatch of a fresh mission, while Major Sandeman was still at Khelat. As the *Pioneer* remarks—

It is impossible that Colonel Colley can have been sent to supersede Major Sandeman in any way, and some of the indignation which has been expressed at Simla at an arrangement supposed, erroneously as we believe, to cast a slur on that very deserving officer, seems to some extent misdirected. It is a subject of regret, indeed, that there should be room for misconception of the kind. Why the Viceroy's letter could not have been transmitted through Major Sandeman, we fail to understand. Mere ceremonial might have given way in a case of this kind.

THE latest mail news from Western India foreshadows the announcements since telegraphed home concerning the scarcity in store for Dharwar and the Southern Maratha country, part of Mysor and North Arkot; and official reports add Khandesh, Nasik and the Dakhan to the list. This extensive district occupies part of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and will be a source of much anxiety to both Governments.

Mr. Weld's case has provoked much angry and not quite unreasonable comment in Madras circles. The facts of the case, to which we referred more briefly in a former number, appear to be as thus stated in the Madras papers. A Brahman saniasi, or monk, was buried on the bank of a tank from which some of the drinking water of the cholera-stricken population of Negapatam is taken. On hearing of this Mr. Weld, the Head Assistant to the Collector, insisted upon the body's removal, on the ground of danger to the public health. The family appealed to the Collector, Mr. Thomas, but that officer supported his subaltern's views; and the latter having been ad-

vised by the station surgeon that the presence of the body would foul the water of the tank, issued a peremptory order to the son of the deceased monk to exhume and remove his father's corpse within a week, otherwise it would be removed on behalf of Government, and buried in Hathaway's Park. This order was duly obeyed, and the body was re interred by the relatives with all ceremony. Hathaway's Park, it seems, is a large place, containing a native burning-ground as well as a town sewage-farm. Interpreting Mr. Weld's order as a gross insult, the dead man's relatives complained to the Government. The latter took their view of the case, and Mr. Weld was suspended from office for two months. English opinion in Madras at once began to rage against the Government. Mr. Weld was generally picied as a martyr, and the sympathy shown for him is not, we think, wholly undeserved. But that threat of burial in Hathaway's Park goes far to justify the Governor's action.

The opening of the railway bridge over the Narbada by Maharajah Holkar on the 5th October was followed by a lunch—Indice tiffin. General Daly presided on this occasion, and by express desire of Holkar proposed the health of those who had been engaged on the work, which he characterised as the most splendid bridge in India. He then proposed the health of Holkar. In the course of his speech, he gave a whole history of the railway, and told how, when out hunting with his Highness, the latter had asked by what means the railway could be accomplished, and how General Daly had said, "You have millions to spare, lend Government a million and they will do it." The very next morning Holkar, it seems, sent for General Daly and offered to advance the money—and as the result Holkar was present when Lord Northbrook laid the foundation stone of the bridge, and had now just put the finishing stroke to the work himself. General Daly was sorry that Lord Lytton could not come, but he had sent a telegram congratulating Holkar, and promising to visit the bridge on the first opportunity. His Highness though present, being too ill to reply, his Chief Justice answered for him, and gave great credit to all the engineers and others employed. He thanked Lord Lytton for the telegram, believing he was a Viceroy who took a keen interest in all works which united the Native States with the British Government.

It is said that Mr. James Colquhoun Colvin, Magistrate and Collector of Alighar, in the North-West Provinces, who arrived in India in April, 1855, purposes accepting the commuted pension offered by the Secretary of State as a sop to the distressed Civil Service. According to the Pioneer, the names of Messrs. Chase, Clifford, Turner, and Boulderson are "whispered in accents of hope by junior civilian lips in the same connection. With the retirements on the ordinary terms, some announced, some expected in the course of the coming cold season, these extraordinary movements would give ten welcome steps to the service."

SEVERAL appointments in the North-west are in course of re-arrangement. Mr. McConaghey, Settlement Officer of Muttra, goes to Banda as Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. Wall thence to Aligarh. As the revenue affairs of Banda are supposed to require special attention just now, this appointment may be justified by the public interest, although Mr. McConaghey passes over a good many of his seniors.

WE learn that Lieut. Okeden, of the 60th Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as A.D.C. to the Lieutenant Governor

of the North-West, Mr. Spence having rejoined his regiment. Dengue is very prevalent in Lucknow among the residents, and especially among the men of H.M.'s 65th Regiment. Colonel Malleson's services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, which means, we suppose, that Captain Wilson's appointment as guardian of the Mysor Prince has been made "pucka."

It appears that very satisfactory results have already been obtained in the treatment of cholera, by the use of salicylic acid, which was introduced into India by Surgeon Major Boustead, of the Bombay Army, some months ago. The remedy has been tried lately in Kashmir, and the natives apparently prefer it to every other mode of treatment offered. In answer to correspondents, Dr. Boustead has replied that half a grain for each year of age of the patient is a safe dose to be administered by a non-professional person; but that this dose can be exceeded every hour, if administered under the supervision of a medical man. He adds that it occasionally requires the admixture of a dose of opium, when vomiting and purging are very excessive, and that the acid, or salicylate of soda may have to be administered under the skin.

THE Government Resolution published in the Gazette of India for September 22 is certainly a masterpiece of clear and cogent reasoning on a subject beset with difficulties. It sets forth in the plainest language the evils public and private caused by "the present depression of silver relatively to gold." For that depression five different reasons are offered for our choice. (1), The value of gold being unchanged, the value of silver is fallen; (2), the value of silver being unchanged, the value of gold is risen; (3), the value of gold is risen, and the value of silver is fallen; (4), the value of both metals is risen; but the value of gold is risen more than that of silver; (5), the value of both metals is fallen, but the value of silver is fallen more than that of gold. Most of the proposals hitherto made in Calcutta start with assuming the truth of the first hypothesis. The Indian Government however hold that—

The divergence now noticeable in the values of gold and silver does not necessarily prove a diminution in the value of silver. It may be equally well accounted for by a rise in the value of gold; and, in fact, it is probable that, since the commencement of this divergence in November, 1872, there has been an increase in the value of gold as well as a decrease in the value of silver. The actual values, measured in silver, of general commodities, whether in India or in England, afford, as yet, no evidence of any recent, sudden, or violent fall in the value of silver; and, if a priori considerations strongly indicate that silver must have fallen, such considerations also make it probable that gold must have risen, in value.

The tables of prices in London and in India during this century are appended to the Resolution, as warranting these conclusions:—(1.) That gold has risen in value since March, 1873, and especially since last December. (2.) That it is not shown that silver has fallen in value, i.e., as compared with commodities in general, either in London or in India, during the same period.

Or the three causes fairly assignable for the recent divergence in the values of the two metals, namely, 1, the substitution of a gold for a silver standard of value by Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdom, and a virtual movement in the countries of the Latin Convention towards the same goal; 2, the increased production of silver in the United States of America; and 3, the decreased demand for silver in India; the first appears to the Government of India to have been, thus far, the most efficient. The old equilibrium between the two metals "has been disturbed by the recent rapid supersession of silver by gold, as the standard of value, in the richer countries in Europe; a fact calculated, a priori, to raise the value of gold no less than to depress the value of silver." With regard to the other two causes it is argued that the American mines have not hitherto done much, and are still less likely now to do much towards bringing down the value of silver measured in gold; and that the decreased demand for silver in India is merely a return to the natural state of things in that country. It is true that, "if the abnormal demand of the seventeen years, 1855 to 1872, had been permanently maintained, it would have favourably affected the values of the precious metals; but it is not certain that even such a demand would have greatly raised the value of silver relatively to gold; and its recurrence can only be anticipated if money should again be borrowed largely from abroad, either by the Government or otherwise." In view of the uncertainty as to the future relative

value of the two metals, the Government believe that "if loans be no longer raised in England, the excess of the export over the import trade of India will not more than suffice to meet the obligations arising from the Secretary of State's demands and those of private remitters; and there consequently appears no reason to expect that India will be flooded with depreciated silver." All things considered, the Government have arrived at the conclusions summarised in our last number. In other words, they have made up their minds to do nothing, convinced that for the present nothing can be done. If they are right in the premises, we cannot quarrel with the decision founded on them. But are they right in assuming that the present crisis springs from a rise in the relative value of gold?

In dealing with the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to restrict the coinage of rupees, the Indian Government describe it as a plan for "enhancing indefinitely the value of the rupee," and so bringing about a fall in prices which would involve "an unjustifiable interference with private interests." A monopoly would thus be created, under which the mint stamp of the Government would give an artificial value to every piece of coined silver, while India would be left without any metallic standard of value. But there can be no sound system of currency which is not "automatic."

No man, or body of men, can ascertain whether, at any particular moment, the interests of the community, as a whole, require an increase or diminution of the currency; still less, how much increase or how much decrease is, at any moment, exactly needed. No Government which aspires to keep its currency in a sound condition would be justified in attempting that impossible task; or in leaving the community, even for a short interval, without a fixed metallic standard of value. Under an "open coinage system," these things regulate themselves without official interference. The Chamber is reminded that all those States which have lately abandoned silver as a standard have forthwith adopted a gold standard. When Germany ceased to coin silver she opened her mints to gold. So did the Netherlands and the Scandinavian Kingdoms. "The case of the countries associated under the name of the Latin Convention is not different in principle; their standard was alternative, either silver or gold, according as gold was worth more or less than fifteen and a half times its weight in silver. These countries have now suspended the free coinage of silver, and so reverted for the time being to a sole gold standard; but none of them, except those whose currency is inconvertible paper, have been for a day without a fixed metallic standard of value."

So much for the Bengal Chamber's specific demand. Had the Chamber gone a little further, had it asked, as it ought to have done, for a restricted coinage of silver supplemented by the introduction of a gold coinage, a different answer would have had to be given.

Such a recommendation would not have been open to the objections that appear to the Governor-General in Council fatal, in limine, to the adoption of the Resolution actually advocated by the Chamber, viz., to close the mints, temporarily, to the free coinage of the one metal into legal-tender money, without simultaneously opening them to the free coinage of the other into legal tender money.

At the same time the Viceroy in Council sees "nothing, as yet, in the nature of existing circumstances," however unpleasant, which calls for recourse to "a measure so costly, and of which all the requisite conditions are at present so uncertain." This, to our thinking, is the least satisfactory part of the resolution. The need of a gold currency for India has long been urged by good judges, and the various ways of meeting that need have from time to time been pointed out. The Viceroy himself in this very Minute allows it to be "most desirable in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India interchanges commodities." But the demand so often repeated from so many quarters, including the Indian Mints themselves, still finds no better answer than the one here given. The Indian Government eats its lotus and lets things slide.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India the Viceroy has conferred the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the 1st Bengal Cavalry on Mr. A. Van C. Skinner, a descendant of the Colonel Skinner who gave his name to Skinner's Horse, now known as the 1st Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant Skinner, it seems, will not be attached to the regiment for duty, but will be borne on the returns as an Honorary Lieutenant, and be permitted to wear the uniform of the regiment.



THE Times' Calcutta correspondent telegraphed yesterday that the accounts from the distressed districts in Bombay are somewhat better. The Collector of Nasik says that he does not anticipate famine in that district, but that there is a great scarcity of water, grass, and crops. He thinks the supply of grain will be sufficient, and though prices are rising, he hopes that actual famine will be avoided, and recommends a remission of rents in proportion to the district. The Governor has acceded The Collector of Dharwar reports heavy rain, which may tend to preserve the cattle, although the crops are probably beyond recovery. On the other hand, there is no improvement in prospects in Sholapur or Puna, and Belgaum is added to the list of distressed districts. The Bombay papers state that there is great suffering already in Sholapur, and famine prices are fast becoming the rule. Cattle are selling from two to four annas a head, owing to the difficulty of keeping them alive. There is a great want of water. The Government is ordering relief works, and an irrigation canal for Sholapur is proposed. Madras reports are also gloomy. The Collector of Kaddapah states that the rainfall has been scanty, and the crops are poor where there is not a total failure Much distress is apprehended. The Collector of North Arkot reports that there is some distress already, but matters are not yet hopeless if rain should fall soon. The Collector of Karnul reports the prevalence of distress and an alarming increase of crime. The Collector of Bellary also reports a failure of the crops, and great distress. Relief grants have been sanctioned for all these districts. It is stated that the Bangalor and Mysor Railway will be commenced as a relief work.

THE same informant contradicts his previous statement that the Delhi assemblage would cost half a million sterling. This rumour, though widely current, he now, "on the best authority," declares to be quite untrue. A committee has been sitting at Simla for the last two months settling every detail, financial and otherwise, with great care. The Viceroy and others will entertain all their guests at their own expense. It is believed that the total public charges will not exceed onefourth of the sum reported. On the same authority he adds that no pressure has been put on the chiefs to attend, and that those in debt or in poor circumstances will even be prevented from going, although they may be anxious to be present. The Nizam will attend by his own wish. He will pass through Allahabad on the way to Delhi on the 18th of December.

FROM the same quarter we learn that the Yarkand Envoy will go as the Viceroy's guest. He is now staying at Patiala. Several native gentlemen of Calcutta have been invited through the Bengal Government. Orders have been issued that Darbars be held in every district in Bengal on the 1st of January. The Zamindar of each district will attend. A sealed proclamation will be sent to each Collector, which will be opened and read on the occasion. It is generally supposed that these proclamations will not be confined to the Queen's new title, but will announce some new policy regarding a more extensive employment of natives in the public service. The report that the Secretary of State has ordered certain offices to be entirely officered by natives is now contradicted. The Government is still considering the question of their admission to the civil service on other than the present terms.

THE following items have also been telegraphed to the Times:

In Khelat Colonel Sandeman has made favourable arrangements between the Khan and the Sirdars, which the Government hopes will prevent further rebellion and disturbance. Colonel Colley has taken a letter from the Viceroy to the Khan, relating to certain points of these arrangements, and to arrange a meeting between the Viceroy and the Khan at Jacobadad early in December.

Sindiah gave a grand entertainment at Gwalior last week in honour of the Queen's Indian title, and distributed a considerable sum of money among the European and native troops at Morar, and also gave a banquet to the English residents and officers.

The Viceroy is now travelling towards the Kulu Valley, and will arrive

at Peshawar about the middle of November.
Several serious charges have lately been made against the Administra-Several serious charges have lately been made against the Administrative Survey Department. Colonel Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, in reviewing a book by Colonel Thuillier, the head of the Department, mentioned some grave errors found in the Khandeish survey. For writing this article the Government has suspended Colonel Macdonald for three months and reduced him several steps. This and other matters recently brought to light show that a searching inquiry should be made into the working of that Department.

I have mentioned in previous letters that two Mohammedan meetings of sympathy with Turkey have been held in Calcutta, at the second of which sympathy with Turkey have been heat in Calcatea, as the second of which it was resolved that the proceedings of the first were disapproved by the community. The supporters of the first meeting now allege that only seven persons, all Shias, were present at the second meeting, which was held in a private house, and that they had no right to put forward their views as those of Indian Mohammedans, who are chiefly Sunnies. Several angry letters on the subject have appeared in the papers. One writer warns his co-religionists that it is an act of indirect disloyalty to subscribe when the British Government is neutral, and advises them to leave the task of assisting the Turks to the Mohammedans of Persia and Cabul.

WE are glad to learn that a further concession has just been made by the India Office to those officers who elected to abide by the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July, 1871. The previous concession allowed them to claim Furlough Pay at the old rate of two shillings the rupee only from the 5th April, 1876; it has now however been decided to give this arrangement a retrospective effect, so that all officers who accepted the old rules before the changes introduced in 1871 can now claim the difference between the pay they have since drawn on furlough at the reduced rate and the amount to which they were entitled under the rules of 1868. Lord Salisbury and his Council have done well in thus repairing the injustice which their former concession brought all the more clearly into view.

THE writer of a letter to the Times, on which we lately commented with approval, has since embodied that letter in a pamphlet on "Turkey and India, or Our Indian Moslems, published by Messrs. Ridgway. The main argument of the letter, that we have nothing to fear for India from any line of policy which we may be tempted to follow in respect of Turkey in Europe, is developed in the pamphlet with much force of reasoning founded on pertinent facts. The author, an Indian civil officer who played his part in the mutiny, holds that the mutiny was more of a political than a religious movement, that we have no cause to fear a repetition of what proved "a grand political failure," that the Indian Moslems are generally content with a rule which leaves them free to follow their own ways, and that they have no power of coherence as a religious whole, owing to the mutual hatreds of the leading sects and the Hinduized character of the popular religion. It is hard indeed to say how large a proportion of them belong to the Shiah sect, which bears no love to its Sunni rival; but he is probably right in thinking the former to be much more numerous than the census returns might lead one to suppose. We should have liked to see some reference to the Wahabis whose fanaticism would always be a source of danger, if their numbers and influence were equal to their zeal for the cause of the Prophet.

MESSRS. HARRISON have just published a second series of Captain Kinloch's very valuable and interesting work, entitled " Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West." is a record of the various incidents which occurred during the author's several hunting expeditions, and contains descriptions of the country, illustrated by faithful portraits of the different animals to be found in this portion of the globe, executed by the photo-tint process. The first series (published a few years since) is, we understand, nearly out of print.

### Odds and Ends.

THE receipts from six sales of Bengal opium and five months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £429,904. The small arms factory at Kirki has received orders to make sixty

The ship St. James, of London, was seen off the Krishna Shoals on the 7th September running for Rangoon, leaky.

The loss on the Secretary of State's Bills in India from 1st April

to the end of August has exceeded the estimated loss by Rs. 19,02,126. In the first seven months of this year £3,781,620 in silver, and £796,303 in gold, were imported to India, and, after deducting the amount exported, the balance was £2,700,571.

Mr. F. Downing, Professor at the Presidency College, is going on

furlough for one year.

Mr. Sinkinson, C.S., acts as Inspector-General of Jails in Burma during the absence of Dr. Kelly.

It is expected that fifty miles of the Rangoon State Railway will

be opened in November.

IN August last 3,329,351 lbs. of Indian tea were exported as compared with 2,939,112 lbs. exported in August, 1875.

THERE is no truth in the report of an anticipated scarcity in Bikanir.

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LIEUTENANT JARRARD and Mr. Falle have been ordered to make a survey of the Madras Roadstead.

LIEUTENANT LANE, of the 51st Regiment, has been sentenced by

Court-Martial to be cashiered for desertion.

THE eldest son of the Akhund of Swat is reported to be about to join the Afridis with 1,600 men in case the British troops attack them.

RAIN is urgently wanted in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Ludiana, Sialkot, and Gujrat Districts, in the Punjab, as the crops are already withering.

THE Government have recommended the grant of an Honorary Commission in the 1st Irregular Cavalry to Mr. A. Skinner, a descendant of the founder of Skinner's Irregular Horse.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR is said to be desirous to adopt a son. COLONEL MALLESON'S services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, as his leave has expired.

MR. KENNEDY, Professor of English at the Delhi College, is to be

transferred to the Bareli College.

THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR is making great reductions in his establishments, owing to the heavy expenses incurred on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

It is reported that the appointment of Military Secretary to the

Madras Government is to be abolished.

The East Indian Railway Company's collieries now turn out nearly 800 tons of coal per diem. Between three and four thousand men are employed in thirty shafts.

The Rajputana State Railway is to be taken in hand at once, and

the line from Ajmir to Nimach will also have early attention.

The Yarkand Envoy reached Simla on Monday, September 25.

THE Government takes over the telegraph lines of the East Indian Railway on the 1st of January next, and all the employés have received notice to quit.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PRESTON has assumed office as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from Colonel Gough.

Salicylic acid is the last remedy said to have been successfully used in the treatment of cholera.

M. LE Roy is appointed Consul for Italy in Calcutta.

CAPTAIN J. M. MURE, 34th Regiment, is appointed a Deputy As

sistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Amonost the financial reductions in Madras is to be the abolition of the Nellor cattle show, which costs only about Rs. 6,000, and where the finest cattle in Southern India are bred.

TWENTY thousand rupees have been granted for the relief of the sufferers from scarcity in the Sholapur District, in Bombay.

MAJOR C. E. BATES, of the Staff Corps, is to be appointed Honorary Secretary to the Simla Municipality.

MAJOR H. A. LEWES officiates as Commandant, and Captain Woodcock as Second in Command of the 5th Native Infantry

CORPORAL WATSON, of the 45th Regiment, won the champion prize at the Southern India Rifle Association meeting at Bangalor,

and altogether about Rs. 500 in prizes.

The crops in the Delhi and Rohtak Districts are withering for want of rain, and more rain is wanted in several other districts in

the Punjab.

IT is stated that Babu Grish Chandra Ghose, Subordinate Judge

of Tirhut, is to be appointed District Judge of Birbhum.

CERTAIN lands in Wainad are to be sold in fee simple, the Government reserving all mining rights.

A NEW battery is to be erected at Fort St. George, at Madras, as the old fort walls will not bear the heavy guns now in use.

THE cantonments at Peshawar have been put in quarantine, owing to the cholera in the native town.

THE Central India Horse and the Bhopal Battalion will be represented at the Delhi Darbar.

CAPTAIN THE HON. A. BERTIE has resigned his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Maude, and goes home to rejoin his regi-

COLONEL H. OLDFIELD is appointed Commandant of the 6th Ben-

gal Cavalry, vice Richardson, retired. COLONEL E. CLAY is appointed Commandant of the 19th Bengal

Native Infantry, vice Ruggles, retired.

COLONEL R. HILL officiates as Commandant, and Colonel P. Story as Second in Command of the 1st Gurkhas.

CAPTAIN J. DAYRELL is appointed Second in Command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

It is reported that the Amir of Kabul has consented to assist the Amir of Bokhara in the attempt to seize Vurslu, on the banks of the Oxus.

SIKANDAR KHAN has attacked Maimana with 500 Turkmans, and been repulsed with loss.

More rain is wanted in Kutch Bahar, Patna, and Bhagalpur, but good rain has fallen in Puri.

MR. H. L. OLIPHANT acts as Judicial Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur during the absence on leave of Colonel Davis, Captain C. H. Garbett acting for Mr. Oliphant as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL FITZGERALD, from Burma, is to go to

Maisur, and Deputy Surgeon-General Oswald to Burma.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, barrister, has gained the Government prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on the sources of Buddhist law.

THE monopoly in the trade in cotton, earth oil, and rubies, and the farming of the customs has been granted by the King of Burma to Mulla Ibrahim.

RED spider has appeared in some of the hill tea-gardens in the Darjiling District.

THE head quarters wing of the 15th Madras Native Infantry are shortly to be sent to the Andamans, as the force there is considered insufficient.

Major Sandeman's escort will remain in Khelat till further orders.

THE last mail steamer but one from Bombay took away gold to the value of Rs. 809,974; and the last mail steamer gold bars and coin to the value of Rs. 290,000.

A NUMBER of children at Akyab cannot be baptised, owing to there being no chaplain there.

NEWS FROM THE ARABIAN COAST .- The Nizam of Haidarabad has been assisting with men and money for some years past, with the knowledge of the Resident and the acquiescence of Sir Bartle Frere, the Chief of Shahar on the South Eastern coast of Arabia, in his attacks on the Chief of Makallah, who will probably be soon subjugated and an Indo-Arabian State established on that coast.

ACCIDENT TO LADY SOUTER.—The amateur theatricals that were announced to take place had to be nipped when they were somewhat more than in the bud. The preparations for a representation of "School" had been actively carried on, when their career was suddenly blighted by the order for the departure of some of the would-be performers. I regret, however, to have to state that even if the performance had not been put off by the Governor's intended departure an accident which happened yesterday (September 26) in the hunting field would have effectually marred the success of the piece. Lady Souter's horse, while walking over slippery ground, and passing through a narrow passage between rocks, fell and trod upon its rider, who was very much hurt, but no anticipation of serious consequences is entertained. It is not long since Miss Cameron was for some time laid up from the effects of a fall from her horse, and we have become quite accustomed to seeing ladies and gentlemen walk about with their arms in slings after the manner of disabled heroes, and Amazonian heroines; it is merely a question whether the casualty is caused by hunting or rinking. Accidents, however, have not a tendency to daunt the fair riders, for as soon as the sling is discarded they are in the saddle again; perhaps they argue that having paid their footing in the hunting-field by a fall or two they are safe for the future.—Ootacamund Correspondent of the Madras

INDIAN LEGISLATION.—Amongst the curiosities of official literature, late Guzettes of India have contained some instructive lists. It is often alleged that one law member comes to India to undo the work of his predecessor, and the next to undo his. The lists referred to are chronological tables of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council. The table for India extends from 1834 to 1876, and it shows in a striking manner the instability of Indian legislation. In 1835 there were 21 Acts passed; of these 19 have been repealed, and the other two partly so. In 1836 there were 32 Acts, all of which are repealed except two in part. 1837 shows 38 Acts—three bits left. 1838 had 32 Acts, of which five fragments remain. 1839 had the same number with equal relics. 1840 shows less activity; 25 Acts, of which seven scraps remain. 1841 had 31 births; 12 bits remain as law or "in suspension." Of the legislation of 1842-43-44, scarcely a vestige remains. Of the following year's work, there is one scrap left, we think. Up to 1850 similar results are shown. In that year there was abnormal activity—45 Acts, of which there remains next to nothing. The next five years produced 153 Acts, of which there are left nothing. The next five years produced 153 Acts, of which there are left a few sections only. The next five years were still more prolific, with very slight remainders, and it is not a little singular, nor perhaps astonishing, slight remainders, and it is not a little singular, nor perhaps astonishing, that of these remains, a fair proportion is law relating to lunatics. In the years from 1860 to 1865 there was a slight falling off in legislative activity, being only about 29 Acts per annum. There are rather more scraps of these works left; but they are not numerous. The same rate was continued during the next five years; but the evidences of cobbling and patching are far more numerous. About half of them have been repealed altogether, and the rest in part. The last five years show a diminution of activity as regards production, the average being only 25 Acts per annum. Whether the work has been better done may be open to question. Of 33 Whether the work has been better done may be open to question. Of 33 Acts passed in 1871 all but four have since been repealed, wholly or in part. Of 27 passed in 1872, six remain unrepealed, one of them being an Act to define the word "coin" in the Penal Code. Of the work of 1873, consisting of 20 Acts, all have been repealed in part, except four, one of which refers to the Nawab Nizam's debts, and another to the one of which refers to the Nawab Nizam's debts, and another to the Prince of Arcot. In 1874 there were 16 Acts, the first of which relates to "Quieting Titles." This Act is said to be "spent," and so it may be assumed there is an end of it. Six are repealed wholly or in part, and one of them has been nibbled at three times, but is not yet slain. The wisdom distilled last year amounted to 21 Acts, of which one was repealed the same year, two since, and six partly so. The same process seems to have been gone through as regards the Madras Acts and Regulations, of which the list appears in the last Gazette. This instability of legislation may be variously read; and we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. Ours are that there is anything but supreme wisdom embodied in the enactments; and they show ample grounds upon which legal members might fairly modify their pretentions to have everything their own way, and to hold the opinion and experience of others in supreme contempt.

WE are now enabled to give our readers a correct list of all officers retired up to date, under G.O. No. 1 of 1876:-

	BEN	GAL.	•			
Col. B. E. Bacon			Staff Corps	•••	April	1
Col. H. Raban		•	,,		,,	1
Col. G. McAndrew	•••	•••	"	• • • •	"	1
Col. F. G. Stainforth	•		"		"	1
Col. A. K. Moffat		• • •	Infantry		"	1
Col. W. R. E. Alexander		• • •	Staff Corps		,,	1
Col. J. P. W. Campbell			,,		,,	1
Col. J. R. Auldjo			,,		"	1
Col. G. Hutchinson, c.s.i.			,,		"	1
Col. P. Maxwell			,,		"	1
Lieut. col. C. M. Longmore	a		,,		"	1
Lieut. col. W. C. Macdoug	all		,,		"	1
	•••		,,		"	1
Lieut. col. H. B. Chalmers			,,		27	1
Lieut. col. R. D. Griffin			,,		,,	1
Col. F. H. Smith			,,		,,	<b>2</b>
Col. A. T. Armstrong	•••		,,		**	1
Lieut. col. E. H. Scott			,,	•••	"	15
Col. H. W. Hodgson			1)	• • •	"	17
Col. H. Mills		• • •	,,		"	22
Lieut. col. H. B. Urmston		• • •	,,	• • •	May	1
Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitke	n, v.c.		"		April	25
Col. T. Pierce	•••	•••	"		May	10
Col. T. W. Holland			,,		,,	13
Col. W. J. Ward		•••	,,		_,,	26
Col. W. B. Irwin			,,		June	22
Col, A. E. Osborn			,,		July	1
Lieut. col. S. S. Boulderso	n		,,		,,	1
Col. J. R. Pughe			"	• • •	"	5
Col. E. N. Perkins		•••	"	••.	"	9
Col. F. J. Ellis			"	•••	27	10
Col. W. Agnew			,		,,	15
Col. G. G. Moxon		• • •	,,		"	15
Col. G. Cavanagh			,,		Aug.	1
Col W Dl-			,,		"	14
Lieut. col. J. P. Cambridg	e		"		,,	29
Col I Dunnel	·		"		Sept.	1
Col. J. F. Richardson, C.B.			,,		,,	15
Col. C. C. Dandridge	•••		"		"	15
		DRAS			,,	
Col. F. Applegath			Staff Corps		April	1
Lieut. col. H. M. Norris			Infantry		-	ì
Lieut. col. P. P. L. Staffor		• • • •	Staff Corps		,,	6
Col. A. Pritchard			-	•••	May	ĭ
Col. T. H. Stoddard	•••	•••	"	•••	June	î
Col. A. J. M. Rainey		•••	"			10
Lieut. col. L. C. Montgom	erie					
		•••	"	•••	"	
Col. M. Shakemear		•••	,,	•••	"	12
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## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c. REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Lieut. Gen. William Chambre, at Bray, Co. Dublin, Oct. 24, in his 86th year.

Bengal.—Alexander Almoida, Esq., of the Calcutta High Court, at Dinapore, Sept. 26. Khajeh Abdul Hakim, elder brother of the Hon. Nawab Abdul Gunny, C.S.I. Mr. J. G. Dick, Bandmaster 2nd Punjab Regiment, and 2nd Sikhs, at Debra Ismail Khan, of cholera, Sept. 25. Sub. Lieut. R. T. Barter, accidentally shot near Simla, Sept. 3. Mr. Edward J. Lovery, Munsiff of Anantpoor, at Shemooga, Sept. 25. Sept. 28.

Sept. 28.

Bombay S.C., in London, Oct. 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bokhara, Nov. 6.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Lieut.
W. H. Salmon, Col. H. Clerk.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per Venetia, Oct. 27.—From BOKEAY.—Hon. Justice Green, Mr. and Mrs. Elmshirst, Mr. J. Melvillo. PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per Venetia, Oct. 30.—From Boxbay.—Mr. Lazaras, Major Phaire and two children. From Alexandera.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. Gaddum, Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Maxwell.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, October 30, 1876.

### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a Bombay journal that the men and women of the Mohammedan creed in Baroda seemed to have been thrown into a ferment by a paragraph which lately appeared in the columns of some Urdu weekly of that or the sister presidency. The paragraph in question announced that the orthodox leaders of Islam had received letters from the wise men of Mecca containing certain predictions relative to the birth of Imam-Mahdi (the supposed harbinger of the millennium) after twenty-two months. The visible signs of his birth are to be that for two consecutive months the days will be indiscernible from the nights; a general holy war will take place throughout the world; and the present hostilities in Rum are said to be evidently one of the precursors of the Imam's birth. At Bhosawal also it was rumoured that a Maulvi had lately received a copy of an Arabic note from one of his friends in Madras, stating that Imam-Mahdi will make his appearance in the month of Jamadulsane, 1295, Hijra, "when Israfil will proclaim that the last day of judgment is come, and the Massieh (Christ) would descend from Heaven." This letter had caused "a great deal of excitement" amongst the Mohammedan community of the station; and a special prayer meeting was held in the Jamma Masjid every Friday. The Imam Mahdi thus referred to is the last of the twelve Imams, or successors of the Prophet, of whom Ali, his son-in-law, was, according to the Shia sect of Mussulmans, the first. twelfth in their reckoning was Abu Kasim, who is supposed to be still alive, hidden somewhere, like the German Kaiser Barbarossa, until the moment when, as the Imam-Mahdi (or Director) he will reappear to convert all nations to the worship of the true Allah. The orthodox or Sunni Moslems on the other hand deny the identity of Abu Kasim with the Imam-Mahdi whose coming in the last days was foretold by Mahomet himself. The Hindus also have their Imam-Mahdi in the tenth Avatar of Vishnu, who is to reappear some day, seated on a white horse, as the destroyer of a sinful world, and the restorer of peace and righteousness on earth; but as yet we hear nothing of his expected advent.

### INDIAN EXCHANGE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To any one accustomed to consider the causes by which rates of exchange are influenced, it ought to be by this time abundantly clear that the long-continued and latterly extreme de

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pression of rates between Ind and this country has been caused chiefly by the heavy drawing of Council Bills, and not, as is generally supposed, by the increased supply of silver, and further, that there cannot be any material or permanent improvement either in rates of exchange or the market for silver so long as heavy drawing is continued. Under ordinary circumstances the rate for Council B . - should be determined by the price of silver in this country and the rate of exchange ruling in India, but as the amount for which the Indian Council is open to craw is so large in proportion of the whole amount of exchange arising from the Indian trade, the position of the Council becomes virtually that of a forced seller, as there cannot be demand for any considerable amount of Council Bills except on terms more favourable for the buyer than could be obtained either by drawing on England or transmitting silver to India. Hence the low course of exchange that has been ruling with only slight variation since the monetary crisis of 1866, up to the present year, when a further depression was caused by the decline in the price of silver owing to increased supplies of that metal; but this decline was aggravated and confirmed by the continued drawing of Council Bills, the effect of which upon the silver market has been a forced depression of the basis on which the rate of exchange should be fixed. Hence also the anomaly of a heavy and regularly sustained demand for remittance to India by Council Bills, when in accordance with the usual theory in regard to the balance of trade the real demand should have been not for outward, but wholly for homeward remit-

The difficulty of the position, so far as the Government is concerned, lies not only in the large amount of funds to be obtained from India, but also in the course that for years past has been followed to effect the transmission; because, if it is really the case that the consequences of heavy drawing have been as above stated, it must be a grave mistake to assume that there can be little or no material difference between the operation of drawing in England for the whole amount required and that of drawing only for one half and having the other half remitted from India. Regarded as a question of exchange balances, there would, in theory, be no difference in results between the operation of drawing for money at one end and that of having it remitted from the other; but in actual practice, more especially where large amounts are involved, the results as affecting rates of exchange must be widely different.

Such being the case, it would appear that the policy formerly followed by the Court of Directors, of operating at both ends, would cause far less pressure upon the exchange market than that which was subsequently adopted, and still continues, of drawing for the whole amount of requirements at one end, and also that the particular course of operation has become of much greater consequence than ever it was before, seeing that the amount involved is increased from three or four to fifteen millions. Looking, therefore, to the present position of matters and the probable consequences of decided action, the most prudent course that could be adopted would be to revert to the former practice of double operation, and to stop drawing on India for at least six months, so that exchange and silver markets may have sufficient time to recover from the unusual pressure to which they have been subjected.

## Correspondence.

## TURKS AND RUSSIANS. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir,—It is curious to observe with what eagerness the Philo-Turks have taken up Mr. Schuyler's account of the Russian cavalry charge in Turkistan, while they entirely reject his report of the far more recent barbarities of the Turks in Bulgaria, although having been obliged to leave Russia at the instance of her Government, and been consequently accredited to the Porte, he had every reason to look with more favourable eyes on a Turkish deed of violence. Mr. Macgahan

of the Daily News was also present on both occasions, and though he is less severe on the Russians in Turkistan, he agreed with Mr. Schuyler in denying the smallest attempt at a rising in Bulgaria to justify the wholesale massacres, and how could they rise without arms? This outery against Russia. is only intended to make us undertake another war for the support of Turkish barbarity; but it would be well if the public would remember how ill our last effort to prop up the chief seat of Islamism was rewarded by the outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism in India before our troops had left the Crimea a twelvemonth. The late Duke of Wellington considered the destruction of the Turkish Government in Europe (in 1822) a small misfortune compared to a possible war between Russia and Austria, and if he had been alive in 1854 we should never have been drawn by Napoleon III., into the most unprofitable Crimean War. The history of the Eastern crisis in 1822 (see Joyneville's "Life and Times of Alexander I. of Russia") is a curious study now, and explains the difficulties which beset the present Czar, for his uncle was plunged into precisely the same for five years before his death, and the crisis was only postponed by negotiations, but not really disposed of till the emancipation of Greece in 1827. Yet Alexander I. had the advantage over his nephew of having been a successful warrior, and come triumphantly out of a long European war; while Alexander II. has alienated the nobles by emancipating their serfs, and has also a large free half-educated population to contend against, who still smart under the defeats and restrictions imposed on them twenty years ago. If the one was forced against his personal desire for peace to prepare for war with Turkey at the very time of his death, we can hardly be surprised if the other has been also obliged to yield to the demand of his Empire.

### THE SALT-TAX.—III.

### TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In France the tax on foreign imported salt was estitimated to yield this year twenty one millions of francs. Is it possible that M. Shaw Lefevre can be correct in stating before the Social Science Congress that salt is not now exported from England to France?

The duty imposed on it (salt) in France is 150 per cent. on its value in the Atlantic ports, and 50 per cent. in the Mediterranean ports. This is practically prohibitive, and no salt is exported hence to France.—*Times* of the 18th October.

You will find the official Report regarding the salt-tax in India in pages 18 to 21 of the "Statement of Moral and Material Progress," published this month, and reviewed in your paper of the 23rd inst.

The Government congratulates itself on the fact of an increase in the quantity of salt which paid duty in Bengal, and in the amount of tax realised. As shown by me in a former letter, this increase must be entirely attributed to cheap carriage by railway.

The system of a graduated scale of tax increasing as salt is conveyed from the Madras Presidency nearer to Calcutta, and as it is conveyed from Bombay nearer to Jubbulpore, has not been clearly explained. In page 20 of the Blue-book I read—

The aim kept in view in these arrangements was so to modify the duties on the western salt as, on the one hand, to enable it to cope with the lighter taxed eastern salt, and on the other to restrain it from too forcibly interfering with the Rajpootana salt, on which the full duty per maund was retained, and the mileage scheme seemed likely to meet the difficulty. The result has, however, somewhat disappointed expectations, for in the very first year the Bombay salt drove back the Rajpootana salt to almost half its dimensions. That portion of the former which passes up the Nerbudda Valley stops about 100 or 150 miles of Jubbulpore, so as to pay less than the maximum duty, and thence spreads itself over the field formerly occupied by the lake salt.

I presume that the merchants discharge salt from the railway carriages about half-way between Hoshungabad and Nursingpore, paying for doing so not only less carriage hire but a reduced rate of taxation. Are there any means of preventing their sending coolie loads of salt into the Jubbulpore district and thus evading payment of part of the tax? Forty pounds could be sent from Nursingpore to Jubbulpore for a shilling. It is natural that the pure Sambhur lake salt, weighted with an enormous tax, should be driven out of the Nerbudda territories.

The strong political feeling against the salt-tax, which causes so much disease at Jubbulpore and Saugor, is deep.

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The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore, a town half-way between Calcutta and Nagpore, may be applied to all barriers for collecting the hated salt-tax in India. Government remarks :-

The feeling was very strong against the Customs establishments throughout the country, and the situation in Sumbulpore particularly was anything but easy. The removal of the line under these circumstances was a political gain, and the local authorities bear witness to the popular gratitude in town and country at the freedom of intercourse with the coast now open to them, and at the reduction in the duty which enables them to obtain one of the necessaries of life at smaller cost and in their own way.

their own way.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore states that the facts prove "that the salt line simply checked traffic along all the most important "that the salt line simply checked traffic along all the most important trade routes of the country, and no measure could consequently have been better calculated to advance the general prosperity of the people than its abolition." A prolific inducement to crime has also been withdrawn, in the shape of smuggling, and of the conflicts with Government establishments consequent thereon. ments consequent thereon.

What a confession from Government at last!

Popular gratitude for small favours is a very good thing, but how is it that we find no allusion to the popular discontent in the reports of former years? The love of concealing the truth, which now imperils the well-being of our Indian Empire, is still strong in the minds of those to whom England has intrusted the duty of governing it. The popular gratitude has been elicited by the economy of Government in dispensing with the services of a horde of native official extor-Would that we could see any hope of the inhabitants of Sumbulpore ever obtaining one pound of genuine salt for one penny.-Your obedient servant, October 25.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## THE VICEROY AND THE HIGH COURTS.

The Friend of India remarks that Lord Lytton's Minute in the Fuller case has raised the question of the amenability of her Majesty's Judges to censure by the Executive; and if Lord Lytton jesty's Judges to censure by the Executive; and if Lord Lytton had attempted to decide the question, when the Judges had appealed to the Secretary of State, he would have been guilty of the grossest impropriety. The Judges occupy a perfectly unique position in the Euglish Constitution. They are the only English officials, outside the Parliament, over the discharge of whose duties the Executive has no control. Though appointed by the Crown, they can neither be censured, nor removed thereby, but are amenable to Parliament only: and can be removed from office only on able to Parliament only; and can be removed from office only on the address of both Houses. By this most wise arrangement they are made independent of the Crown, although they hold office only during good behaviour; all question as to that behaviour being reserved to Parliament itself. Now Lord Lytton in the Fuller Minute assumed the right of reviewing, and of censuring the proceedings of the Judges; and the Court would have betrayed the interest in its keeping if it had not protested against the assumption of this power as a usurpation. The status of the Home Judges is well understood, and it is of great importance that the status of our Indian Judges should be ascertained and defined in the same way. Can the Supreme Government censure the Judges of the High Courts of India as Lord Lytton assumes it can? We should doubt it exceedingly. For the Viceroy to have attempted to decide the question in face of the Judges, protest, would have been an act of group impropriety. the Judges' protest, would have been an act of grave impropriety.

### INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

The Englishman points out that English agriculture is a symme-The Englishman points out that English agriculture is a symmetrical system, the parts of which are mutually complementary, and dovetail nicely into one another, and it is a system which is based on a special set of social wants. Take away any one part of it, and the whole would fall to pieces. Destroy, for instance, the demand for dairy produce, and the English system of rotation of crops would cease to pay. Then, again, the perfection to which English agriculture has attained presupposes not only a good market for a certain class of products, but certain moral qualities in the farmer, and a tenure which admits of the application of large capital to the land. Let it not be supposed that we wish to depresent capital to the land. Let it not be supposed that we wish to depre-If she is only furnished with the means, science is ciate science. If she is only furnished with the means, science is as capable of bringing agriculture to perfection in India as in England; but she would, in any case, have to commence her work de novo, and enter on a careful course of observation and experiment on the spot. It is the reverse of scientific to apply to one set of conditions a system which has been constructed to meet, or rather, has grown up in harmony with, another entirely different set of conditions. We fear, however, that there is at present very little chance of the scientific method being applied to Indian agriculture, for the simple reason, to begin with, that we do not possess a class of farmers who could afford to pursue it, if they would. Besides, the

results attained would almost certainly be practically useless, as being achieved under conditions which could not be generally complied with. It is of no use to show the people of the country what can be done by deep ploughing and manure, if they have neither the right sort of ploughs, nor the right sort of cattle to draw them, and if inability to pay for wood compels them to burn their manure for fuel. Additional knowledge is a superfluity where one has not the means of utilising the knowledge he already possesses; and that is really the position of the Indian rayat as regards agriculture. If he does not use manure, it is not because he does not know the value of it, but because, if he used it, he would have to starve, or eat raw food, to enable him to do so. If science will undertake to teach him how to get bumper crops without manure, he will, doubt-less, prove a willing disciple. The probability is that, with the less, prove a willing disciple. The probability is that, with the limited appliances at his disposal, he does a great deal better than the most accomplished English farmer could teach him to do; and, to instruct him as to the mode and effect of any appliances beyond his reach, is about as useful as to teach him navigation.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRADE.

The Bombay Gazette holds that the only clear and practical issue the Government of India has to decide is, how to improve India's When Lord Lytton's financial minute appeared, we stated our belief that the only way to do this was by Public Works moderately carried out, and that the most effectual means of throttling the struggling trade of the country were exactly those which were indicated in the minute. We are confident that if his lordship and his cated in the minute. We are confident that if his lordship and his colleagues give their attention to this useful subject much more good will be gained than by abstruse studies about the relative values of gold and silver. Unquestionably the most valuable part of the latest financial resolutions of the Government of India is that which conveys to the public the gratifying information that Lord Lytton's original intention of stopping Public Works has been abandoned, and that Government now recognises the importance of continuing to use the resources at its disposal for developing Indian trade and productions, and does not intend to discontinue borrowing for the construction of works of a thoroughly established and ing for the construction of works of a thoroughly established and remunerative character. Nor can it be doubted that it is good policy to endeavour to limit what may be called the gold debt of India, which has already to pay nearly sixteen millions sterling annually to English creditors of one description or another. The debt of India upon guaranteed railway capital alone is close upon seven millions, and this country would have a considerable sum in its pocket if the policy now indicated by the Government of India, that of raising capital in India instead of abroad, had been originally carried out. Many of our native capitalists and the wealthier of the native Princes would probably be very glad of an opportunity of obtaining four or five per cent, upon their money if the Government of India required it for the carrying out of remunerative Public Works. We therefore hail with pleasure the Government of India's willingness not only to carry out a vigorous Public Works relies instead of a goathy and cighty and list to induce Works policy instead of a costly and sickly one, but to induce capitalists in India to invest their money in schemes which have a patriotic as well as a fiscal character. It will do anything but harm to the popularity of the English Government in this country if its people, by the investment of their capital in remunerative Public will be commenced without further delay. It is of course a thousand will be commenced without further delay. times to be regretted that the Government of India and the Secretary of Staff intend to rush, with their eyes wide open, into the strategical and financial, and ultimately economical blunder of constructing the extension from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the narrow gauge. But better have a railway of some kind in Western Raj-pootana instead of none at all, and pray let us have no more delays in carrying out one of the most important Public Works which has ever been contemplated on this side of India. Before concluding this notice of the telegraphic summary of the Government of India's latest Financial Resolutions, we may state our concurrence in the answer given by it to the Calcutta Trades' Association with respect to the desirability of purchasing stores in this country. What the Government of India has to look to is the cheapest market. If stores can be obtained in India cheaper than they can be in England, by all means let them be bought here; but in a practical matter of business of this kind mere sentimental predilections in favour of encouraging Indian manufactures should not be allowed to supersede the sound doctrine that the public should always buy in the best and chargest market. and cheapest market.

### THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE.

The Englishman thinks that the last Resolution on that subject embodies a much more moderate view of the financial position, and presents much less appearance of hastiness than the previous Reso-There can be little doubt that, as surmised in the present Resolution, there is a double set of forces at work, producing the existing divergence between the values of gold and silver. The adexisting divergence between the values of gold and silver. mission that it is desirable that India should possess a gold standard, in spite of the way in which it is qualified, is a point gained. The text of the Resolution will no doubt show how this admission is harmonised with the assertion that, up to the present time, no sufficient ground exists for interfering with the standard of value. There is an obvious ellipsis; but, however it may be supplied, there is evidence, in what we have of the Resolution, that the mind of the Government is more or less in a state of suspense on the question; and, unsatisfactory as it is that this should be the case, it is better than the perverse one-sidedness characteristic of some late official utterances. The Government has evidently repented of its late fit of wasteful economy in the matter of Public Works; while we are inclined to think it is right in requiring that the money to be expended in their execution should be raised in India. With the existing uncertainty as to the future of silver, and except as part of a larger policy, any addition to the debt at home, not absolutely unavoidable, is to be deprecated.

The Pioneer observes that the financial resolution that has just been published in the Gazette of India is evidently the fruit of much patient thinking—fruit, moreover, which has been pared down a good deal by many different knives, if we may trust rumours from the mountain where it was grown. However, though some valuable reflections may have been lost in this way, the Resolution, as it stands, is all the more trustworthy as far as it goes. It now represents the essence of many opinions, its assertions are regarded as incontrovertible by many different minds. The worst of them is that they do not amount to very much. True, the theory that all this while, in spite of the general impressions on the subject, silver has not fallen in value to any great extent, measured in anything but gold, is pregnant with important lessons. But it has already been introduced to the notice of currency students, columns months ago we drew attention to this theory. We believe the Government of India has altogether the merit of having worked it out. The Silver Committee at home stumbled against it, but failed to appreciate its importance. The Government of India has tested it by means of an exhaustive comparison of prices over a long series of years. In spite of the ghastly figures which represent the value of the rupee for Anglo-Indians at present, it is proved now that the sovereign has gone up in value measured in rupees, to a far greater extent than the rupee has gone down measured in sovereigns. This is the great fact to deal with now in all discussions of the currency problem. And we are not prepared to deny that it recolours some impressions formed before it was brought thus prominently forward. It does not affect the considerations which have reference to the relations between the rupee and the sovereign, but it does affect the purely mercantile aspect of the whole question, and is thus rightly brought to the front in a Minute which partly takes the form of a reply to the letters of the Calcutta merchants. The restoration of a stable equilibrium between gold and silver, even though it might leave exchange at a permanently lower level than that which has hitherto been maintained, would relieve the commercial world from some of its present troubles, and the restoration of a stable equilibrium may be the more reasonably hoped for if it can be shown that silver has not declined in value. However, as we said just now, important as this theory about the actual maintenance of the value of silver, despite appearances, may be to commerce, the change in the proportionate values of silver and gold is the important fact for statesmen to deal with; and the evidence in favour of the theory that gold has risen in value instead of silver falling, leaves the difficulty about paying gold debts in rupees worth fewer English pence than for-merly, exactly where it was before. Nor, though a stable equilibrium may be all that trade requires, would that help a Government whose revenue is in considerable part derived from payments permanently fixed in rupees. Say that the luckless coins find their stable equilibrium at one and sixpence; how would that stability improve the value of the land revenue in reference to the European liabilities of the Government? For the moment we are glancing over the new questions raised by the present resolution, which, of course, claims a far more patient and exhaustive examination; but it is easy to see that in spite of the solid thinking it rests on, there must be a great deal more in the minds of its authors than here meets

A WISE REGULATION.—The Government of India is rightly anxious to prevent as far as possible the spread of epidemic diseases by over-crowding at railway stations and in railway trains. Accordingly instructions are issued to railway companies, with a view to the prevention of such diseases, especially cholera, in railway trains, and the supply of the necessary assistance where cases do occur. Means are to be taken to allow only so many passengers to reach the platform as the train about to start can carry away without overcrowding. Those excluded must wait for the following train. Such a regulation is rendered necessary by the crowds that travel in the season of fairs and pilgrimages, and is not the immediate consequence, as Lord George Hamilton might suppose, of the Prince's visit. At the same time, temporary hospitals are to be established at places along the lines of railway where great crowds arrive or depart, and train-guards will carry along with them the ordinary simple remedies. "The agents and managers of railways should communicate with the local civil authorities on this subject beforehand, in order that the necessary measures may be taken at the charge of such local funds as may be available."

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

### FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

At ten minutes past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the residents of Calcutta were startled by a tremendous explosion on board the torpedo boat lying in the River Hughli, at the Police Ghat, resulting in several deaths, and serious injuries to many persons. The explosion was a most frightful one, and by a quarter after two there was an immense crowd collected at the above-mentioned ghat from theighbouring offices and houses. From particulars ascertained on the spot, and confirmed on subsequent investigation, we are in a position to place the following facts connected with the lamentable occurrence before our readers:-During the past few days several attempts had been made to blow up the wreck of the ship British Viceroy, which our readers will recollect had sunk off the Police Ghat about twelve months ago. A torpedo boat, in charge of Sergeant Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, been stationed near the wreck, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, preparations were being made on board to blow up the wreck again this morning. There were something like 2,000 lbs. of gunpowder on board this boat, the greater portion of which was, however, in the hold. Sergeant Harrison who, as above stated, was in charge, ordered an iron cask, believed to contain about 200lbs., to be brought on deck at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he was, according to the statements of Mr. W. S. Lockhart, Deputy Harbour-master, who was on board about ten minutes before the catastrophe took place, employed in plugging the cask with a wooden plug. It is said that there was a fuse in the centre of the plug. Mr. Harrison called out to Mr. Lockhart, after he had left the boat, and said to him that the powder in the cask that did not go off on Monday last (when an experiment was made) was not in any way damaged. Mr. Lockhart does not seem to have paid much attention to the torpedo boat after this conversation, and the next thing that occurred was the frightful explosion, which has caused considerable loss of life and other damage. When the explosion took place there were, excluding Sergeant Harrison, thirteen men on board the torpedo boat, two of the crew being absent. Eight of these were blown away—at any rate, they are missing, and only portions of bodies can be found; the rest are dangerously injured, and it is believed that not more than one or two will survive. Sergeant Harrison himself must have been blown to atoms, for not the slightest trace of him can be found, and we have it on the statement of some of the wounded men that he was standing immediately alongside of the canister of gunpowder which exploded. All the crew who did not die immediately are now in a dangerous condition, having been removed by the police authorities to the nearest hospitals. The body of a man named Jinat Ali, was found in the jolly-boat which was lying alongside of the torpedo-hoat, and, strange to say, was found whole and entire, although life was extinct. A head, bones, and various portions of the bodies of the missing men were found in different places near the river bank. A piece of copper of considerable weight was thrown up from the torpedo-boat, and falling through the roof of the Port Commissioner's Sloop Cavery, struck a man named Jaffar Ali on the hand, completely smashing the bones above the wrist. Several natives, the crews of adjacent cargo boats, were also injured, and a palki bearer standing alongside of his palki near the Small Cause Court was severely wounded in the leg, causing a fracture of the bones. On the banks of the river several houses are seriously injured, among them the premises of Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Government solicitors, of Messis. Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Government solicitors, of Messis. Ahmuty and Co., and of Messis. Black and Murray. At Messis. Moran and Co.'s premises a native employé was struck with a piece of iron, and the Metcalfe Hall building has also sustained much injury. Portions of the bodies of several men were strewed in the garden of the Metcalfe Hall, but the remains are in such a mutilated state that their identification. tification is almost a hopeless task. An inquest will be held on the body of the man who was found dead in the jolly boat, when it is expected something will be ascertained as to the cause of the explosion. In addition to those whom we have already mentioned, three or four others have also been found to have been injured, but not dangerously.—Englishman, Oct. 6.

## Miscellaneous.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The Englishman learns from Mhow that the general court-martial ordered on Major Fletcher, of the Royal Artillery, was to assemble at Nusseerabad on the 2nd Oct. Colonel Cahusac, 16th Bombay N.I., is appointed president of the court. The following officers in garrison at Mhow are members:—Majors Franks E-C Royal Horse Artillery; Gordon, 108th Regiment; and Jameson, 25th N.L.I. Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Smith, R.A., is prosecutor, and Major Jacob Deputy Judge Advocate-General. The charges are said to be in connection with matters relating to the interior economy and discipline of the battery under Major Fletcher's command.

Central Provinces.—The prospects of the crops throughout the Central Provinces, according to the latest district reports, continue favourable, and cholera is decreasing. In Baital, 18:49 inches of rain fell in one day, causing floods, which drowned some people and cattle, and washed away several bridges and houses. The sugarcane, jawar, and other crops on the low lands were also damaged.

A SMALL PONY.—The Punjab may boast of containing the smallest pony in the world, if the following, as published in the Lahor paper, is true:—"His Highness the Nawab of Loharu sent a remarkably diminutive Nepali pony, which is only eight inches high, as a present to the young Maharajah of Patiala. The pony is a perfect miniature of a well-bred horse, and is highly valued by the natives."

DEATH OF MR. G. F. BEHRENDS.—We regret to notice the death of an old fellow-townsman in the Neilgherries. Mr. G. Behrends, for many years a merchant of this city, and more recently an exchange broker, had proceeded to the above-named locality lately for a change of air, and there succumbed to the effects of a long residence in an Indian climate. The deceased gentleman has left many friends who regret him.—Indian Daily News, Sept. 29.

Cholera at Peshawar.—We are sorry to learn from a Punjab paper that cholera of a somewhat violent type has broken out among the troops at Peshawar. Two men of the Sapper and Miners were the first seized, though it is doubtful if their own imprudence was not chiefly to blame for this illness, and the whole detachment has since been removed into a camp near their own lines. Next in order was the Royal Horse Artillery, from which battery as many as ten cases have been admitted to hospital during the 29th and 30th ult.of which four or more have already proved fatal. This battery has been removed into camp. The other European corps in garrison have also suffered, though to a lesser extent.

Public Works.—According to the Allahabad paper, "the administrative authorities of the Public Works Department have sturdily, and thus far successfully, resisted the cry which was raised in the beginning for meeting the pecuniary embarrassments of Government, by curtailing expenditure of a nature calculated to promote the development of Indian resources. The double improvidence of such curtailment could not but be manifest to all thoughtful observers of Indian politics out here, though economists of the Fawcett type seem animated by a more or less unreasonable grudge against the engineers and all their works. For the year, of course, the undertakings of the department are safe from the destroyer; indeed, as we have already explained, projects of retrenchment, which were insisted upon at the beginning of the season, have since been vanquished. But the decisive battle will have to be fought in preparation for the next budget.

Proposed Race Meeting at Delhi.—The Governor-General of India seems fully bent on doing everything or anything to add cclat to the grand doings that are to take place at Delhi in January next. We (Times of India) hear that Captain Roberts, R. H.A., the well-known and popular sporting secretary of the Ambala Races, has been instructed by the Supreme Government to draw up a prospectus for a Grand Race Meeting to be held during the tamasha, and have given him carte blanche with reference to stakes. In addition to flat races, there are to be some very big steeple chases, which for value of stakes and prizes will have never been equalled in India, and to which the Grand National of England will not even compare. It is expected that there will meet all the finest horses in India, for no doubt all the stables in Bengal will put in an appearance, and all the best riders too. In Captain Roberts's hands the Delhi Races will turn out an unqualified success, and most certainly Government could not have selected a better man to take the executive portion of the meeting.

The Delhi Gathering.—A telegram to the Englishman announces the following as the chief appointments to the Staff of the Force Imperial at the Delhi Assemblage:—"The Viceroy's Escort: Brigadier General R. Hume, commanding the Cavalry Division; Major-General C. Chamberlain, commanding, with Colonels Palliser, Graves, and Annesley, in command of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades Artillery; Colonel C. Evans, commanding the 1st Infantry Division; General Brind, commanding, with Brigadier Generals Biddulph, Kempster, and Macpherson, in command of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades, 2nd Infantry Division; General Hardinge, commanding, with Brigadier Generals Browne, Phayre, and Rothney, in command of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon General E. Tuson; Commissariat Staff, under Colonel Sibley; Provost Marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Howey. General and Staff Officers, detailed for duty, required to arrive at Delhi on or before the 15th December."

Ferocious Attack.—James Walker, boatswain on board the B. S. Wallaston, is at present in custody of the police awaiting his trial on a charge of causing hurt to his second officer by means of a knife, while on the high seas. The accused, it appears, had been sent for aft and told by the mate that he had then time to hear any complaint he had to make. This was said because of the man having on several previous occasions brought complaints to him while he was at work. No words of an irritating nature, it appears, passed between them, but so soon as it was uttered the man drew his sheath knife and planted it inside his mouth with such force that it nearly penetrated his throat, and was with the use of no little force

extracted therefrom by the chief officer, who came to his rescue. The man next savagely attacked his nose, a portion of which he bit out clean. No time was lost in putting him in irons, in which he was kept till the vessel arrived in port; the weapon it seems, had been well sharpened, and the attack a premeditated one.—Calcutta Statesman. Oct. 1.

Statesman, Oct. 1.

The Doorgan Poojan.—Considerable excitement, we understand, prevails among the Mussulmans of Panduah, owing to permission having, for the first time under British rule, been accorded the Hindoos to celebrate the Doorga Poojah in the main streets of the town. Owing to Panduah containing the shrines of a number of Mohammedan Saints, and being a place greatly reverenced by the Mussulman community, Hindoo processions and the casting of idols into tanks there have hitherto been prohibited. The matter has several times formed the subject of contention, but always, we understand, with the same result, the Sadr Nizamut having, on appeal, confirmed the decision of the local authorities. This year the Hindoos would seem to have appealed to Sir Richard Temple, who, on an exparte representation, has ordered that they are as much entitled to use the public thorougfares for religious processions as Mohammedans. It strikes us, however, that this order does not in the least affect the obligation of the magistrate to step in and put a stop to any procession or assemblage of the kind, if he thinks it likely to result in a breach of the peace. The Mussulmans of the place have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.—Englishman, Sept. 28.

The Delhi Assemblage.—The approach of the Delhi ceremonial no doubt accounts for a revived interest in the old question about a civilian uniform, which we trace in our current correspondence. The black suit of ordinary evening wear is a very good thing in its way, and the abuse of it often heard is thoughtless nonsense for the most part. No clothes a man can wear can be more comfortable than his evening clothes, if these are fairly well made; but why should civilians be constrained to insult the purpose of their black suits by wearing them in the sunshine l Human creatures, it is found by experience, can so little be trusted with liberty in matters of costumes, that if morning dress under existing circumstances be allowed on any State occasion, somebody is sure to come in outrageous trowsers, or a shooting jacket. To save themselves a little trouble, our rulers continually pen that shocking sentence "gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress." Why not prescribe a morning full dress once for all, and at all events let the order "full dress" mean evening dress or that? There never was a better opportunity for doing so. If the Viceroy would pass a simple order on the subject before he starts for Cashmere the comfort of civilians at the Delhi gathering would be increased 20 per cent. Fools would sneer, and pretend to think that coats occupied his mind, but he is strong enough to brave that.—Pioneer, Oct. 13.

SENTENCE REMITTED. -- Acts of grace by a ruler in India have a wonderful power of charming away the discontent of the people, if wonderful power of charming away the discontent of the people, it not of winning their affections. And though the native community have been for some time heartily sick of the rule of "the most popular Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal," Sir Richard Temple, by a well-timed exercise of his prerogative of merey, has shown that he understands something of the temper of that community, and has done what will probably stem for a moment the strong current of native indignation which is setting in against him. He has ordered the release of Nobin Chunder Banerjea, who has been undergoing sentence of transportation for the murder of his wife in 1873, under very painful circumstances. Readers have not forgotton the case of the Mohunt of Tarakeshur, which created some sensation at that time. Nobin's wife had been seduced by the holy man, and in the frenzy of his passion he killed her. The native community deeply sympathised with him, and would gladly have seen him pardoned on the plea of insanity. Sir George Campbell was deaf to their appeals, but Sir Richard Temple has now yielded. He finds that the murder was committed under the influence "of the most violent grief and excitement" arising from "extreme provocation." "Under these circumstances and in consideration of the wide sympathy which was and is felt for the prisoner, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the period of imprisonment in transportation which Nobin Chunder Banerjea has already undergone will be sufficient for his offence" and orders his release. So the "curses not loud but deep" which Sir Richard has done so much to earn from the natives of late will perhaps for a few days be turned into blessings.—Friend of India.

KILLED BY A WILD ELEPHANT.—"I have just heard of a painful occurrence in the Western Doon, near the village of Ramgurh, below the Sewaliks," says a Mussoorie correspondent. "My informant relates as follows:—Two nights ago, or about the 17th inst., the village was a scene of excitement; two persons killed by a being wild elephant. The cultivator, or deceased, had grown a small patch of Indian corn not far from his hut. During the night he was disturbed by a noise which indicated the destruction of his crops; he rushed out stick in hand (it was very dark) under the supposition that wild pigs had entered his corn-field; on reaching the field he had scarcely time to discover what he was approaching, and ere he could turn to take shelter in his house, the elephant reached him with his trunk and dashed him to the ground; his sister on hear-

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ing his cries shouted out, and giving the alarm went in the direction where she heard her brother's cries, but before she could ascertain what the fate of her brother was, the elephant seized his second victim, and subjected her to the same treatment. From the statement of the neighbours who came to the spot as soon as they had scared away the elephant by lighting large fires, they found both the sufferers still alive; the man said that as far as he could discern the elephant left him to seize his sister, and as he was not totally disabled, he was crawling in the direction of his hut, when he encountered the elephant a second time, who threw him forward to the spot where he was found, after which it appears the elephant went in the direction of the hut, attracted by the cries of his sister's children (two of whom were in the hut), and nearly succeeded in overthrowing the roof. The man and woman lived two or three hours after they were found by their neighbours."

INDIAN FORESTS.—"G.P.P." writes as follows in the Friend of India: —Twelve years ago, in 1864, the head officials of the Forest Department stated in their report that "after a systematic working of the forests has been established for a series of years, and the price of timber in the plains has risen, so as to justify a larger outlay on the transport, then the resources of the forests, not now available, will come into play, either by converting the timber on the spot into scantling, which can be carried to the river, or by forming artificial slides and improving the tributaries so as to render them fit for floating timber." In those twelve years hardly any of the improvements suggested have been carried out, although the price of timber has risen to such a height that it fairly allows of their being so. How is it that with the European science of forestry of centuries, compressed into the brains of the younger officials of the Forest Department, they have not been allowed to put into practice in India what they have learnt in Europe—and at such a cost, too? Are the Government waiting for the seniors to take pension, before letting the juniors show what they can do for the money laid out on their professional education? Are the Government afraid that the feelings of the seniors will be hurt by having to assent to the plans of the juniors without knowing the reasons why or wherefore, because they are without experience in scientific forestry? in which case it would be better to relegate the seniors to the professions they were ornamenting ere they were pitchforked into the unlucky Forest Departmenting ere they were piternoised into the unitary rocest requirement, and place the juniors in positions more in accordance with their experience and training. It seldom answers to put the master (i.e., in this case, the junior), under the pupil (i.e., senior) as appears to be the case at present in the Forest Department. When an offer was made in 1871, to Mr. A. O. Hume, the Secretary to the Agricultural, the Department to work the Such Express on the formering or &c., Department, to work the Sutlej Forests on the foregoing or some similar plan, he refused to entertain the proposal, saying as they "had professional foresters coming out from Europe it would be better to await their arrival ere commencing such an operation; besides, he did not believe there was any one then in India capable of carrying out such an idea." That was five years ago; up to this time the professional foresters have not been allowed to ventilate their ideas (one of them was snubbed at the Simla conference in 1875 for attempting to do so!) on the subject, much less to put their plans into execution. The seniors talk, write books, and praise each other's literary productions, and there ends the introduction of mechanical appliances into the Forest Department. By this time a slide, after the pattern of the one at Alpnach, could have been built and in operation, if Mr. A. O. Hume had not refused the offer made to him in 1871. The same offer was made to Dr D. Brandis, in 1874, and again refused. The cost to Government would have been nil, as it could have been constructed out of the sales of the before-mentioned confiscated logs.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28. Isanre, Islands of Hyeres: Furness Abbey, Mauritius: Great Victoria, Bombay.—29. Str. Mecca, Modhaain, Rangoon and Akyab; Star of India, put back leaky; John Kerr, London; Naiad, Liverp ol.—30. Februya, Masulipatam; str. Nizam, Southampton, &c., via Suez Canal; Sheomith, Jeddah, Cet. I. Syria, London and Mathas; str. Maoras, Kyenk Phyon, &c.—2. Str. Dahlia, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. Caty of Carthage, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. Caty of Carthage, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. Arratoon Apear, Hong Kong and Straus; str. Bighdad, Monlimain and Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ethiopia.—Miss Myers, Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Hutton, lospit d'Assistant J. Prandina, wife, and four children.

Per Isaure.—Mrs. Boalb.

Per Mecca.—Mrs. C. Fowle, Mr. W. Robinson, Mrs. Critchley, and Mrs. B. H. Deepf sel.

Per Mecca.—Mrs. C. Fowle, Mr. W. Robinson, Mrs. Critchley, and Mrs. B. H. Durnford.

Per Chetah.—Dr. W. K. Stephens and Mr. W. N. McGilebrist.
Per Chetah.—Dr. W. K. Stephens and Mr. W. N. McGilebrist.
Mr. and Mrs. Derman and two chastren, Miss Ephgrave, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Green, Col. Pennyeuick, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. W. A. Smath, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. Green, Col. Pennyeuick, Mr. and Mrs. Shang, Mr. W. A. Smath, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. Green, Col. Pennyeuick, Mr. and Mrs. Shang, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. V. Farrent.
P. Dickhart, Mr. H. Bown, Mr. Shang, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. V. Farrent.
Per Friedlinder.—Mrs. Monson and child.
Per Lord Strathmarn.—Mr. D. J. Sinclair.
Per Madras.—Mr. J. E. Gooke, Mr. D. L. Cowle, Mr. E. H. Cowle, Mr. J. Macfadyen, Mr. J. Junkins, Mr. F. C. Mears, Capt. Screeast, Mr. Tarner, Mr. H. Madfook, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Watson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cananagham, Mr. Jumeson, Mr. Mine, Mr. and Mrs. May and infant, Key, Father D. wwang, Mr. D. Fuller, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. H. W. drou, Mrs. M. Sand Master Texera.
Per Precurson:—Messet, Jachus and De Rocher.
Per Cay of Carthage.—Mr. G. Burnett.
Per Cay of Carthage.—Mrs. Harold, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. J. C. Galloway, and Mr. J. Horne.

Per Arratoon Apcar.—Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Mr. A. C. Macbean, Mr. C. F. Frye, Mr. Owen, Mr. Guzder, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Bangchin and friend, and Mr. Ezekiel.

Mr. Ezekiel.

Per Baghdad.—Mr. A. M. Nash, Mr. W. G. Webb, Mr. R. J. Buchanan, Mr. J.

M. McLean, Mr. W. R. Paterson, Mr. C. de C. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Jones,
Dr. Bustred, Mr. W. Burnfuther, Mr. J. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Hay and child, Mr. H.
Handly, and Mr. Macnaught.

Per Duke of Sutherland.—Mr. Sani, Miss Kitchins, and Miss James.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30. Greyhound, Mauritius; Barentine, Mauritius; Aminta, New York; Roslin Castle, London.—Oct. 2. Str. Sirius, London and Liverpool; str. City of London, London, via Suez Canal; Marnan Moore, Dundee; str. Bisheer, Akyab and Rangoon at Arabia, Rangoon and Monlinein.—I. Str. Gwalior, Bombay, &c., via Galle; str. Benheim, Colombo and Galle.—5. Str. Satara, Port Blair, &c.; Eaton Hall, London; Eversham Abbey, London;

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bishoci.—From Calcutta.—For Akyab.—Mrs. Tressanges and children, and Mrs. J. C. Orr and two children.

Per str. Satura.—From Calcutta.—F Port Blair.—Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. M.

Hattnell, Mr. J. Beil, and Surg. McConnell.

Per str. Gwalfor.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Capt. A. C. King, Mrs. Ashton and three children. Capt. W. N. Carey, and Mrs. W. N. Carey and child. For Galls.—Madame Coulomb, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson and four children. For Surg.—Mrs. T. Norman and three children.

Mrs. F. W. J. Rees and two infunts, Mrs. Fowle, and Mr. W. C. Hulbert.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 3, 1876.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	20	•••	625	to	_
Bank of Bengal	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1410	to	1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	123	OJ	125
Bengal Coal Company	•••		•••	1000		1300	to	_
Coal Company	•••	•••	***	1.00		440	to	445
Cachar Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	162
Dirto (Cantail artaum)			•••	500		650	to	
Calante Cananal Duana Cananana	•••	•••	•••	100		65	to	70
Octantia Dealine Company	•••	•••		700		270	to	280
	•••	•••	•••	200	•••	156	to	158
Central Cachar Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	500	···	r. 600	to	610
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	•••	•••	•••			170		175
Dethi and London Bank Shares div.	•••	•••	•••	250	•••		to	
E. B. Indigo Company	***	***		100	•••	15	to	16
East Indian Railway Company	•••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	to	<b>282</b>
East India Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	79	to	80
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	•••	•••	<b>£</b> 20 or	218	•••	280	to	282
Equitable Cont Company	•••	•••	***	4.	•••	130	to	182
Great Eastern Hotel Company		•••		250	•••	160	to	165
Hewrah Docking Company	•••	•••	•••	500		150	to	180
India General Steam Navigation Com		•••	•••	1000		705	to	710
Lower Assam Tea Company		•••	•••	£01		42	to	43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company			•••	500	•••	*†200	to	220
National Bank of India (Limited)	•••	•••		£124		117	to	118
Davials Pards	•••	•••	•••	100		57	to	60
E. J. Donle	•••	•••	***	500	•••	515	to	520
	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	123	to	129
Union Steam Tug Company	•••	•••	•••		•••	40	to	
Upper Assam Tea Company	•••		. "	£10	•••		.0	
* Time pargains.			T Tr	ansac	101	15.		

### FREIGHTS .- Via Canal.

Saltpetre, per ton												•••	To Liver No	rpool. ship.
Sagar		•••	•••	•••	2	15	0	to	0	0	0	•••	**	**
hice	•••	•••	•••	•••			N	omin	al.			•••	,,	**
Seeds	••.	•••	•••	•••	2	2	6	to	0	0	0	•••	**	93
Jute	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	5	0	to	0	0	0	•••	**	**
Cotton	•••	•••	•••	•••			N	omi	nal.			•••	**	**

## Madras.

THE DELHI GATHERING .- A Bangalor paper states that the young Mahárájá of Mysor will be present at the grand gathering at Delhi. His Highness will, it is said be accompanied by Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., the Chief Commissioner, one or two other officers of the Mysor Commission, and a fitting retinue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE POOR OF BANGALOR.—At a meeting held in Bangalor last Sunday to find means to aid the poor of Bangalor during the present scarcity, a subscription of Rs. 11,000 was raised on the spot from eleven persons subscribing 2.1,000 each, and fourteen others Rs. 500 each. It was proposed that the sums collected should go to the purchase of grain, which is to be resold to Also that feedingthe poor at lower prices than the bazaar rates. houses be established in one or two localities, where food is to be supplied to the poor.—Madras Mail, Sept. 28.

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THE FAMINE IN BELLARI.—A letter from Bellari says :—Famine is very close on our heels. Prices of food are rapidly rising. No rain has fallen. Relief works have been started in various parts of the districts, and looting the bazaars is probable. The authorities are prepared for the worst.—Madras Mail.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. -We are informed that during the Governor's absence on tour the general business of the executive will be carried on at Ooty in the usual way, as if the Duke were still on the spot, but his Grace has ordered that the drafts of all letters which the "Council of Madras" may propose to despatch to the Secretary for India shall be first submitted for his approval. Sanction to their despatch or otherwise will always be communicated by wire.—Madras Times, Oct. 2.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.—His Grace the Governor of Madras and suite have at last torn themselves away from the delights of Capua-on-the-Hills. After the Mysore tour his Grace returned to Ooty for a few days—for a last fond farewell, we suppose. On Wednesday last he arrived in Madras, and his capital had the honour of seeing him in its midst for a period of eight hours, when he embarked on board the I.G.S. Tennasserim for a further tour through his dominions. His Grace intends finishing the year's pleasure by an agreeable aquatic excursion along the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts and to the Andaman Islands. His Grace is accompanied by the ladies of the family. At the conclusion of the tour his Grace leaves for the Delhi Assemblage, when he will be accompanied by the principal officers of State, including one member of the Legislative Council.—Madras Times, Sept. 30.

SELLING CHILDREN AT BANGALOR .-- A correspondent writes :-"Bangalor is a truly wonderful place to a stranger at the first onset of his residence here. One of the peculiarities of the place is, that natives seem to be allowed to do just what they please with impunity, and without any interference on the part of the police. an instance, I would mention that, in addition to other commodities of a questionable nature that are hawked about from house to house, are native children. A stalwart villager brought me a child of about three years of age, which he offered to dispose of for Rs. 20, but would have taken half this sum. The child was offered for sale on the ground that the seller, the reputed father, could not, on account of the dearness of food, keep it any longer. The question is, was this child stolen from its village and brought into Bangalor for sale, or not? Had a police constable been moving about in the vicinity of my house I should have handed the man over to him, but as there was not, and I did not know, of course, where to find one, I let the man go."—Bangalor Examiner.

CRITICAL STATE OF NORTH ARCOT.—Suffering of a severe type is now felt by the villagers in the northern portion of the Chendragherry talook, North Arcot district. The dry crops which constitute their chief support, such as raggy and cumboo, have perished, owing to the long-continued drought. The inhabitants of many villages are now living on the leaves of certain jungle plants, the hearts of aloe plants boiled, and congee made of pounded tamarind stones. Rain has fallen copiously in the last few days, just when it is too late, and the poor ryots are now so disheartened that they utterly refuse to plough their lands for a late crop of cholum, millet, or waragu. There is even a difficulty in getting seed grain of any kind. In this portion of the North Arcot district the prospects are extremely gloomy; but elsewhere there have been copious falls of rain, and the crops generally are in very fair condition. Relief works have been opened in the Chendragherry talook extensively, as well as houses where congee is given daily to the very old and weak who cannot work. In some parts of the Palmanair talook there was lately very nearly a water famine, and the grain merchants raised their rates so tremendously that the poorest of the people could not buy grain, and suffering began to be felt; but the Collector at once opened relief works, and set to work deepening all the wells, and a timely fall of rain has fortunately reassured the people, and prices have fallen slightly. Everything now depends on the coming North-east monsoon. If it is a bumper the district will do pretty well; but if it fails, as it did last year, there must, without doubt, be a famine in North Arcot.—Madras Mail, Sept. 30.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 2.—Str. Dacca, Coconada.—4. Strs. Meinam, Marseilles; Canara, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 2.—Str. Oriental, Rangoon; Honry Miller, Coconada.—3. Lona, Masulipatam.

## Rombay.

### STATION TALK.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.—The struggle between the rival chiefs of Shuhur and Muccallah continues; the former, who is connected with some Arab jemadars serving under the Nizam at Hyderabad, is gradually succeeding in establishing himself firmly in Hadhramant. He has

already attacked and partially reduced Tereem, the capital of the province, and he recently obtained possession of several important places between Muccallah and Shuhur, and no doubt must eventually become master of the latter port. The Government of India have allowed themselves to be instrumental in establishing a strong Indo-Arabian State in South-Eastern Arabia. The present ruler of Shuhur is Saleh Ooner alias Niwaz Jung, a jemadar in the service of the Nizam. He and his two brothers, Abdullah, who is o'der and is not in the Nizam's service, and Awadh alias Barak Jung, who is younger, have for many years past, by means of men and money obtained from India, gradually feathered a very pretty nest. The Kayati tribe, to which the Oomer family belong, did a nice piece of piracy not many years ago with our assistance. The Hyderabad faction not many years ago with our assistance. The Hyderabad faction talked over the Resident at the Nizam's Court, who talked over Sir Bartle Frere, who ordered material assistance to be afforded in the way of guns and ammunition to the Kayati family in assisting the then owner of Shuhur, Ali Naji, of the Brek sub-division of the Yaffaee tribe (to which the Kayati also belong) to resist attack on Shuhur by the Katheerees (also Yaffaces). The Katheerees were driven off, but the Kayati, instead of returning Shuhur to Ali Naji, kept it for himself. Of course he never said anything about this to us, and as he kept Ali Naji in close confinement for many years, he avoided the story of his clever trickery becoming known in all its details until it was too late. Of late years he has tried many dodges, purchased ships and steamers only to find he could not fight at sea. At last he has had recourse to legal advice, and now obtains his supplies of men and money via Muscat and the Persian Gulf ports, so that the wary Commissioner of Police at Bombay may not intercept his supplies as formerly. Arms virunque cano; you must draw your own conclusions from the consequences of the establishment of a powerful and warlike State, in intimate connection with India, on the South-east Arabian coast. I will only mention incidentally that the jemadar of Shuhur has a brass band and his artillerymen are Rohillas .-- Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

## Miscellancous.

Major Walsh.—We (*Times of India*) understand that Major Pendergast Walsh, Bombay Staff Corps, is about to return to Bombay, having been completely restored to health by the beneficial effects of a European climate.

MILITARY RETIREMENTS .- I will begin my military notes of the past fortnight by mentioning the fact that the twenty retirements allowed to the Bombay Army under the commutation scheme are all filled up. The following is a list of the Colonels who have gone:

—Colonels Phillips, Hathway, Waddington, Collier, Currie, Lyons, Barras, Prescott, Scott, Westropp, Ashburner, Bard, Bacon, Kemball, Marsh, E. Waddington, Bowen, Jacob, Walker, and Marston. -Times of India Correspondent.

THE LATE MEETING OF MUSSULMANS .- A contemporary, with the view of detracting from the political importance of the meeting of Mussulmans held on Sunday week in Bombay, asserts that the report of it, which we published, was written for the purpose of enhancing its importance, and that it was supplied to us from a native source. This is quite incorrect. The report in question was furnished to use in the ordinary course by our own reporter, an Englishman, who described what he saw, and without any political bias whatever. -Times of India, Oct. 9.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS.—On Wednesday evening, the 20th September, new colours were presented to H.M.'s 26th N.I. on the Race Course at Poona. The 2-15th and 66th Regiments, 1st Cavalry (Lancers,) were also on the ground. H.E. the Governor and Sir Charles and Lady Staveley and a brilliant staff arrived at 4.15 P.M. After the old colours had been carried slowly down the ranks of the regiment, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," Lady Staveley presented the colours, and made a little speech. She said she was proud in presenting the colours to one of the bravest native regiments in India, and her Ladyship felt sure that she was placing them in hands of those who would give their lives in their defence.

Mr. Moylan.—We hear that after Mr. Billimoria had been acquitted by the jury in the recent defamation case, Government instructed the Public Prosecutor to charge him with offering an illegal gratification to Mr. Moylan, the latter being a Government servant. The Public Prosecutor consulted the Advocate-General, who thought that the charge of illegal gratification could not be brought against Mr. Billimoria, as Mr. Moylan had distinctly denied during the late trial that he had either been offered or had accepted the sum of Rs. 500 from Mr. Billimoria. Under these circumstances it is believed that Government will not press the matter. We hear that it is the intention of some of the mechanical engineers to memorialise Government for Mr. Moylan's removal from his appointment. Times of India, Oct. 9.

THE LATE MR. C. M. I. POLLOCK.—In the course of the hearing of a motion in the "Throstle Mill Case," which was made before the Chief Justice on Saturday morning, the name of the late Mr. Pollock was mentioned as one of the parties interested, when his

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Lordship took the opportunity of expressing the Court's regret at the demise of that gentleman, in a few appropriate words, bearing testimony at the same time to his popularity and worth as a member of the legal profession during his lifetime. His Lordship said:—"I may take this opportunity of mentioning, on behalf of the Bench, how deeply we regret the death of the late Mr. Pollock, who was well known amongst us. He was for many years a solicitor and an officer of this Court, was always most courteous in his bearing, and an extremely popular member of society. His death, under very painful circumstances, must be a cause of regret to the profession generally. I have known him personally for three and-twenty years,

generally. I have known him personally for three and-twenty years, and much deplore his less.—Times of India, Oct. 2.

AN OLD VETERAN.—One of the oldest Europeans in India has just departed this life at Panchgunny—Alex. Wilson, who was born in the year 1793, joined the East India Company's service in the year 1816, was present at the taking of Kirkee in 1817, (medal and clasp) and at the capture of Benibooalli and Kolapoor, and was all through the Mahratta campaign. He retired from the service on the pension of a serjeant major in the year 1842, when he returned to Scotland; but having left two sons in the country, he after a sojourn of fourteen years in his native land returned to he, after a sojourn of fourteen years in his native land returned to India, and shortly after his arrival obtained employment in the Bombay Water Works; he was not strong enough to continue at work, and retired to Panchgunny where he has resided for the last eighteen years. Although at the advanced age of eighty-three years and two months he retained his faculties up to a week before his death. He was a good Christian, was highly esteemed by every one who visited the station, and his death is deeply felt by his sorrowing widow and son. Requiescat in pace.—Deccan Herald.

MAIL ROBBERY.—That was a very exciting little tragedy which was performed on Sunday week on the road between Puna and Ahmadnagar. The mail cart was spinning merrily along between the two insignificant changing stations of Ghargaum and Lohni; the night was dark, and probably the passengers in the vehicle, Mr. Framji Nassarwanji Setna, Deputy Collector of Ahmadnagar, and his servant, were asleep, when suddenly a band of men rushed out from the jungle at the road-side, and seized the ponies and cut and hewed at the driver and the passengers with hatchets tied on sticks. The driver's hand was nearly chopped off, and he ran on a mile towards Lohni, when he met some men, but fainted before he could tell them what had happened. The servant was dragged out and belaboured on the road so that, besides other injuries, one or both of his legs were broken. Poor Mr. Framji, who occupied the seat behind, tried to ward off with his walking-stick the blows which a miscreant was dealing at him with a hatchet, but in vain. a miscreant was dealing at him with a hatchet, but in vain. He was soon disabled. His leg was nearly hacked off at the knee, his head cut open, and his body mutilated in various places. He is now lying in Ahmadnagar, where it is doubtful whether he will survive his terrible injuries. When the passengers had been thrown on the road for dead, the robbers proceeded comfortably to rob the mails! And all this took place in the year of grace 1876! There used to be a time when highway robberies were common enough in India; but we had hoped that under the British Government, whose enlightenment is so much talked about, such an occurrence as this Ahmaduagar mail robbery would have been impossible at the present day.—Bombay Gazette, Oct. 2.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Strs. Euphrates, Bussorah; Khandalla, Calcutta; Bokhara, Calcutta.—

5. Strs. Avoca, Melbourne; Travancore, Suez; Viugorla, Kurrachec.—6. Strs. Amy Dora, Shield; Zante, Liverpool; Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool.—7. Str. Athol,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—For Bombay.—From Suez.—Mr. Lane, Mr. Wormack, Mr. Wiere, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Macharlane, Mr. Flynn, three Miss Flynns, Capt. King, Mr. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. Lynn, Mr. Williamson, Major Le Mesurier, Major Baker, Mr. Cola. Mr. Kerner, Mr. Fowle, Mrs. Sharpe and infant, Mr. and Ms. Holder, Lieut. Freeman, Major Parker, Mr. Cokes, Dr. Lynn's three assistants, Mr. Place, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. McGarthy. From Aden.—Mr. Peel and Surg. Killard.

—Mr. Peel and Surg. Killard.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2. Strs. Venetia, Suez. &c.; Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; Lombardy.
China, &c.; Childwail Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal.—5. Strs. Columbian, Aden,
Jeddah and Hoodeida; Khundalla, Calcutta; persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—7. Ben Nevis, Calcutta; Fathe Salem, Calcutta; str. Commilla, Coasts and
Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From Hombar.—For Southampton.—Mr. T. Korshaw, Mr. T. Holmes, and Mr. J. Fyfe. For Banness.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher and Mr. Fitzgerald. For Venice.—Major Smith, R. E.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Mrs. J. Loch and five children, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stowart, Lieut. W. H. Salmon, a lady and gentleman, Col. H. Clerk, Mr. W. White, and Mr. Lazzarus. For Bunness.—Capt. and Mrs. Elmhirst. Mr. Justice Green, Mr. J. McVille, and Colonel Goodfellow, R.E. For Adem.—Mr. W. P. Kennedy, Deputy Surg. gen. McKinnon, and Mr. O'Leary.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 6, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan Ditto ... ... House Rate 120 Nominal

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		n Banks Bill	8	-					
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l	(£20 paid	up)			•••	***	**1	•••	275
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Ma	zagon Rec	lamation Com	pany (	Rs. 1.	020)				980
		nk (Rs. 250)			••••		•••		300
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		issue (Rs. 10			•••			•••	490
		Corporation		0)			•••	•••	600
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To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.
COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bombay, Oct. 27.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.14; 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10;
40's Mule Twist, \(\frac{9}{2}\). Cotton firm. Arrivals for the week, 1,000 bales; shipments for the week nil. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Freights, Canal, 45s.

FREIGHTS.

## Ceylon.

LEGISLATION.—The greater part of our space to-day is occupied by a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the afternoon of Wednesday last, when the House sat for over three hours and transacted a deal of important business. The Cattle Trespass Bill and the Sale of Poisons Bill were read a second time and referred to Sub-Committees. The Local Health and Improvement Bill was read a second time and referred to a sub-committee, after a speech on its merits by Sir Coomaraswamy, who objected to a larger experiment being entered on than its introduction into one or two towns, at first. The question of the proper site for a coolie depot which should occasion require might be converted into a quarantine station was discussed; and on behalf of Government it was promised that if the hon, member would let his motion drop for the present, Government would undertake that before coming to a final decision as to the site to be used the advice and opinion of this Council should be sought. With regard to the question whether her Majesty, by virtue of her prerogative over Crown colonies may constitutionally introduce the ecclesiastical law of England as regards the power and jurisdiction of such Bishops into this Island, without an order of the Privy Council, the Queen's Advocate replied that it was a very grave question of law, and one on which, so far as he could gather, there was no authoritative decision. The course for the persons who felt themselves aggrieved was to carry their case before those authorities whose deaggrieved was to carry their case before those authorities whose decision would be binding in the matter. It would be improper in Government, he thought, to give any expression of opinion. In reply to the question by Mr. Mitchell as to the jurisdiction of the Bishop, the Colonial Secretary replied that Government was perfectly well aware that the Bishop was exercising jurisdiction in Ceylon, and Government believed he acted perfectly legally in doing so. As to whether there was any difference between the Bishop's and previous letters patent, he believed that there was no difference. His Excellency had referred the question to the Bishop, and there was no doubt his Lordship would take the opportunity of publishing the letters patent and would enable him to lay the papers before the Council. In answer to a question by the same hon, gentleman as to "whether any order of the Queen in Privy Council, or any Act of Parliament exists, introducing the ecclesiastical law of England in Ceylon, as regards the powers and jurisdiction of Bishops of the Church of England"—the Advocate said he knew of no such Act of Parliament or order of Privy Council, and he believed there was none in existence.—Ceylon Times, Sept. 29.

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## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 30.)

Bowus, Lieut. col. J., R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley Railway, now on furl., is transfd. to the Scindia State Railway as engr. in chief of that line.

Grant, A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Ferozepore div. to the Umballa div., Military Works.
Hystor, Lieut. R. M., R.E., temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the

Bareilly div., Military Works.

McDonell, W. F., v.c., Bengal Civil Service, is app. to act as additional judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of Baboo R. C. Mitter, app. to act in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. F. A. B. Glover. Mr. McDonell took his seat

in the High Court on the 14th ult.

ALLESON.—The services of Col. G. B. Malleson, c.s.i., guardian to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, are placed at the disp. of the Mily. Dept. from

Sept. 6.

MITTER, R. C., B.L., to act as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. F. A. B. Glover.

PALMER, W. E., temp. asst. examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts,

Lahore, is transfel. to the office of the Accountant Gen., P.W. Dept.

PYE, Capt. K. C., R.E., manager of the Rajpootana State Railway, is app. to act as secy. to the Railway Conference about to be assembled in Calcutta, and ex-officio under secy. to the Govt. of India, P.W. Dept., Railway Branch.

RANSFORD, Capt. C., adjt., Bhopal batt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, from the date of receiving charge, v. Major

Bates.

SIM, Lieut. G. H., R.E., is temp. attached to the Umballa div., Military Works.

VIGORS—REYNOLDS.—Mr. T. M. Vigors, exec. engr., 2nd grade, and supt. of works, Northern Bengal State Railway, assumed charge of the Southern div., and relieved Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E., exec. engr., of his charge of No. 2 div. on the 9th idem. Mr. R. Reynolds, exec. engr., 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Northern div., and relieved Mr. T. E. Owen, C.E., exec. engr., of the No. 3 Rungpore Branch div. on Aug. 31.

POSTINGS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of R.E., assts. engrs., 2nd grade, are

posted as follows:-

Lieut. R. C. Maxwell and Lieut. W. V. Constable to the Western Raj. putana State Railwey; Lieut. R. Jennings to the Punjab Northern State Railway; Lieut. H. Finnis and Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Northern Bengal

State Railway, is transfd. to the Western Rajputana State Ruilway.
Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr. R. Winder, exec. engr., 4th grade, having reported his return from the leave granted him, is posted to the Shujabad division, Mooltan

Nos. 1 and 2 divisions have been formed into one exec. charge from Sept. 1, and named Southern div. From the same date Nos. 3 and 4 have been amalgamated and formed into the Northern div.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 27.)

Mr. C. Owen is app. tempy. to be a sub dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v.

Baboo Radha Sham Sing, and is posted to Scrampore, in Hooghly.

In modification of the orders of Aug. 29, Mr. J. F. Stevens, joint mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring the land required for the construction of a road from Dhola, pergunnah Sarup Singha, district Beerbhoom to Augram, pergunnah Shahajadpore, dist. Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. H. James, dist. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is trans-

ferred to Maldah.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, will return to his substantive appt. in the 24-Pergannahs on being relieved of his acting appt. as dist. supt. of police, Maldah, by Mr. A. H. James.

Mr. C. E. Fabre Tonuerre, asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is

transfd. to Dinagepore.

Mr. G. W. S. Cox is app. to act until further orders as an asst supt. of pelice.

Mr. A. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Sungoo div., in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, is vested with powers equivalent to these of an asst. supt. of police, to be exercised within limits of that division

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, who was app. to be a dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, in Notific. No. 2,026 C.S., dated Aug. 22, of the Govt. of Bengal, is posted to Goalpara.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 4.)

Mr. W. H. Grimley, officg. sec. to the Board of Revenue, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from July 15 last, v. Mr. W. E. Ward.

Mr. Grimley will, however, continue to offic. as a sec. to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, office, mag. and coll. of Hooghly, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. W. H. Grimley, but to continue to offic as mag. and coll. of Hooghly in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, C.S., is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Rungpere, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. B. B. King.

Mr. H. Rattray, dep. mag. and dep. coll., on settlement work, Sonthal

Pergunnahs, is transfd. to Bogra.

Mr. H. F. Drummond, asst. sub dep. opium agent, Monghyr, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. Savi.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Sept. 23.)

Insp. W. Gardiner to hold charge of the current duties of dist. supt. of police, Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Major R. Annesley, or until further orders.

Insp. W. D. Clarke to hold charge of the current duties of dist. supt. of police, Ghazipur, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Hennessey, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Macmillan, on return from leave, to be an asst. mag. and coll., and to offic. as 1st asst. secy. to Govt. N.W. Provinces, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Bird, asst. mag. and coll., held charge of the Etah dist. from Aug. 31 to Sept. 1.

H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to direct the following proms. and reversions :-

From Aug. 1, the date on which Mr. W. Duthoit went on subsidiary leave, and Mr. W. T. Church, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Benares.

From Aug. 2, the date on which Mr. A. M. Markham assumed charge of the office of mag. and coll., Allahabad, and Mr. J. M. Pears, officg. mag.

and coll., to offic, as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 2, the date on which Mr. A. Sells returned from priv. leave: -Mr. J. Kennedy, office, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert

to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Aug. 4, the date on which Mr. C. W. Moore resumed charge of the office of mag. and coll., Bareilly:—Mr. T. B. Traccy, office. mag. and

From Aug. 6, the date on which Mr. C. Donovan went on priv. leave:

Mr. J. Kennedy, office. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 16, the date on which Mr. Donovan returned from privilege leave:—Mr. J. Kennedy, office, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, office, joint mag., 2nd grade,

From Aug. 18, the date on which Mr. E. S. Robertson assumed charge of the office of mag. and coll., Moradabad:—Mr. J. Kennedy, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to office as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. R. D. Alexander, asst. mag. to office as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 23, the date on which Mr. C. F. Hall assumed charge of the office of rags and cell. Maintained from Mr. W. Venner. Mr. L. M. P. L.

rrom Aug. 23, the date on which Mr. C. F. Hall assumed charge of the office of mag. and coll., Mainpuri, from Mr. W. Young:—Mr. J. M. Pears, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. G. J. Laidman, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 28, the date on which Mr. W. R. Burkitt went on privilege leave:—Mr. G. R. C. William, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 29, the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date of the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams and the date of the

From Aug. 29, the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams went on priv. leave:—Mr. T. F. Harkness, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Holmes, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Aug. 29, the date on which Mr. J. C. Colvin went on priv. leave: — Mr. J. A. Marcel, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Aligargh; and Mr. J. L. Denniston, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd

From Aug. 27, the date on which Mr. J. O. B. Beckett returned from priv. leave:—Capt. C. J. Garstin, officg. senior asst. comr., Kumaun, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. comr., Naini Tal.

H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to direct the following

transfers :

Mr. H. S. Barnes, asst. mag. and coll., from Moradabad to Shahjanpur, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. W. J. Greenwood, extra asst. comr., from Jhansi to Lalitpur.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, extra asst. comr., from Lalitpur to Jhansi.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept. 21.)

Mr. M. L. Dames, asst. comr., in charge of the Rajanpur subdiv. of the Dera Ghazi Khan dist., is app. to offic. as 'dep. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. E. Gladstone.

The following orders are confirmed:-

Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Aug. 22, directing Surg. J. T. B. Bookey, 6th Punjab inf., to assume med. charge of Shekh Budin, with effect from the 14th idem.

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Surg. H. Mallins, in med. charge of Shekh Budin, to proceed to Bannu, and assume med. charge of the 6th Punjab inf., until further orders.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 23.)

Mr. P. H. Hamilton, dist. supt., posted to Betul, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the police of that dist. from Mr. F. E. Coles, offic. dist. supt., on the 11th inst., before noon.

Mr. G. J. Noble, offic. dist. supt. of police 4th class, will revert to his substantive app. of dist. supt., 5th class, with effect from the 11th inst., the date on which Mr. R. H. Hamilton, dist. supt., 4th class, received charge of the Betul dist. police.

Mr. H. C. Williams, c.s., asst. comr., has passed the colloquial examination in Marshi:

tion in Marathi.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, c.s., asst. comr., reported his return from priv. leave, and assumed charge of his duties at Seoni on the 9th inst

Surg. H. M. Leckler, M.B., app. to offic. as civil surg. of Bhandora on the 28th May, was app. also to the charge of the jail from the 29th idem.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, c.s., asst. comr., received charge of the registrar's office, Seoni dist., from Mr. M. B. Tul Singh, extra asst. comr., on the afternoon of the 11th Sept.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 30.)

CLARE—SALKELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 16, making the following apps. consequent on Major A. Tulloch having joined his app. of office. 2nd in com.:—Capt. A. B. Clare, adj., to offic. as wing officer of 16th N.I.; and Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing sub., to offic.

I NDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 14, app. Capt. A. Landon, officg. 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I., to officg. as quar., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. A. Fishe, proceeded on leave.

MACKINNON.-H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-app. Major W. C. Mackinnon, 3rd foot, to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. for musketry, for a further term of two years, from Oct. 1.
MILNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 11, app. Lieut. R. L. Milne to

perform the duties of acting adjt. to 72nd Highlanders, v. Lieut. F. W. Holland, dec.

Pollard—Corron.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange between Lieut. B. H. Pollard, Bengal staff corps, and Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of the Sec. of State for India.

ROBERTS.—The following tempy, appt. is made in the Army Remount Dept.:—Capt. W. A. Roberts, R.H.A., to offic. as remount agent at the

SAUNDERS, Lieut. col. J. B., late 4th European L.C., doing duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, is transfd. to Meean Meer for gen. duty, and is to join at the latter station on Nov. 1.

Voyle.—The following order is confd. as a tempy. measure:—29th N.I.
—Regtl. order, Aug. 18, appt. Capt. F. R. C. Voyle, adjt., to offic. as
wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from July 25, v. Clutterbuck.

STAFF CORPS.

The following appointments are notified in the Gazette of India:—
Lieut. col. B. G. V. Gucht, Bengal staff corps, having completed five
years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Sept. 20.

Capt. G. Stewart, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to

the rank of major from Sept. 20. Capt. H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European L.C., to be brevet major from

Major H. Rowband, inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. K. Mackinnon,

staff corps, cadre of the late 63rd N.I., to be major, from Aug. 30, v. Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, dec.

The services of Major C. Hayter, Madras staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George from Aug. 29.

### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following appointments are made in the Hyderabad Contingent:-4th Infantry.-Surg. T. Hume, officg. in med. charge 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. in med. charge, v. Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., transfd. to the 5th inf.

5th Infantry.—Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., officg. in med. charge 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. in med. charge during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Surg. J. F. Sargent.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 15.)

Burron - Dawes. - Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 8, making the following apps., consequent on the app. of Capt. M. Clementi to the judge advocate gen.'s dept.: - Lieut. F. C. Burton, adjt. 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. G. G. Dawes, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt.

Cumberlege, Capt. II. O., to be qrmr. to 30th N.I., v. Baldwin, retired upon half pay, and to continue to offic. as wing officer.

Dayrell — Palmer — Sampson — Willis — Roberson—Mackenzie.—

Capt. T. Dayrell, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in command, 9th Bengal cav., v. Lieut col. Oldfield, app. comdt. 6th Bengal cav.; Capt. A. P. Palmer, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Dayrell, but to continue seconded until Oct. 26; Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, adjt., and temporarily 3rd squad. officer [on furl.], to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Palmer; Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 1st squad. subalt., and temporarily adjt. [on furlough], to be adjt., v. Sampson; Capt. D. H. Roberson, 2nd squad. subalt., and temporarily 1st squad. subalt., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Willis; Lieut. H. M. MacKenzie, temporarily 2nd squad. subalt., to be 2nd squad. subalt., v. Roberson. subalt., to be 2nd squad. subalt., v. Roberson.

DITMAS—WHELER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 30, reapp. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. on return from leave. Dated Sept. 2, making the following apps., during the absence on leave of Capt. C. O. W. Apperley:
—Lieut. F. R. Ditmas to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his duties of 2nd squad. subalt.; Lieut. C. S. Wheler, officg. 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. on prob.

FROST.—The services of Vet. surg. R. F. Frost, R.A., are placed at the

disp. of the dept. of revenue, agriculture and commerce.

Goodridge—Macausland.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 21, making the following apps., from July 2:—Lieut. F. T. Goodridge, 2nd wing subalt. 13th N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., v. F. F. R. Burgess, app. to the Pay Dept., and to act as adjt., in addition, v. F. W. Nicolay, officg. as wing officer; Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, officg. 2nd wing subalt. on prob., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. M. H. Hayes, on furl.

HILL—STORY—BARNETT.—Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, wing officer and office. 2nd in com. 1st Goorkhas, to be 2nd in com. and to offic. as comdt., v. Clay, app. comdt. 19th N.I.; Lieut. col. P. Story, office, wing officer, to be wing officer and to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Hill; Capt. C. St.

J. B. Barnett, 1st wing subalt, to offic. as wing officer, v. Storey.

Hoggan.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 29, making the following app., consequent on the transfer of Capt. T. B. M. Glascock to the 1st Bengal cay.:—Major G. H. W. Hoggan, 2nd squad. officer 17th Bengr¹ cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties.

LEWES-WOODCOCK-STODDART - DAVIS - ETRE.-Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 31, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on leave to Bombay of Licut. col. E. Venour:—Major H. A. Lowes, wing officer and office, 2nd in com. 5th N.I., to office as comdt.; Capt. H. F. Woodcock, qrmr. and office, wing officer, to offic as 2nd in com.; Capt. C. H. Stoddart, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; Capt. A. T. Davis, 1st wing subalt. and office, qrmr., to offic as adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.; and Lieut. C. S. Eyre, 2nd wing subalt. on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

PALMER—HINGSTON—HAUGHTON.—Capt. C. H. Palmer, 1st wing sublite office as wing officer 10th N.I., v. Major W. D. Palmer, on farl.; Licut. C. W. J. Hingston, 2nd wing subalt., to office as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. C. H. Palmer, and to continue to office as qrmr., in addition to his other duties; Lieut. J. Haughton, officg. 1st wing subalt. on prob. 18th N.I., to be officg. 2nd wing subalt. on prob., v. Hingston.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 21.)

ADYE—FOWLER.—Sub lieuts. A. Adye and H. B. Fowler to be lieuts. in 2nd (the Queen's Royal) regt.; dated June 13, 1874.

Cox, Lieut. col. T. A., 1st batt. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be colonel by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval; dated July 12.

HALKETT, Capt. W. G. C., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. to 30th N.I., on prom.; dated Sept. 9.

PRESTON-GOUGH.-The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—Personal Staff.—Lieut. col. R. Preston, 41th regt., to be H.E.'s secy., v. Col. G. T. Gough, whose five years' tenure of staff employ has expired; dated Sept. 16. Col. G. T. Gough, late military sec., to be A.D.C., tempy.; dated Sept. 16.

### MEDICAL.

BARNETT, Surg. major O., has been could. in the office of surg. to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen.

Bellew, Surg. major P. F., dep. assay master of H.M.'s mint at Bom-

bay, is app. to offic. as assay master of H.M.'s mint at Calcutta, during the absence on priv. leave of Surg. major H. E. Busteed, M.D.

Dale .- Jhelum station order confirmed, dated Aug. 8, directing Surg. major A. J. Dale, M.B., 22nd Punjab N.I., to take over medical charge of the 12th Bengal cavalry, during the absence, on special puty at Rawal Pindi, of Surg. major F. G. Constant, M.D., in addition. to his other duties.

-The service of Surg. R. L. Dutt, M.D., attached to the left wing, 4th N.I., are placed tempy, at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal

4th N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Gort. of Bengal.

MACDONALD.—Meean Meer brigade order confirmed, dated May 30, directing Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D., attached to the 26th N.I., to take medical charge of regt. on departure of Surg. major H. Cookson.

Dated July 21, directing Surg. D. P. Macdonald, 26th N.I., to afford medical aid to the 25th N.I., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on special duty of Surg. H. K. M'Kay.

NASH.—Sialkot brigade order confirmed, dated July 31, appointing Surg. major W. Nash. M.R., 72nd foot to the medical charge of the

Surg. major W. Nash, M.D., 72nd foot, to the medical charge of the brigade staff, as a temporary measure, v. Surg. major C. G. Irwin, M.B. White.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Aug. 26, directing Surg. major T. H. White, M.D., to take medical charge of the 2-60th Rifles and station, as a tempy. measure, v. Surg. M. Quinlan, reported sick.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Army Medical Department, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surg. gen. for duty with

suing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surg. gen. for duty with troops as may be required:—
Surgs. major J. H. Ross, M.B., A. Guthrie, M.D., J. Tulloch, M.D., E. L. Hillernan, H. Sherlock, J. Wood, J. Watts, C. M. Jessop, H. Kelsall, S. Fuller, W. Collis, H. F. Paterson, M.D., J. Davis, W. Graves, J. A. Illingworth, A. F. S. Clarke, M.D., G. N. Irvine, M.D., and W. Creyk, M.B. Surgs. J. M'Creery, H. C. Gillespie, M.D., J. Hector, M.B., W. A. Duke, E. Townsend, M.D., R. C. Prrkinson, R. dela C. Corbett, M.D., F. Lyons, M.D., J. Riddick, J. A. McCracken, M.D., J. Coats, M.B., J. G. Williamson, R. Exham, J. B. Wilson, M.D., G. D. N. Leake, J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., E. C. R. Ward, E. H. Joynt, M.D., R. Blood, M.D., R. Drury, M.D., and W. C. Grant, M.B. Digitized by Google

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. LeRoy as Consul for Italy

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT. In continuation of G.G.O. No. 215 of 1876, it is hereby notified that the sixth grade in the Department of Military Accounts will consist of seven Assistant Military Accountants, in-

intimated that Lieut. H. O. Piers has been transferred from No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade to E Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Furlough Rules of 1868.—In the trazette of India we find it notified that the furlough pay of all officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July, 1871, will for the future be issued at the rate of exchange of two shillings the rupee. This order does not apply to officers who were admitted to the Staff Corps on and after the 1st July, 1868.

Garrison Instruction.—With the sanction of the General Officer commanding the division or district, officers employed in the garrison instruction staff will be allowed to reside at any station within the limits of the presidency to which they belong, during the intervals between the courses of instruction, provided that no expense to the State is incurred. This order is applicable to all presidencies.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-

Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:-Lient. col. E. Venour, infantry, 2nd in command and wing officer 5th N.L.I., for one year, on tantry, 2nd in command and wing officer offi N.L.1., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. A. J. Nicholson, general list, for two years in India, on private affairs, from such date as he may quit his station. Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, officiating 2nd squadron subaltern, 2nd grade, Central India Horse, on probation, for three months, to proceed

to Bombay, for the purpose of passing an examination in the native languages. CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Sept.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. F. I. Graham, district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 5. Major R. Annesley, district superintendent of police, Mainpuri, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 20. Mr. R. L. Hennessey, officiating district superintendent of police, Ghazipur, one month and ten days privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 15. Major W. D. Palmer, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 10th regiment N.I., for two years and seven days, on private affairs. Mr. C. Heymerdinger, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 25. Mr. H. Holstebro, traffic clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for three months, with assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Aug. 25. Mr. H. Holstebro, traffice clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for one month, with effect from July 11. Mr. C. Lyne, signaller, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 7. Surgeon T. E. L. Bate, 1st Sikh infantry, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay. Mr. C. E. Gladstone, officiating deputy commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, privilege leave for eleven days, with effect from Sept. 11. Mr. H. G. Pearse, assistant magistrate and collector, Benares, two months privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 5. Mr. F. S. Growse, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Muttra, fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 21. Major J. Liston, officiating deputy commissioner, Lalitpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Oct. 20. The one month's privilege leave granted to Capt. F. W. Chatterton, cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, by Notification No. 1,378A, dated Aug. 16, is hereby cancelled. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Col. J. B. Dennys, officiating commissioner, Nagpur division, from the 1st proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Surg. major S. C. Townsend, sanitary commissioner, Central Provinces, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 3,431, dated the 9th inst., on the 10th idem, making over charge of his duties to Surg. major J. F. Barter, on the afternoon of that day. Two months' leave is granted to Mr. W. M. Low, C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda division, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 951, dated March 16. Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., Medical Department, garrison surgeon, Chunar, for two years. Mr. G. J. Lynn, asst. examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, for eighteen months. Mr. E. G. Glazier, officiating magistrate and collector, Rungpore, for one month and a half, from Oct. 1. [Mr. J. D. Savi, sub depopium agen

## Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 28.)

HANKIN, Lieut. col. E. L., staff corps, to be supt. of family payments and

pensions from Oct. 1.

Jones, A. M., dep. coll. in charge of the treasury, Ganjam, and acting dep. coll., gen. duties, Coimbatore, to be dep. coll. and mag., gen. duties. ties, Chingleput.

MACKENZIE, C. A., 1st class police inspector, Coimbatore, to act as dep. coll. and mag., gen. duties, in that dist., during the emplopment of Mr. MacGregor on other duty.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 3.)
Beger, A. P. W., to act as dep. registrar of the court, appellate side, during the absence of Mr. W. Morgan on leave.

LAING, Surg. J. A., M.D., to offic. as civil surg., Bellary, during the employ. of Surg. A. M. Branfoot on other duty.

POWFIL, Rev. W. B., attained the rank of senior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estab. on the 22nd inst.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 26.)
Grant, Lieut. col. J. M., comdt. 24th regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the church at Palamcottali.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their resurn from England :-

Major C. D. Baynes, staff corps, asst. supt., reve: : survey; arrived at Bombay on Sept. 1.

Major G. Tyndall, staff corps, offic. wing officer 1st regt. N.I., and Capt. E. P. Maitby, gen. list, asst. comr., Mysoro; arrived at Bombay on Sept. 19.

Examinations in the Native Languages.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:-

tion in Hindustain:—
Capt. F. B. J. Jerrard, Lieut. W. Seton, Sub lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, and Sub lieut. E. C. M. Lushington, H.M.'s 33rd regt.
Capt. A. H. Murray, R.H.A.; Surg. W. J. Fawcett, D-9th brig.; and Lieut. W. R. Prickett, D-9th brig., R.2

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire om the service:—
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. Gage, staff corps. Ordinary pension,
£156.5s.; capitalised value of annuity.£6,452, to be paid in England.
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. D. Taylor, staff corps; ordinary pension,

£156. 5s.; extra annuity, £173. 4s., to be paid in Lagand.
Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Clerk, staff corr

£365; extra annuity, £289. Is., to be paid in England.
Lieut. col. J. Hudleston, staff corps; ordinary pension, £292; extra annuity, £205. 2s., to be paid in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Sept. 28.)

CARR.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of Lieut. Carr, 21st foot,

being posted on his recent app. to 1st batt.

Finlar, Col. G. C., 2nd in com. 17th N.I., from offic. comdt. 29th N.I., from date of departure on furl. of Col. A. Stevens.

EXCHANGES.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange has been sanctioned between Licut. H. G. Henderson, A batty. 20th brig R.A. (now on leave in England), and Lieut. R. P. Leach, No. 5 batty. 10th. brig. R.A., and that the latter officer has been directed to embark for India.

Intimation has been received from the C. in C. in India that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. be-tween Major W. S. Maunsell, No. 2 batty. 5th brig., and Major M. W. Ommanney, D batty. 14th brig. R.A.

Annual Musketry Returns.

The C. in C. directs the publication of the Annual Musketry Returns of the British and Native troops serving in this Presy. for the course 1875-76,

with the following remarks:—

In both European and Native corps (Cavalry excepted) the mean results show a great improvement on that of the preceding year.

The European Infantry figure of merit is 8.30 and the Native Infantry 5.33 points better than in 1874-75.

5·33 points better than in 1874-75.

The system having been changed with regard to the practice of Native Cavalry by doubling the mean figure of merit for 18,4-75 it becomes 32·68 against 28·07 of this year, or 4·61 points less.

Under para. 227 Musketry Regulations for Native troops, the undermentioned corps are considered to be classified as indifferent, viz.:—

41st, 38th, 32rd, 40th, 7th, 1st, 25th, 13th, 19th, 37th, and 27th N.I.

The following regiments show a marked improvement on 1874-75:—
The 76th, 67th, and 1-21st Regiments of Foot, and the 24th, 23rd, 30th, 21st, 26th, 6th, 22nd, 4th, 8th and 19th Regiments N.I.

MEDICAL.

Busteed, Surg. major W. J., M.D., from attached 1st N.I. to 1st N.I. CABRAL, Asst. Apothecary A. L., from Bangalore to Garrison Hospital, v.

Asst. Apothecary Newland, sick.
SMITH, Surg. J., civil surg., Coconada, to be civil surg. and superint. of the jail, Vizagapatam, v. Surg. major Nash.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major W. A. Smith, for one month, to Bombay, from Sept. 14, or date of departure. Lieut.

for one month, to Bombay, from Sept. 14, or date of departure. Licut. col. H. L. Grove, of the staff corps, superintendent of army schools, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. and Asst. comy. J. Lever, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Ganjam district, in India, for six months.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (70 Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. Fawcett, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Kistna district, privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 10. Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, Government agent at Chepauck, paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, for two months, in extension.

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## Bomban.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Garette, Oct. 5).

A'GARKAR, Rao Saheb W. K., dep. educational inspector, Sholapur, is app. to be substantive pro tem. dep. educational inspector, Ahmed-

Batty, H., acting asst. judge and sessions judge of Khandeish, was in charge of the current duties of the office of dist. judge and sessions judge at Dhulia, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 5, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

COGHLAN—CAREY.—Mr. R. N. Coghlan delivered over and Mr. A. D. Carey received charge of the office of the asst. coll. of salt in charge of

Northern Frontier Preventive Line, Ahmedabad, on the 29th ult. CRAWFORD—HAMILTON.—Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, on being relieved of his duties as acting 4th asst. political agent, Kattywar, to be supernum. asst. coll., Nasik. Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and Framji Nassarwanji to remain in their respective apps. of Huzur dep. colls. of Nasik and

Ahmedusgar.

POWELL, W. J., assumed charge of the duties of harbour master and conservator of the port, resident transport officer, and shipping master at Aden, on Sept. 18.

### ERRATUM.

In the Govt. Notification dated the 23rd ult., in the Bombay Govern-

ment Gazette dated the 24th idem, for—
Mr. R. Giles, 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class, v. Capt. Mayhew; Mr. R. Graves, supernum. dep. coll., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v.

Mr. B. Giles; read—
Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, 3rd class dep. coll., to act as 2nd class, v.

Capt. Mayhew;
Mr. R. Graves, supernum. dep. coll., to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Fitzgerald.

### ADMITTED TO FHE SERVICE.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Civil Service at our Presidency in the following order:—
Messrs. W. P. Symonds, J. B. Alcock, J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, and

E. H. Moscardi.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F. Beauclerk, R.E., asst. examiner, 1st grade (tempy. rank), and offic. dep. examiner, Bombay, is tempy. prom. to dep. examiner, from

Sept. 1.

Mr. F. Moore, dep. examiner, tempy. attached to the Northern Bengal

State Railway, is transf. to Bengal.

Lieut. D. A. Scott, R.E., while holding the app. of dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will have the rank and pay of an exec. engr., 4th grade.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 5.)

Broome, Lieut. W. A., is directed to join the 29th N.I., travelling at the public expense.

FAULENEE.—PENN.—Aden brig. order confd., dated Sept. 2, directing Col. Faulkner, offic. comdt. 6th N.I., to assume com. of the brig. during the absence of Brig. gen. Schneider on furl. Col. Penn, c.B., R.A., commanded the Aden brigade from July 12 to Sept. 1.

Lucas, Col. A. W., c.B., staff corps, will continue to act as comy. gen. until Dec. 31.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:-

Capt. M. Tweedie; Sept. 20.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:

Lient. D. W. K. Barr; Sept. 20.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER.IN.CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Sept. 23 to Sept. 30.)

DUNSFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 21, app. Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, 108th foot, asst. instructor of musketry.

KARSLAKE, Capt. F., 83rd foot, is app. to the com. of the Khundwa Rest

House, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

MURRAY, Capt. P., unattached, to be staff officer, Colaba depot; dated Sept. 23.

PARKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 12, app. Lieut. E. C. Parker to perform the duties of interp. to 56th foot, in the absence of a properly qualified officer.

PIERS.—It is intimated that Lieut. H. O. Piers has been transf. from No

Piers.—It is intimated that Lieut. H. U. Piers has been transf. from No 6 batty. 5th brig. to E batty. 9th brig. R.A.

SMITH, Lieut. H. F., 1st wing subalt. 30th N.I. (Jacob's Rifles), on furl., to be qrmr., v. Humfrey, who vacates on prom.

URQUHART, Lieut. W. A., D batty. 11th brig. R.A., Benarcs, is directed to proceed and join his batty.; to travel at the public expense.

WALTER, Lieut. G. E., 66th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., on prob.

Wetherall, Lieut. W. A., adj. 22nd N.I., offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 13 to Sept. 2.

WELCH-ASLETT.-Lieut. F. G. T. Welch, 2nd wing subalt. 16th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. Madden, offic. grmr. 26th N.I.; Lient. W. C. Aslett, 108th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd

wing subait. on probation, v. Lieut. Welch.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 7.)

BURN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, app. Sub lieut. Burn, 68th foot, in the absence of a properly-qualified officer, to perform the duties of interpreter to the regt

FOSTER, Lieut. A., 2nd batt. 15th foot, to be qrmr. Declali depot, during the trooping season.

HUMFREY, Capt. F. T., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be major, from Sept. 26.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned, employed in the Ordnance Department, is promoted to sergeant from Sept. 4:— Gunner M. Hamilton, 9th brig. R.A.

Lance corporal T. Heany, 108th foot, employed in the barrack dept.,

is prom. to sergt. from Sept. 6.

The services of Gunner J. Burt, D batty. C brig. R.H.A., are placed at the disposal of the Inspector gen. of Ordnance and Magazines.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—Gunner W. Garwood, C brig. R.H.A.

Lieut. G. R. Townsend and Sergt. A. Tefford, 6th brig. R.A.
Surg. major R. A. Chapple, 9th brig. R.A.
Major E. L. Hercy, Sub lieut. H. B. Fowler, and Private F. Ayles, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Private E. Lucas, 2nd batt. 7th foot. Surg. W. R. G. Hinds, army med. dept. Private G. Blewitt, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India on Sept. 5:—

Major G. B. Crispin, staff corps; Condr. T. Courtenay, ordnance dept.; and Asst. apothecary W. R. Scroggie, subordinate med. dept. Lieut. col. M. Boyd, Lieut. col. J. Bonus, Lieut. J. Graut, Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, Lieut. col. J. H. P. Malcolmson, and Lieut. col. C. T. Heathcote.

Lieut. W. C. Black, staff corps, asst. supt., revenue survey; Sept. 15.

### REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 13 .- Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing

cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—
2nd Batt. 7th Foot.—Capt. W. Daly and Lieut. G. F. Thunder.
2nd Batt. 15th Foot.—Lieuts. M. Murphy and A. Bowles.
66th Foot.—Capt. G. W. M. Hall and Lieut. F. J. Cullen.
68th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Lee.
83rd Foot.—Capt. B. H. Metcalfe.
General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail

General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail them. selves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation.

### MEDICAL.

Sexton, Surg. major E., to be staff surg., Poona, v. Mennie, dec. Stewart, Dep. Surg. gen. L. O., assumed charge of the office of surg. gen., British forces, in this Presidency, on Sept. 12.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Kennedy, acting superintendent of police, Kaladgi, privilege leave from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Captain W. H. Wilson, superintendent of police, Nasik, ten days' privilege leave in continuation of the twenty days' granted to him. Mr. W. Wedderburn, judge and sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed an extension for seventeen days of the privilege leave granted to him. Mr. W. S. Price assistant settlement officer, southern Mahratta country revenue survey, is

derburn, judge and sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed an extension for seventeen days of the privilege leave granted to him. Mr. W. S. Price assistant settlement officer, southern Mahratta country revenue survey, is allowed leave for two years. The venerable archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A., for two years, on private affairs, from Nov. 1. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Huzur deputy collector of Ahmednagar, one month's privilege, on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties prior to joining at Nasik. Mr. A. Dalzell, assistant superintendent, Guzerat revenue survey, is allowed a further extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave which has been granted to him.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:— Capt. C. A. Owen, general list, 1st squadron subultern, 2nd L.C., for two years, from date of departure. Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, in medical charge, 4th N.I., for one year, from date of departure. Asst. apothy. P. Barret, to Bombay medical establishment, is permitted to proceed to Goa for three months. The furlough for six months granted to Capt. B. G. Humfrey, staff corps, adjutant 10th regiment N.L.I., is cancelled at that officer's request. Licut. L. H. M. Levin, 19th Foot 2nd battalion, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Col. R. A. C. Hunt, Bombay infantry, Wing Officer 5th reginent N.L.I., from 2nd to 17th Oct., preparatory to furlough. Lieut. Col. Sir John Louis, Bart., Bombay infantry, is granted leave to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there. Capt. G. F. Bryant, Bombay staff corps, for two years. Lieut. H, Melliss, staff corps, for one year, from date of departure in this month.



### War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Oct. 27.

3rd Hussars.-Lieut. A. Wiley, from the Kerry Militia, to be lieut., v.

A. J. R. V. Cortlandt, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. F. H. Blacker, from the Armagh Militia, to be

lieut., v. H. A. Cherry, prom

11th Hussars.—Lieut. R. H. Hardy, from the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, to be lieut., v. T. H. Eyre, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

-Lieut. D. Macdougall, from the 6th dragoon guards, to

18th Hussars.—Diett. D. Macdougail, from the oth dragoon guards, we be lieut., v. A. R. Price, prom.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. R. Garth to be capt., v. J. Harpur, retired on permanent half-pay; Qrmr. G. F. Rumsey, from the 18th hussars, to be qrmr., v. J. Merrill, who exchanges.

15th Hussars.—Vet. surg. C. W. Gillard, from the Vet. Dept., to be vet. surg., v. W. Walker, transf. to the Vet. Dept.

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. J. Webb resigns his commission; Vet.

surg. C. Clayton, from the Vet. Dept., to be vet. surg., v. S. L. Pallin, transf. to the 8th hussars.

1st Foot.—Major W. F. J. Rudd (since deceased) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. R. G. Coles, deceased; Major E. A. Stuart to be lieut. col., v. W. F. J. Rudd, deceased; Major E. A. Stuart to be held. Col., v. W. F. J. Rudd, deceased; Capt. and brev. major R. A. Manners to be major, v. W. F. J. Rudd, prom.; Capt. and brev. major F. J. P. Hill to be major, v. E. A. Stuart; Lieut. W. B. Macdonald to be capt., v. Brev. major R. A. Manners; Lieut. W. C. Kennedy to be capt., v. Brev. major F. J. P. Hill.

3rd Foot.—Capt. S. Graves to be major, v. F. T. Jones, retired; Lieut. G. S. Carr to be capt., v. S. Graves; Lieut. J. Hughes, from the 2nd Middlesex Militia, to be lieut.; Lieut. H. J. J. Middleton, from the 2nd, or East Norfolk Militia, to be lieut.

6th Foot.-Lieut. D. M. F. Brady to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. D.

Hastings, prom. into the 62nd foot. 17th Foot.—The commission of Sub lieut. G. D. Carleton is antedated

to Sept. 11.

22nd Foot.—Licut. C. M. H. Newington to be capt., v. J. H. Hamersley, made supernum. on being app. adjt. 24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers

44th Foot.—Major J. S. Hand to be lieut. col., v. R. Preston, made supernum. on being app. military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India; Capt. C. Maguire to be major, v. J. S. Hand; Lieut. W. Odell

to be capt., v. C. Maguire.

51st Foot.—Lieut. H. Earl, from the 22nd foot, to be lieut., v. R. F.

Gartside-Tipping, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

59th Foot. - Capt. J. L. J. Gordon, from the 58th foot, to be capt., v.

L. E. Goodall, retired upon half-pay. 62nd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. J. Chads, from the 65th foot, to be lieut. col., v. S. G. Carter, retired upon full-pay; Capt. and Brevet lieut. col. D. Hastings, from the 65th foot, to be major, v. R. A. Manners, whose prom. from the 1st foot, dated Aug. 12, has been cancelled; Lieut. G. P. Hatch, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be

lieut., v. G. B. Renny, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

65th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major A. J. D. Smith, from the 4th foot, to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. W. J. Chads, prom. into the 62nd foot.

66th Foot.—The commission of Sub lieut. C. W. W. Burton to be ante-

dated to Sept. 11; Lieut. W. H. McMath to be adjt., v. Lieut. B. R. Hobart, dec.

70th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Tibbs, from the 98th foot, to be capt., v. J. A.

Stanford, who exchanges. 72nd Foot.—Lieut. G. W. B. Swiney, from the 35th foot, to be lieut., v. F. W. Holland, deceased.

92nd Foot.-Lieut. col. A. W. Cameron retires upon full-pay.

### UNATTACHED.

To be sub lieuts. for infantry, dated Oct. 28. H. G. Fellowes, gent.; Sub lieut. T. B. P. Levett, from the 1st Stafford militia; G. C. Atkinson, gent.; Sub lieut. the hon. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, from the Royal Carnarvon militia; C. E. R. Brise, gent.; C. J. Baines, gent.; G. F. Watson, gent.; B. C. Hannon, gent.; R. C. Andrews, gent.; A. R. Nugce, gent.; L. P. Ditmas, gent.; Sub lieut. H. Blackburn, from the Highland light inf. militia; A. Banbury, gent.; L. S. H. Baker, gent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major M. Combe, M.D., retires upon half-pay; Surg. W. Wakefield, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay; Surg. R. H. Robinson, from halfpay, to be surg.; Surg. P. Smith, M.D., resigns his commission.

To be Surgeon Majors.

To be Surgeon Majors.

Surgs. T. Oughton, W. H. Jameson, M.D., W. W. Tomlinson, W. S. M. Price, T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D., J. P. H. Boileau, M.D., W. Keir, M.D., L. Corban, M.D., W. Taylor, M.D., J. M. McLean, M.D., P. Shepherd, M.B., W. G. Maller, W. W. Taylor, M.D., J. M. McLean, M.D., P. Shepherd, M.B., W. G. Maller, W. W. Taylor, M.D., J. M. McLean, M.D., P. Shepherd, M.B., W. G. Maller, W. W. G. Maller, W. Ball, M.B., W. Laylot, M.B., C. B. M. Shaw, A. M. McCreery, H. C. Gillespie, M.D., J. Hector, M.B., C. E. M. Shaw, K. Macaw, M.D., W. E. Riordan, I. Bourke, M.B., John Murray, M.B., J. B. Kelly, D. C. G. Bourns, J. H. Hughes, M.D., J. W. Jones, A. B. Robinson, D. A. S. Thorburn, M.D., E. R. O'Brien, M.D., W. Blake, D. C. Grose, S. Flood, J. Candy, M.D., E. Eustaco, E. Ward, J. Maturin, D. Renton, M.D., and C. Healy.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. of the 1st class W. Varley, from vet. surg. R.E., to be staff vet. surg., v. J. Collins, prom. principal vet. surg. Vet. surg. W. Walker, from the 15th hussars, to be vet. surg., v. C. W.

Gillard, transf. to the 15th hussars.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. A. W. Cameron, 92nd foot, to have the hon. rank of col. upon retiring upon full pay.

Surg. major M. Coombe, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the

hon. rank of dep. surg. gen. Hon. Surg. P. A. Minas, Bengal Medical Estab., to have the hon. and local rank of surg. major.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Oct. 5, of Lieut. gen. S. T. Christie, C.B. :-

Major gen. J. Wilkie, col. of the 11th hussars, to be lieut. gen.

Major A. Schmid, 109th foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. J. S. Nicholson, 109th foot, to be major.

The following proms. to take place, consequent on the death, on Oct. 7, of Lieut. gen. the Right Hon. Sir P. E. Herbert, k.c.s., col. of the 74th foot.

Major gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe, Bart., to be lieut. gen.; Brevet col. D. Anderson, serving as a brigdr. gen., from lieut. col., half-pay, late brigade depot, to be major gen.; dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 8.

Major J. E. D. Hill, half-pay, late 63rd foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. R. Armstrong, 40th foot, to be major.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement :

To be Major Generals.

To be Major Generals.

Lieut. col. and brevet cols. A. E. Osborn, Bengal staff corps; J. R. Pughe, Bengal staff corps; E. N. Perkins, Bengal staff corps; F. J. Ellis, Bengal staff corps; W. Agnew, Bengal staff corps; G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps; G. Cavenagh, Bengal staff corps; W. Paske, Bengal staff Corps; J. R. Boswell, Madras staff corps; J. D. C. Wallace, Madras staff corps; J. G. R. Furlong, Madras staff corps; C. W. Dun, Madras staff corps; E. A. H. Bacon, Bombay staff corps; W. T. Bowen, Bombay staff corps; H. E. Jacob, Bombay staff corps.

To be Colonels-Dated Oct. 28.

Licut. cols. S. S. Boulderson, Bengal staff corps; G. F. Pearson, Madras staff corps.

To be Surg. gen .- Dated Oct. 28.

Dep. surg. gen. W. H. S. Burn, Madras Army.

To be Dep. surg. gens.—Dated Oct. 28.
Surg. majors W. Jameson, Bengal Army; J. T. Williams, Madras
Army; T. Murray, Bombay Army.

### MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned lieuts, have been app. probs. for the Indian Staff

D'A. W. Thuiller, 8th foot; S. H. P. Graves, 9th foot; G. Ayde, 12th D'A. W. Thuiller, 8th foot; S. H. P. Graves, 9th foot; G. Ayde, 12th foot; H. R. Marrett, 14th foot; E. H. Molesworth, 14th foot; C. H. Morris, 14th foot; W. O. Harris, 17th foot; B. M. Allen, 21st foot; E. D. F Bignell, 22nd foot; S. G. C. Greenaway, 40th foot; W. F. C. C. Plowden, 43rd foot; R. F. G. Tipping, 51st foot; H. N. Webb, 54th foot; H. M. Bruce, 54th foot; G. B. Renny, 62nd foot; E. M. Nedham, 62nd foot; F. G. L. Mainwaring, 63rd foot; H. E. Ravenshaw, 63rd foot; T. G. Barclay, 66th foot; B. Briscoe, 68th foot; J. Monteith, 72nd foot; M. I. Gibbs, 73rd foot; J. W. Hogge, 83rd foot; V. A. Schalch, 85th foot; F. G. Kinlock, 92nd foot; E. S. Hastings, 109th foot.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts.:

A. Adye, 2nd foot, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1874.

H. B. Fowler, 2nd foot—dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his com. as lieut. in

the army to bear date June 13, 1874.

G. Dease, 7th foot-dated Nov. 13, 1875, but his com. as lieut. in the

army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874.

H. Wiley, 10th foot; C. G. M. Fasken, 16th foot—dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1874.

J. A. H. Pollock, 17th foot; T. F. A. Kennedy, 42nd foot—dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his com. as lieut. in the army to bear date June 27, 1875.

C. W. Warden, 57th foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Meaths.

BIRTHS.

BEADNELL-At Octacamund, Madras, Sept. 16, wife of N. G. Beadnell, 77th regt., daughter.

BONNAUD-At Calcutta, Sept. 28, wife of Alfred P. Bonnaud, daughter. BrownLow-At Naini Tal, Sept. 28, wife of Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow,

R.E., daughter. DARE-At Allahabad, Oct. 3, wife of William J. Dare, daughter.

Delima.—At Cumballa Hill, Oct. 2, wife of Joseph A. Delima, daughter. Denham.—At Howrah, Bengal, Sept. 12, wife of C. H. Denham, Member

Institute C.E., son.
DRUMMOND—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 3, wife of Major Drummond, 1st grendrs. N.I., daughter.

DUKE-At Multan, Punjab, Sept. 27, wife of the Rev. W. A. Duke, daughter.

EDWARDS-At Darjeeling, Sept. 29, wife of E. J. Edwards, daughter. GRANT-At Futtengurh, N.W.P., Sept. 22, wife of Geo. Grant, surgeon

major, Beugal Army, son.

IRVINE—At Purneah, Sept. 28, wife of G. T. Irvine, Assensole, son.

Kelly—At Mussoorie, Sept. 29, wife of Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd regt.

B.I., daughter. LANE—At Harazibagh, Sept. 28, wife of C. H. Lane, insp. of post-office,

Chota Nagpore Circle, daughter.

Low—At Calcutta, Sept. 25, wife of D. Low, daughter.

MacLennan—At Coconada, Sept. 7, wife of T. M. Maclellan, manager of the Bank of Madras, son, stillborn

MENDES-At Calcutta, Sept. 30, wife of A. T. Mendes, son.

PEARCE-At Simla, Sept. 20, wife of J. Pearce, daughter, still-born.

PRICE—At Barrackpore, Oct. 2, wife of J. Price, son.

PRICE - At Pubna, Sept. 30, wife of Dr. Gorton Price, officg. civil surg.,

Purves-At Darjeeling, Oct. 1, wife of Surg. II. B. Purves, civil surg. Darjeeling, son.

PYNE-At Purneah, Sept. 23, wife of R. S. Pyne, daughter.

RANKING—At Bareilly, N.W.P., Sept. 19, wife of Surg. George S. A. Ranking, B.A., M.B., 37th N.I., son.

RATTON - At Madras, Sept. 21, wife of Jas. J. L. Ratton, M.D., Madras Army, daughter.

-At Calcutta, Sept. 23, wife of E. M. Reily, daughter.

SANDYS—At Budaon, Sept. 23, wife of M. Sandys, daughter. SARTORIUS—At Poona, Oct. 3, wife of Capt. Sartorius, D.A.Q.M. Gen., Bombay dist., daughter.

STEVENSON-At Coorg, Sept. 27, wife of Capt. E. M. Stevenson, M.S.C., daughter.

WATSON-At Agra, Sept. 28, wife of Col. Watson, Central India Horse, son. WILLIAMS - At Benares, Sept. 23, wife of Capt. H. A. Williams, H.M.'s 1st batt. 14th regt., daughter.

WILSON-At Bhawulpore, Sept. 18, wife of R. E. Wilson, I.V.S.R., daughter.

WILSON-At Madras, Sept. 22, wife of Dr. W. H. Wilson, Presidency College, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

KINDERSLEY—FASKEN.—At Madras, Sept. 30, Mr. Justice Kindersley to Dora J., daughter of Col. E. T. Fasken, Madras Staff Corps. McLaggan—Gordon.—At Bombay, Oct. 5, Alex. McLaggan to Harriett

P., third daughter of A. R. Gordon.

MORTON—GRINDALL.—At Simla, Sept. 20, Gerald de C. Morton, 6th Royal regt., Private Secy. to the Lieut. gov., Punjab, to Susan K., daughter of the late Major R. F. Grindall, H.E.I.C.S.

SHARP-BELTHASER.-At Calcutta, Sept. 25, Alfred E. W. Sharpe to Ripsima Belthaser

SYMONS—GELL.—At Bombay, Oct. 3, John L., third son of W. Symons, of Hatt, Cornwall, to Louise M. E., only daughter of Brigadier gen. Gell, commanding Bombay Garrison.

### DEATHS.

BARTER-Accidentally shot near Simla, East Indies, Sept. 3, Richard T., Sub lieut., son of Col. Richard Barter, commanding 15th Locdianah Sikhs, aged 21.

CASTILLIARI-At Fatchgarh, Sept. 30, Archibald V., son of Condr. R. F.

Castellari, Ordnance Dept., agod 2 years.
CEAPMAN—At Oudh, Sept. 25, Arthur S, youngest child of Mr. and

Mrs. Chapman, aged 3 years.

DEY—At Dehri, Sept. 26, Emily E., wife of G. G. Dey, C.S., aged 24.

DICK—At Dehra Ismail Khan, Sept. 25, J. G. Dick, bandur. 2nd Punjab regt. and 2nd Sikhs.

DICKENS-At Lucknow, Oct. 15, Col. Arthur Dickens, c.B., dep. comy. gen.

FLEMMING - At Akola, Oct. 1, Otto, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Flem. ming, aged 10 months and 7 days.

HALL-At Mainpuri, Sept. 29, Louisa A., wife of Surg. Geoffrey C. Hall,

B.M.S., civil surg., aged 23. LOVERY-At Shemooga, Sept. 28, Edward J. Lovery, munsiff of Ananta-

poor, aged 32.

MARSHALL—At Bangalore, Sept. 30, Ethel L., child of Lieut. col. J. G.

Marshall, R.A., aged 4 months.

Nicholson-At Abbottabad, Sept. 22, wife of Capt. A. J. Nicholson, Q.O., corps of guides.

O'BRIEN-At Faizabad, Sept. 27, Minnie, daughter of the late Henry

M. S. O'Brien, of Delamore-crescent, London, aged 19.
Tempest—At Secunderabad, Sept. 26, Sophie, wife of Qrmr. Tempest, 44th regt., aged 35.

WILSON-At Bhawulpore, Sept. 27, Helen J., wife of R. E. Wilson I.V.S.R., aged 23.

BILLS ON INDIA.—As anticipated, there has been a considerable improvement, amounting from 4d. to 4d. per rupee, in this week's allotment of India Council drafts. The amount was again 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), but apparently only £340,000 was placed—namely, for Calcutta, £190,000 in the form of bills at 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee; and for Bombay £150,000 in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 8 9-16d., and in bills at 1s. 8 d., the latter receiving about 57 per cent. of applications. After this announcement bar silver was in increased demand, and 531d. was paid for an amount in the market. Consequently, silver is 1d. an ounce higher than the quotation of a week ago.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following have been the exports of specie to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company according to the dates given :-- From Southampton, per Peshawur, October 19:—Gold, to Alexandria, £73,000; Silver, to Bombay, £151,850; Gold, to Ceylon, £260; Silver, to Calcutta, £21,150; Silver, to Penang, £27,900; Silver, to Hong Kong, £1,200; Silver, to Shanghai, £37,470. Per Mirzapore, October 26:—Gold, to Alexandria, £101,000; Silver, to Bombay, £165,000. By the Mexamuria, £101,000; Silver, to Bombay, £105,000. By the steamers of the Messageries the exports were as subjoined:—From Marseilles, per Mexis, Sept. 28, 1870:—Gold, to Egypt, £52,000. Per Hoogly, Oct. 5—Gold to Egypt, £75,320. Per Djennah and Peluse, Oct. 8 and 12—Gold, to Aden, £1,700; Gold, to Alexandria, £29,000. Per Tage, Oct. 19—Gold, to Alexandria, £86,000. Per Iraouaddy, Oct. 22—to Singapore, Silver, £60,500.

## 到ome.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR HOPE GRANT .-- A new Wesleyan church was opened at Aldershot on Tuesday, when a memorial window to the late Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant was unveiled by Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the division.

LORD SELBORNE ON INDIAN MISSIONS.—At a meeting held at Alton a few days ago, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester, in aid of a fund now being raised in the diocese for the endowment of a missionary bishopric in India, Lord Selborne supported the object in an eloquent speech, observing that when we considered the magnitude of the population of India, the wealth and civilisation of the inhabitants and our vast imperial interest in the country, it was not too much to say that, as a mission field, it outweighed in importance all others combined.

SINGATORE GAS COMPANY .- An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 24 at the Guildhall Tavern. Mr. H. P. Stephenson, the chairman, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which has appeared, said he did so with more than usual satisfaction on this occasion, because although they stuck to their stereotyped dividend at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, they were able, in addition, to write their usual 1 per cent. off the capital, and to go back and write off 1 per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1872, when their profits did not permit them to do so; and also to write off the £137 travelling expenses suspense account. They were able to do this at a time when they were rather hard pushed through the rates of exchange. loss for the half-year on this account had amounted to £384, which was a serious matter to them. They had more capital called up at present than they required for working the concern, and this would be employed in paying off those debentures which would shortly become due. They had been accused of not being a progressive company, but he should congratulate himself if they could see their way to maintaining their 7½ per cent. dividend, and making that perfectly safe. Mr. R. S. Foreman, a director, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, the dividend, less income-tax, being declared payable on and after Nov. 20. Votes of thanks to the chairman and directors, the local committee at Singapore, and other officers, then terminated the proceedings.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Oct. 25, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. Pender, M.P., the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which has already appeared, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the total earnings for the half-year ending June 30 last had been £98,542, showing a decrease of £12,212. The net revenue for the past half-year was £54,631, as against £82,280 in the corresponding period of 1875, showing a decrease of £27,649, caused by the breakage of the Penang-Madras and Australian cables during April, May, and June. Two interim dividends of 1\{\right\} per cent., each had been distributed, amounting to £49,937, and leaving £4,693 to be carried forward. The balance of the old debenture debt, amounting to £3,200, had been paid off during the half-year. Of the new issue of £320,000 debentures, £278,500 was issued to the 30th of June, and the balance had since been half-vear. placed. The increase in the cost of repairs for the past half-year The Rangoon cable was being manufactured, and would be shipped before the end of the year; 472 miles had been completed, and payments had been made under the contract to the extent of They had been able by their general and local traffic to maintain their dividend of 5 per cent, and he sincerely hoped that, when the cable was once restored, they would have a "run" of better luck than they had during the past six months. Submarine telegraphy was yet in its infancy, but every day they were gaining more experience. They had found that, so far as the cables and the material of which they were composed were concerned, the cables rather improved than deteriorated at the bottom of the sea. If they could get good ground to lay it in, the "life" of a cable would be long. The Right Hon. W. N. Massey, vice-chairman, seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to without discussion. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

## India Office.

Oct. 20, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Unwin and J. P. Sneyd. Madras Estab.—Mr. C. Rundall.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. T. E. L. Bate.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major H. J. Beach; Surg. major W. A. Smith;
Capt. J. H. Prendergast, Staff Corps; Col. F. J. B. Priestley, Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Drysdale (Uncov.), 6 weeks furl.; J. F. Maxwell (Uncov.), 9 mo. special; C. Hordern (Uncov.), 3 weeks special; C. F. Anderson (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; P. V. Luke (Uncov.), 3 mo. furl.; R. J. Crosthwaite, 6 mo. s.c.; J. Scobell-Armstrong, 5 mo. special

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. E. Crawley (Uncov.), 3 mo. s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. E. Crawley (Uncov.), 4 mo. s.c.; J. H. Du nn

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. G. Trevor (Uncov.), 4 mo. s.c.; J. H. Du nn (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. R. Birks, G. J. Low (Uncov.), J. E. Baker (Uncov.), G. Stratford (Uncov.), W. G. Bayley (Uncov.), T. Roberts, W. N. Campbell (Uncov.), J. S. Mackay (Uncov.).

Bengal Estab.—Major M. Ramsay, Staff Corps; Capt. M. Gerard, Staff Corps; Col. W. J. P. Barlow, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major J. C. Gunning, Staff Corps; Col. T. Gillilan, Staff

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

 $m{[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged}$ Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

Burge-The wife of Col. R. S. Burge, M.S.C., of a daughter, Oct. 23. Gosser—The wife of Francis R. Gosset, Army Service Corps, of a son, at the Palace of Westminster, Oct. 20.

McSkene—The wife of Capt. D. McSkene, Bengal Army, of a daughter,

SPONCE—The wife of Major J. Sponce, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Bowdon, Cheshire, Oct. 24.

### MARRIAGES.

Boys-WRIGHT.-Arthur L., son of the Ven. M. Boys, Vicar of All Saint's, Clapham, and late Archdeacon of Bombay, to Ada M., daughter of W. V. Wright, at Clapham, Oct. 19.

ter of W. V. Wright, at Clapham, Oct. 19.

Fraser—Smeaton.—Lieut. Col. Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to Resident of Hyderabad, to Charlotte E. M., daughter of the late D. J. Seaton, at Bournemouth, Oct. 23.

Gross—Morton.—Robert, son of the late Major C. Gross, Prussian Army, to Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Morton, Madras Army, at St. Marys la Strand. Oct. 12

Marys.le-Strand, Oct. 13.

Macgrath - Ranken. - W. M., late Surg. P. and O. S. Co., to Sophia W., widow of Lieut. col. Ranken, late 69th Bengal N.I., at Bayswater,

MELVILL-Duke.-Philip L. Melvill, 97th Regt., to Helen O., daughter of Allen Duke, M.D., at Folkestone, Oct. 24.

MITCHELL-DICKSON.—Henry S. B. Mitchell to Henrietta E., widow of J.

MITCHELL.—DICKSON.—Henry S. B. Mitchell to Henrietta E., widow of J. Thompson Dickson, and daughter of the late Wm. Thompson, M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras, at Kensington, Oct. 18.

PAYNE—BROWNLOW.—The Rov. Alfred Payne to Julia M., daughter of the late Henry B. Brownlow, Bengal C.S., at West Brompton, Oct. 25.

WOODROFFE—RAWLINS.—Arthur B. Woodroffe, of Cachar, East Bengal, to Lucy E. N., daughter of the late Henry Rawlins, at St. George's, Hanover-sonare. Oct. 19. Hanover square, Oct. 19.

### DEATHS.

HARRISON-Lieut. col. Thomas Harrison, 107th Regt., at Barham, Oct.

MORTON - Joanna B., widow of J. Morton, Madras Medical Service, and previously of Capt. J. Dods, of the Madras N.I., at Clevedon, Oct. 19,

NORTH-Major Roger M. North, late Madras Light Cavalry, Oct 19,

aged 64.
ALTON-Thomas Walton, B.C.S., at Silkstone Vicarage, Oct. 17,

WEMYSS - Martha, the wife of Liout. gen. William Wemyss, Indian Army, at Guildford, Oct. 23.

## Shipping.

Oct. 19. Str. Glamorgan, Bombay. 20. Str. Khedive, Calentta; Alnwick Castle, Bimlipatam. 23. Mary Stenhouse, Bombay; Hoogly, Bombay. 25. Str. Euro pa, Bembay; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon. 26. Str. Galatea, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18. Berlin, Akyab.—19. County of Caithness, Batavia; str. Peshawur, Calcutta.—20. Jupiter, Akyab; Kirkwood, Calcutta; Bacchus, Singapore; Gadsmall, Gallet, Cranigie Lee, Zanzibar; Inchmarnock, Bombay; Dunalistair, Bombay; Galle; Cranigie Lee, Zanzibar; Inchmarnock, Bombay; Dunalistair, Bombay; Hannibal, Fombay.—21. York, Negaputam; Antaris, Singapore; str. Presnitz, Hannibal, Fombay.—21. York, Negaputam; Antaris, Singapore; str. Presnitz, Hannibal, Rangoon; Prince Amadeo, Kurrachee; str. Glenfinlas, Penang; str. Standish, Rangoon; Prince Amadeo, Kurrachee; str. Glenfinlas, Penang; str. Standish, Rangoon; Penang; str. Ambassador, Calcutta; Sirocco, Mauritius.—22. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; tr. Ambassador, Calcutta; Sirocco, Mauritius.—22. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; Leveron, Calcutta; Str. Snez, Jombay; str. Flintshire, Stanley Castle, Zanzibar: Deveron, Calcutta; str. Snez, Jombay; str. Flintshire, Penang; Picton Castle, Colombo; Argo, Rangoon; -23. Str. Hutton, Aden; Syronway, Bombay; Trento, Rangoon; Skimmer of the Wave, Galle.—25. Str. Chyenoway, Bombay; Trento, Rangoon; Skimmer of the Wave, Galle.—25. Str. Chyenoway, Bombay; Trento, Rangoon; Skimmer of the Wave, Galle.—25. Str. Chyenoway, Bassa, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Tythonus, Bombuy; Ravena, Rangoon; Basvas, Adella S. Hills, Signe, Butavia; str. Mirzapore, Bombay; str. Torrington, Batavia; Adella S. Hills, Nigapatam; Sierra Madrona, Rangoon; Fearnought, Rangoon.—27. Mary Ann, Negapatam; Str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Carnarvon Castle, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Trinacria, Oct. 28.—For Bonnar.—Mrs. Cumberlege, Miss Cowley, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Baker and child, Major Wake, R.A., Mrs. Wake and family, two Misses Lane, Mrs. Lennox, Lieut. T. R. Henn, R. E., Dr. Peabody, Mr. H. family, two Misses Lane, Mrs. Lennox, Lieut. T. R. Sineoon, Mrs. Evans and childvernon, Mr. Neville, Mr. Grote, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. MoFarlane dren, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Compton, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Colquhoun, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hibberdine, Mr. Compton, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. J. S. Mackay, Master Angus, and Mrs. Quinlan.

Per Overland Rouse

and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hibberdine, Mr. Compton, Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. J. S. Mackay, Master Angus, and Mrs. Quinlan.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mirzadore, Oct. 26.—From Soursameron.—For Bombay.—Captain and Mrs. Lambe, Major Baiubridge, Mrs. J. N. Heath and child, Surgeon major and Mrs. Wyndowe, Mrs. Bunny, Mrs. Beauchamp and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Ches-Mrs. Wyndowe, Mrs. Bunny, Mrs. Beauchamp and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Ches-Mrs. Wyndowe, Mrs. Bunny, Mrs. Beauchamp and child, Mrs. Kennard, Mrs. Bartho-Panski, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. and Miss Kennard, Mrs. Bartho-Panski, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. and Mrs. Stowart, Mr. Long-lomew, Mrs. Lenguir and child, Mr. Hutchison, Miss Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. mair, Mrs. Longuir and child, Mr. Hutchison, Miss Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Mr. F. Lang, Mr. E. H. Johns, Mr. Stewart, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Mr. W. J. Hisigh, Mr. A. R. Suther-A. Bowley, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Mr. R. J. Routh, Mr. W. J. Hisigh, Mr. A. R. Suther-A. Bowley, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. C. H. Holme, Mrs. Baker, Mr. J. A. Robinson, Mr. A. Young, Mrs. And Mrs. C. Juckson, Mrs. Colquhoun and child, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Juckson, Mrs. Colquhoun and child, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Troward, Mr. G. H. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child, Mrs. Power, Mrs. S. Troward, Mr. G. H. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Harnstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Lieut. S. Melville, Mrs. Debnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Leut. S. Melville, Mrs. Debnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Leut. S. Melville, Mrs. Debnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Leut. S. Melville, Mrs. Debnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Leut. S. Melville, Mrs. Debnam, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Sands, Mr. H. Nelson, Leut. S. Melville, Mrs. Colland, Mrs. Power, Mrs. S. C. Jordan. For Ordan Ams. Greenall and Mrs. Greenall and three children, Miss

Johnson.

Per str. Baroda. Nov. 3.—From Venice.—For Bonear.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Warner, Mr. M. Donald, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. Prince, Mr. C. K. Sharp, Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and child, Mr. W. S. Mackonzie, Miss Smeaton, Major Gonne, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and child, Mr. W. S. Mackonzie, Miss Smeaton, Major Gonne, Mr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. Dykes, Mr. F. Schiller, and and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. Dykes, Mr. F. Schiller, and child, Mrs. A. Hills and two Capt. Cambier. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. A. Hills and two children, Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Tetley, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. Dixon, and Miss Harris.

Per et Barode Nov 6.—From Brands —For Boyens —Captain Tunner Mrs.

and Miss Harris.

Per str. Baroda, Nov. 6.—From Brindist.—For Bombay.—Captain Turner, Mrs.

Per str. Baroda, Nov. 6.—From Brindist.—For Bombay.—Captain Turner, Mrs.

Grant and son, Col. Mainwaring, Col. Lester, Major Sconce, Dr. Lethbridge, Mr.

Wordie, Mr. Hensman, Mr. W. Skinner, Sir R. and Lady Pollock, Mr. Burt, Mr.

Wordie, Mr. Hensman, Mr. J. Crow, Major Trevor, Mr. De la Coroneuve, Mr.

Aberlung, Col. W. G. Grove, Mr. J. Crow, Major Trevor, Mr. De la Coroneuve, Mr.

Aberlung, Col. W. G. Grove, Mr. J. L. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and two

children. For Alexandria.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Serivenor, Mr. and Mrs. Hope,

Mr. Hope, two daughters and son, and two infants.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Mora, Nov. 3.—For Calcutta.—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mrs. A. Laurie and Child, Mrs. Bainbridge and child, Major R. G. Smythe, Mr. H. W. J. Hill, Mrs. child, Mrs. Bainbridge and child, Major R. G. Smythe, Mr. H. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Bainbridge and child, Mrs. Reddie and four children and friend, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. H. Saunders, Mr. A. C. Wright and three children, and friend, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. H. Saunders, Mr. A. C. Wright and three children, and friend, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. J. H. Saunders, Mr. A. C. Wright and three children, and Mr. R. J. Mackay, Mr. W. B. Allen, Mr. Mayes, Miss Archbutt, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Vivian and child.

Per str. Dorunda, Nov. 7.—For Colombo.—Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Major Coningham, Mr. Niel Good, Mr. Crosbio, Mr. Gorman, Mr. J. Andersou, Mr. Colledge, ningham, Mr. Niel Good, Mrs. Clarke and four children, Mr. Underdowns, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Sped-Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Sped-Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Sped-Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Sped-Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Revel, Miss Mackenzie, Major Coningham, Mr. H. Sped-Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Stomach. For Madras.—Miss Austey, Mr. J. Mapherson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. A. J. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Perrott, Mr. J. Mapherson, Mr. Rolfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Newton, Rev. and Mrs. Rolfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Newton, Rev. and Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Murphy and three children, Mr. B. Smyth, Mr. S. Guise, Capt. Paterson, Mrs. Murphy and three children, Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and McAllarn, Capt. D.—Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and McAllarn, Capt. D.—Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and McAllarn, Capt. D.—Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and McAllarn, Capt. D.—Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart and friend, Mr. and McAllarn, Capt.

C. Kiddle, Mrs. J. Jeweil's six children, Mr. J. Guilliame, and Mrs. M. Guilliame.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 19.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Oldham and family, Colonel Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Candy, Mr. Ferrar, Mrs. Ferrar, and family, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. McCombie and family, Miss Barwell, Miss McNab, Surgeon major De Wilton, Mrs. De Wilton, and family, Mr. Greon and family, and an American party of five Miss De Wilton Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss Der str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss.—Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss.—Verstl. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghton, nephow, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Grand Duke, from Calcutta, Aug. 27, 32 S., 30 E.

Invincible, from Penang, Sept. 5, 33 S., 10 E.:

Gateshead, from Singapore to New York, Sept. 8, 31 S., 15 E.

Lady Cairns, for Bombay, Sept. 8, 10 N., 25 W.

Oriana, for Calcutta, Sept. 10, 11 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Hyppolite, from Liverpool for Rangoon, put into Scilly on Oct. 21, having been in collision off that place on the night of the 18th with the Keystone. The latter vessel sank fifteen minutes after collision her crew being saved by the Hyplatter vessel sank fifteen minutes after collision her crew being saved by the Hyplatter vessel sank fifteen minutes after collision her crew being saved by the Hyplatter vessel sank fifteen minutes after collision her crew being saved by the Keystone State of the Scilly stove, bowsprit sprung, and jibboon and all head gear damaged. She left Scilly on Oct. 25 in tow for Liverpool, where she will be docked.

PSSAAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

November 2.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carter, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deacon, Mrs. Woodward and two children, Mr. C. Henderson, Mr. D. Davis, Mr. Hollway, Mr. Blanchet, and Mrs. Williamson.

Mr. Black, Mr. Gillbanks, Mrs. Blanchett, and Mrs. Williamson.

Beindist to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr. Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gatherer, Lady Chamberlaine, Mr. B. H. North, Mrs. and Miss Caldwell, Miss Campbell, and Mr. A. G. Murray.

B. H. North, Mrs. and Miss Caldwell, Miss Campbell, and Mrs. A. Geden and Venice to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Barlow, and Major and Mrs. Weedon and child.

Child.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major C. E. Fisher, Mr. Bartram, Miss Chisholm, Mr. Southampton to Bombay.—Major C. E. Fisher, Mr. Bartram, Miss Chisholm, Mr. E. S. Eden, Mr. Routh, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Ross and child, and Miss Hibton, Mr. and Ventor to Bombay.—Mr. McQuhae, Mr. C. Faulder, Mr. and Miss Hibton, Mr. and Ventor to Bombay.—Mr. McQuhae, Mr. C. Faulder, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Maclean, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Bryden and child, Mrs. Clark, Capt. Grierson, Col. Annesbury, Mr. H. G. Lindesay, Mr. and Mrs. De Villamil, and Captain Gerard.

Brindst to Bombay.—Capt. De Lautour, Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Surg. major and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horstall, Mr. Slack, Fraser, Surg. major and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. Saune, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. L. Singer, Mr. F. H. Ziffer, and Capt. Cruickshank.

Massilles to Bombay.—Mr. Melitus.

Massilles to Bombay.—Mr. Melitus.

Southampton to Ceklon.—Mrs. Russell and friend, Mr. D. Blythe, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Miss Twynam.

Brindst to Alexandria.—Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Huth, and Miss Attwood.



... No price.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBLETAE.—Capt. Strike, Mr. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Miss Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Baker, Col. and Mrs. Tilley and two daughters, and Mrs. Pasley.

SOUTHAMPTON to BATAVIA.—M. De Mist. SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. S. Macleod.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. S. Macleod.

NOYEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BINGAPORE.—Mr. A. S. Macleod.

NOYEMBER 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mrs. Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Morris, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Milne, Mr. Watson, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Banister, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Graut, Capt. Rutherford, Mrs. Percival and child, Col. Thomas, Mr. Porter, Mr. Mascenzie, Major Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Payler, and Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. James, Miss Carter, Mrs. Ross and family, Miss M. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. Crudden and two children.

Vanice to Bombay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Col. Tierney, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cook and two children, Mr. Cochinard, Mr. Monod, Mr. F. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Hordern, Mr. H. M. Walker, and Miss Walker.

Beindight Steinberg, Mr. Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Chitti, Mr. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp, Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Grant, Mr. W. Adams, and Mr. Whitfield.

Bouthampton to Malta.—Mr. Strickland, Major and Mrs. Harcourt, and Mr. Clegg.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Ear. Stripatolia, Major and Mrs. Powis, Mr. and Mrs. Bouthampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Sackville, Major and Mrs. Powis, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, and Capt. W. Rogers.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Duke of Roxburgh.

NOVEMBER 16.

Venice to Alexandela.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Duke of Roxburgh.

November 16.

Southampton to Bombay.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, Miss Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Boencer, Mrs. Forster, Miss Forster, Lieuts. Bressner and Lomb, Mdlle. Michel. Miss Billings, Mrs. and Miss Tyler, Lieut. Oyle, Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, and Mr. W. Dryland.

Venics to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. P. Horner, Lord Kilmain, Sir R. Abercromby, Mr. H. Cohen, Miss Wright, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Dorsa, and Mr. and Mrs. Broughton.

Brindist to Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Winter and child, and Sir J. and Lady Struchey.

Venics to Alexandela.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, and Mrs. Loftie and friend.

Southampton to Madras.—Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Turner, Messrs. Dare, and Sub lieut. Tuckey.

Venics to Madras.—Mr. S. Hall.

Southampton to Madra.—Mr. and Miss Gostling, Miss Stonehouse, and Dr. Crerar. Southampton to Centon.—Mr. Mair.

Venics to Calcouta.—Mr. Delmege.

Southampton to Calcouta.—Mr. Crecknell, and Mr. H. M. Davis.

Venics to Calcouta.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, and Col. and Mrs. Comber.

Southampton to Shangan.—Mr. W. J. Gardner.

November 23.

Bouthampton to Bonday.—Wr. and Miss Roberts. Col. and Mrs. Bannerman.

November 23.

Bouthampton to Bombax.—Mr. and Miss Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Thempson, Miss Birdwood, Mr. A. Stewart, Miss Stewart, and Misses Gill.

Venics to Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Gunning, Mr. Boyson, Mr. A. V. D. Best, Mrs. Bayley and friend, Mr. F. Whitney, Miss Aspinwall, Mr. J. M. Laing, Mr. Steimnitz, and Col. J. O. Mayne.

Brindly to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Machonochie, Mr. F. Plowden, and Mr. Elliott.

Illiott.

MABBRILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Scoulondi,

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Huth.

BOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Case and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer.

NOVEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTER.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer.

NOVEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotman, Mr. W. A. Tritton, Mr. A.
C. Sweeting, and Mr. W. S. Grieve.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Rhind and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Capt. R. Chapman, and Miss Delphatt.

BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. E. East.
SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Mr. J. M. Robertson, and Col. H. W. Cabell.
VENICE to BONBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple, and Mr. and Mrs. Beatson.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTER.—Mr. H. W. Stratford.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampron, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Nov. 9. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Nov. 10.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † 02., 8d. | 10s., 1s. 4d. | each additional † 02., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † 02., 6d. | 1 02., 1s. | each additional † 02., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 02., 2d. | 8 02., 4d. | 12 02., 8d. | each additional 4 02., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 03., 1d. | 8 02., 2d. | 12 02., 3d. | each additional

4 02., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 02., 3d. | 4 02., 6d. | 8 03., 1s. | 12 02., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 02., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 02., 2d. | 4 02., 4d. | 8 03., 9d. | 12 02., 1s. each additional 2 02., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French P.ecket, under † oz., 11:1. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional † oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional † oz., 91. | 1 oz., 1s. 81. | every additional † oz., 9d. NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French P.ecket, under † oz., 21. | each additional † oz., 2d. Via Southampton, under † oz., 1d. | each additional † oz., 1d. BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. | every additional oz., 1d. Wia Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delicery, but in all cases where the pottage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is companied.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is com-pulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 os. in weight, or be of greator di nensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Gobernment Louns.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends pavable in London 25th	Loa	n Stoc	k, Div	ri-} Se	s. B.		96	97
*lst 4 per Cent. Loan of 1831-25	(Sic	a)		•••	•••	Actual	901	91
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828		•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	80	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••	•••	•••	•••	i i		-
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		81	85
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		84	85
31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	•••	•••		ingtaking		
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Co.'s Rs.	843	85
5 per Cent. Public Works I	Loan	, 1854-	55	•••	•••	1,000 as		
4 per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••	equiva-	861	
41 per Cent. of 1872	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lent to	85	851
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
5} per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••			87	88

## India Exchanges.

Calcutta	60 days' sight. ls. 8ld.	•••	30 days' sight. 1s. 84d.		Demand. ls. 85 2d. ls. 85 1d.
Madras Bombay	1s. 8id. 1s. 8id.	•••	1s. 8åd. 1s. 8åd.	•••	la. 8# ?d.
Colombo	1s. 8ld.	•••	1s. 814. 3s. 71d.	•••	1s. 84 2d. 3s. 9d.
Hong Kong		•••	3s. 7#d.	•••	3s. 9d.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.		4s. 8#d.	•••	4s. 9d.
Bar Silver, per o				•••	4s. 5}d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...

hares.	Paid	. Prices.
Ł	India Stock	1061 to 1071
	India 5 per cent India 4 per cent	1005 80 1015
	India 4 per cent India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent	101) to 1021
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872	
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	85 to 87
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	
	1859	
	,, ,, 1983 ,, 1984	1
	1861 or 1866	103
	India Debentures	40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent Do. (under £1.00) 4 per cent	:
	Do. (under £1,0 :0) 4 per ceut	i
	RAILWAYS.	i
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5	113 to 114
	por centri	111
Stock 20	Do. Issued at 10s, prem 2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	113 to 115
Btock	Do. Irred. 41 per cont 100	116 to 118
Stock Stock	100	115 to 117
20	Ditto (new) 120	21 to 31 pm.
20	Ditto	z to 3 pm,
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) 100	112 to 114 102 to 104
Stock	Madras (gua. 41 per cent.) 100	100 00 100
Stock Stock		107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 10	21 pm.
Stock .	Oude and Robilcund, gua. 5 per cont all	112 to 114
a	Ditto Debentures (a) Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	111 to 113
Stock Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	111 to 113
20	Ditto E2. 8	ss. to lipm
Stock	Ditto, 43 per cent 100	106 to 108 101 to 103
	Nizam's State Railway	101 60 100
	BANKS.	1
10	BANKS. Agra (Limited) sall	
10 20	Agra (Limited) all Chartered of India, Australia, and China all	16 to 17
20 25	Agra (Limited) all Chartered of India, Australia, and China all Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	164 to 17 251 to 261
20 25 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London	164 to 17 254 to 264
20 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China all Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China all Delhi and London all all	164 to 17 254 to 264
20 25 25 100	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation	164 to 17 254 to 264
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	164 to 17 251 to 261 421 to 431
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London all Land Mortgage Bank of India all Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) all Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	16 to 17 26 to 26 42 to 43
20 25 25 100 25	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) Rastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company  all	16 to 17 26 to 26 42 to 43 6 6
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London all Land Mortgage Bank of India all Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) all graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all all	164 to 17 251 to 261 421 to 431 61 61 to 64 18 to 17
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 25 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all	164 to 17 251 to 261 421 to 431 61 to 62 to 64 15 to 17 22 to 22
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Bitto 8 per cent. preference all Butto 8 per cent. preference all Bad Sea Telegraph	164 to 17 251 to 261 421 to 431 61 to 62 to 64 15 to 17 22 to 22
20 25 25 100 25 10 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Moditerranean Extension (Limited) Bitto 8 per cent. preference MISCELLANEOUS.	164 to 17 25\$ to 26\$  42\$ to 43\$  6\$ to 6\$ to 6\$  15 to 17 2\$ to 2\$  9\$ to 10
20 25 100 25 10 10 25 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London	164 to 17 25\$ to 26\$  42\$ to 45\$  6\$ to 6\$ 15 to 17 12\$ to 22\$ to 22\$ 1 15 to 10
20 25 100 25 100 25 10 10 10 25 10 10	Agra (Limited) Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China Delhi and London Land Mortgage Bank of India Oriental Bank Corporation  TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. Eastern (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company Indo-European (Limited) Bitto 8 per cent. preference Red Sea Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS Jorehaut Tea Company Signal Sea Company S	164 to 17 25\$ to 26\$  42\$ to 45\$  6\$
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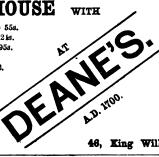
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12 Tea Spoors		•••					, 0	12	0	0	16	0	
1 Gravy Spoon	• • •	•••			•••	•••	0	6	0	0	8	0	
1 Soup Ladle	•••		•••		•••	•••	0	10	0	0	10	0	
4 Salt Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	0	5	0	0	8	0	
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

ANI

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,254.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, October 16; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, October 14; Calcutta, October 13.

THE Indian papers abound as usual in printed matter, but yield a very small crop of news. One item, however, the threatened famine in Western India, was already looming before the public as an unpleasant certainty. There was every reason to fear that the famine which was even then brooding darkly over Sholapur and the Southern Maratha country would be shared by Khandesh and even Nasik. October had opened with the gloomiest prospects around Bhosawal, where the rainfall up to date had only been eleven inches, while the rain had been followed by twenty days of a dry wind and a hot sun! The cotton crop was almost a complete failure, and the early grain crop was drooping fast. The late, or "rabi," crops were being sown in land as dry as dust, and unless rain fell in abundance shortly they would be utterly lost. Such a season has not been known there for twenty years. "The fruitful valley of the Tapti," says the Bombay Gazette, "is at the present moment almost an open plain, without a trace of vegetation, except the mango groves! Add to this that the heavens are like burning brass, and there is no sign of rain. What the people are to do, if no rain falls, it is hard to conjecture. They must be assisted by Government or they will break the laws. Some 2,000 are already at work near Bhosawal, and plans on a small scale are being prepared to give employment. Grain, through the laudable exertions of the officials, is being poured in the rail, and prices have been hitherto kept down accordingly; but in spite of this supply, they are now rising again rapidly. The Bhils of of this supply, they are now rising again rapidly. The Bhils of the Satpura and the village Bhils are becoming troublesome.

Altogether the position is critical. The Collector at Bhosawal has been out on tour, trying to make arrangements to meet the calamity if it becomes more serious, as there seems every likelihood it will. The scarcity of fodder and water is already being felt severely, particularly in the vicinity of Jalgam and Bhosawal. Thousands of cattle will die if no rain falls."

It appears from a Punjab paper that a failure of the crops in Ladakh has caused considerable distress from the scarcity and high rates of food-grain. The Maharajah of Kashmir, in order to encourage the import of food-grain, has taken off the octroi duties; but matters looked somewhat gloomy still, be-

tokening even a positive famine, if vigorous and well-considered relief measures were not adopted.

In the dearth of news the Bombay papers discourse of a rumour which has been "semi-officially circulated," that the Government of India intend to take possession of Quetta, and to secure a permanent hold on Khelat by means of military occupation. The Bolan Pass is, we are told, to be regularly surveyed. These measures are to be regarded as the first steps taken by the Government of India towards gaining a substantial foothold in Central Asia. So at least says rumour, The despatch of Colonel Colley from rightly or wrongly. Simla is held by the Pioneer to point in this direction. Major Sandeman had thoroughly done the work entrusted to him, which was that of a peacemaker only. "But if the present Go. vernment aims now at inaugurating a policy in Khelat, it is intelligible that it should want to work that out through an envoy whom it has had an opportunity of personally instructing. That may be the solution of Colonel Colley's mission and its justification,-though the selection of an officer who is a stranger to India would seem an experiment involving some

In spite of all the precautions taken by the authorities, cholera had broken out amongst the troops at Peshawar. The correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports that up to the 30th September there had been two cases amongst the Sappers, four in the 51st, five in the 8th, four in the Artillery, and one amongst the lines of the 14th Sikhs. Only one case, however, that in the Native Regiment, had proved fatal. All the troops attacked have been sent into camp.

THE Viceregal Council met at Simla on October 9, when the Ondh Laws and Land Revenue Bills were passed. The Viceroy made a very able speech in vindication of the Government from the charges brought against its policy regarding the Oudh land tenures in Monsieur Emile DeLaveleye's recent work on Printe tive Property. At the Council a number of Oudh talukdars were present, who offered an address to the Viceroy, thanking his Government for what they had done in this connection.

FROM Madras we learn that the Duke of Buckingham intends to represent the Madras Presidency at the Delhi Assemblage with unusual splendour, and that great preparations to that end are already in progress. Captain Gordon, A.D.C. to his Grace, had just started for Delhi, to help in marking out the Duke's Camp, and he will remain there, till the affair comes off, in charge of the camp. The Duke's magnificent service of gold and silver plate was to be forwarded to the same destination. The other local Governments will play their part in the coming hospitalities. In the North-West Provinces Rs. 35,000 have been allotted among the several Commissioners for the cost of fireworks and illuminations. According to the Pioneer "the Chiefs of Central India approve emphatically of the Delhi Assemblage, only declaring that it ought to have taken place be-They are prepared to attend it with all possible eclat. The Maharaja Holkar even, who has not the reputation of being wantonly extravagant, never for a moment wavered about this call, and is quite prepared to spend a lakh on the journey." No doubt he is; but out of whose pockets will the money eventually come? It is easy for a native Prince to make a grand show, so long as forced loans from bankers and merchants or new imposts on the peasantry can secure him the wherewithal Digitized by GOGIE

A HAIDARABAD letter to the *Times of India* states that the question of the Nizam's visit to Delihi is beyond a doubt. "There is not, and there never has been, since the invitation was presented to him and accepted, the slightest intention that he should not leave the walls of the palace. His projected journey is causing a very pleasurable excitement. His Highness will go up with the state and retinue befitting his rank." Sir Salar Jung had just paid his first visit to the Nizam since his own return home. He had to sit on a low chair, being quite unable as yet to adopt the posture customary on such occasions.

It appears from the latest census returns that the population of Calcutta on the night of the 6th April last was 409,036 souls. The population of the Fort was found to be 2,803, and that of the ships and boats in the port 17,696, giving a total of 429,535, or about two-thirds of the population of Bombay. If Howrah and the suburbs were included, these figures would have to be largely increased. The apparent growth of the city population since 1866 amounts only to 50,000, but it is probable that many thousands more have migrated from the city into the great manufacturing suburbs on either side the river. The most densely peopled parts of the town are the Jorásánko, Kolhutola, and Bow Bazaar wards. These wards, which form the heart of the city from a census point of view, are crowded with a most heterogeneous population. In the words of Mr. Beverley, "Burra Bazaar and Colootola, indeed, may be fitly described as a colluvies gentium, most of the nations of Europe and Asia being represented among their inhabitants. Here reside the bulk of the Armenians, Jews, and Parsees, as well as the numerous traders from Central, Western, and Southern India. In Colootola and Bow Bazaar are also found large numbers of Chinese and Mughs; and these wards are par excellence the home of the Indo-Portuguese and East Indians. Colootola contains a number of large bustees, 68 per cent. of the population being still lodged in kutcha huts. Bow Bazaar has also some of the most crowded collections of huts in the town, occupied mostly by the kintals of the Mughs and Portuguese." In Kolhutola there are 214, and in Burra Bazaar 108 persons to the acre, against 30 in palatial Chowringhee, the white town or west end of Calcutta. Of the whole city population 187,303 or 45 8 per cent. live in pakka or solid brick houses, the number of which is 16,896, as against 16,022 in 1866. Of these pakka houses, 7,037 are one-storeyed, 8,636 two-storeyed, 1,187 three-storeyed, 34 four-storeyed, and 2 five-storeyed. Of the kachcha or mud-built houses 1,120 have an upper storey, and 2,289 or 10 per cent. are tenanted by three families. The whole number of families returned is 80,664, giving an average of five souls to a family.

SIXTY-TWO per cent. of the people are returned as males, against thirty-eight per cent. females. That the excess of males is due to the floating character of the population may be inferred from the following facts:—

Up to ten years of age the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal, the males being 26,356 and the females 25,324. Between the years of ten and twenty we have 33,597 males, against 20,759 females; between twenty and forty there are no less than 149,400 males to 58,923 females; between forty and sixty there are 58,003 males to 31,239 females; while, of sixty years of age and upwards the sexes are nearly equal again, the males numbering 10,150, against 10,784 females. It will thus be seen that the excess of males in the population above referred to occurs principally in middle life, between the ages of twenty and sixty, the sexes of the young and old being nearly equal.

The excess of males between these ages represents the number of strangers who flock to Calcutta to earn a livelihood as traders, clerks, servants, labourers, porters, and so forth. Of these strangers more than nine thousand come from Europe, 177 from America, 56 from Africa, and 9 from Australasia. Altogether the non-Asiatics are 2 per cent. of the population. Many of these, however, have doubtless been born in Calcutta, though of European parentage. Of Asiatics, not natives of India, a considerable number are Jews and Armenians, but it is supposed that some of the latter have returned themselves as Europeans. Chinese number 825; including only 64 females, who are believed to be of mixed race, the offspring of marriages with Eurasian women. The Arabs number 190, and the Persians 230. Of the natives of India about three-fourths are Bengalis. The Uriyas, so largely employed as domestic servants, are returned at 19,189, showing a decrease of more than 4,000 since 1872, which may perhaps be ex-

plained by the fact that many Uriyas return home in spring to cultivate their lands. The Marwari cloth-merchants are 1,944, the Madrassies 1,216, the Maghs 814, the Panjabis 527, Burmese 135, Parsis 151, Assamese 71, Natives of Western India 828, and Natives of India whose countries are not stated 860.

CLASSIFIED by religion the Hindus stand first, with a total of 278,224 souls, or about two-thirds of the whole population. The Mohammedans number 123,556, a much larger proportion than in Bombay. Of the remainder, 23,885 are returned as Christians, 952 are Jews, 1,878 Buddhists, of whom 252 are Jains. The Brahmists, or members of the Brahma Samaj, count only 479. A very small surplus consists of Deists, Unitarians, Free-thinkers, and Positivists. Among the Hindus the most numerous castes are the Brahmans and the Kayasths, being 33,914 and 32,073 respectively. Mr. Beverley remarks that "the comparatively small number of artisan castes (12,864) would seem to show that caste is fast dying out in the town as an exclusive system of hereditary occupations." The Mohammedans of Calcutta are nearly all Sunnis; the whole number of Shias being only 2,155. mosques, durgas, and imambaries in Calcutta number 117. Among Christian sects the Church of England takes the lead with 9,962 members. The Roman Catholics are 9,087. the other sects Presbyterians count 1,341, Baptists 540, Methodists 311, Congregationalists 73, Lutherans 31, Armenians 576, Greeks 120, and 1,844 are simply Christians who, if they belong to any particular sect, I ave not stated it. The native Christians appear to number only 2,635, a large increase, however, in the last ten years. Besides the Armenians by religion, 79 Protestants, 34 Roman Catholics, 12 Presbyter.ans, 5 Baptists, and one Mohammedan are Armenians by race. The Greek community includes 5 Protestants and 8 Roman Catholics, while 5 Jews by birth have returned themselves as Methodists, and 3 as Mohammedans.

Among the Eurasians or mixed breeds the proportion of males to females is only 48 per cent., a phenomenon which Mr. Beverley owns himself unable to explain. Still more perplexing at first sight is the great number of native widows in Calcutta, 55,483, against 58,977 wives, and only 13,476 widowers. But it must be remembered that Hindu widows help to swell the licentious classes of every Indian town. Mr. Beverley of course does "not mean for one moment to imply that all the 55,000 widows are women of ill-fame, but the number is so disproportionate to the total number of females in the town that we cannot explain it by mere natural causes. The number of widows is in fact very nearly equal to the number of wives; while, even supposing the husband of each wife to be living in the town, we have 223,539 males (including children) living without wives in the town. It is quite possible, then, that special influences are at work, attracting widows to the town from the outside population." It appears that the total number of persons in the town who can read and write is 110,565, of whom more than ten-elevenths are males. Of the total males of all classes 35.6 per cent. can read and write; of the total females 6.7 per cent. Of Hindu males 42 per cent. can read and write; of Mohammedans 16.5, and of others (mostly Christians) 68 per cent. Fifty-four per cent. of Christian females can read and write against 3.3 per cent. of Hindu females, and only 3.24 per cent. of Mohammedan females. These numbers speak for themselves as to the backwardness of the Mohammedans and of native women of both sects. The work of female education is all to do when even in Calcutta little more than three per cent., or about one in thirty, of the Hindu females can read and write.

According to a Bombay telegram of November 2, it is reported that Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will succeed Sir P. E. Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay.

A BECENT telegram from Berlin to the *Times* states that the official Turkistan *Gazette* contradicts the rumour that a Russian envoy has been sent to the Amir of Kabul.

and the Persians 230. Of the natives of India about three-fourths are Bengalis. The Uriyas, so largely employed as domestic servants, are returned at 19,189, showing a decrease of more than 4,000 since 1872, which may perhaps be ex-

spondent of the Pioneer puts the probabilities thus:-Famine in Sholapur, extreme dearth in Punah, great scarcity in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Dhawar, Kaladgi, and Belgam. In all these districts only a fraction of the Government revenue will be collected, and large sums must be spent on relief; but if panic and exaggeration be avoided, we may hope to relieve all real distress at one-sixth of the cost, without any of the waste which too often characterised the management of the last Bengal famine. The Supreme Government refuses to sanction the Dhund and Manwar Railway, on the ground that works which ness ssitated a lasting outlay should not be chosen for relief works. Roads and irrigation works will be undertaken in the distressed districts. The Bombay Government seems acting with great and well-directed energy. It is stated that Sir P. Wodehouse has asked to be excused from attending the Delhi Assemblage. There is little further news regarding Madras. There will be scarcity in several districts, but affairs are better than in Bom-

THE Times Calcutta Correspondent learns that the Government expect great indirect results from the conference during the Delhi Assemblage between all the heads of administrations, the great Chiefs, and deputations from external Allies. Important questions will be discussed, such as the famine, next year's Budget, and so on. It must not be forgotten that the Chiefs will spend enormous sums. One Chief is giving 60,000 rupees for the use of a house in Delhi. From Madras he hears that the Duke of Buckingham is making great preparations, and has ordered a silver howdah, and takes his body All collectors are directed to hold their guard with him. All collectors are directed to hold their Darbars in their districts, and to present certificates of good conduct, engrossed on parchment, to deserving native gen-

The following items have been telegraphed from the same

The Viceregal party—comprising Lord and Lady Lytton, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Cartwright, M.P., Mr. Thornton, Foreign Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp—were to reach Sultanpar, in the Kulu Valley, on the 31st ult. Thence the Viceroy will proceed via Palanpur and Kangra Valley to Dharmsala, and will arrive at Dalhousie on the 14th. Thence he will proceed by the River Ravi to Madhopur, where he will remain two days with the Maharaja of Kashmir. He goes next to Amritsar, and thence direct to Penhawara afterwards to Loher Multan Leohabed. and thence direct to Peshawar, afterwards to Lahor, Multan, Jacobabad,

Karachi, and Bombay.

The Viceroy will meet the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad. The Govern-The Viceroy will meet the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad. The Government is determined to put a stop to the anarchy and disorder which lately prevailed in Khelat, and to abandon a non-interference policy, so far, at least, as that country is concerned. The Khan and Sirdars both express their readiness to abide by the Viceroy's decision. The Government will probably restore the Khan's subsidy and assist him in getting the country nto order. Details will be settled at Jacobabad, but meanwhile the Khan has made many concessions to the Sirdars, and is arranging to keep the

has made many concessions to the Sirdars, and is arranging to keep the Bolan Pass permanently open.

Sir George Couper will be confirmed as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, vice Sir J. Strachey, appointed Finance Minister. The rumour that Sir Lewis Pelly will succeed Sir R. Davies in the Punjab is unfounded. Nothing is settled yet, and this particular arrangement is improbable. The Government is considering the question of uniting Oudh to the North-West Provinces, a change which has long been advocated, and which will effect a great financial caving. If the alone he carried out and which will effect a great financial saving. If the plan be carried out, Outh will probably retain a certain degree of independence, and the Lieutenant-Governor will reside at Lucknow for a portion of each year.

The weather here on Tucsday indicated the approach of a cyclone, which, however, apparently passed to the eastward.

The ship Prince Waldemar was wrecked near the mouth of the Hughli.

Four of the crew were picked up, but nothing has been heard of the remainder. The ships Ghazeepore and British Statesman, from Liverpool, and Penthesilea, from Cardiff, are reported dismasted in the Bay of Bengal. The steamers Moulmvin and Penang, and the ships Scottish Chieftain and

Lady Octavia, and others, are more or less damaged.

At an inquest on another victim of the recent torpedo explosion in the port of Calcutta evidence was given which showed that melted wax coming in contact with the fuse caused the explosion. The jury expressed no opinion regarding the person to blame, and the question how a boat with 2,000lb. of powder on board was allowed to remain alongside shipping is

THAT the new short service system is wholly unsuited to the conditions of Indian army service, so far as the British soldier is concerned, we have repeatedly pointed out. From the mere money point of view it is obvious that a more wasteful system could not be devised, while in respect of military efficiency it cannot be compared with that of the old Company's European army. But a fresh argument against short service for India is supplied by successive Reports of Sanihary Commissioners from 1863 to the present day. In the Report of the Army Sanitary Commission for 1863, which

embraces the experiences of ten years, from 1847 to 1856, we find that among soldiers of only one year's residence in India the mortality was 65.2 per 1,000. Between the first and the second year the death rate was 53.6. Between the second and third years it rose to 56.2, while between the third and fourth it fell to 49.3. Between the fourth and fifth. years—the period at which Mr. Hardy would recall the soldier to fill up his reserves—the mortality descended to its lowest figure, 44.1. Thus for the first quinquennial period the average rate of mortality was 53.7. In the second quinquennial period (five to ten years) it was 47.0; in the third (ten to fifteen years) it was 52.8, while for the twentieth year and upwards it was 62.5—less even than the mortality of the first year. These figures refer only to the Company's European troops. In England, on the other hand, the first five years of a soldier's service have always been far less fatal than the second. In spite of the reduced death rates of the last ten years, the relative unhealthiness of young soldiers in India is just as remarkable now as in bygone days. The Indian Sanitary Reports for 1874 lay much stress on "the influence of newly arrived regiments in increasing the ratios of sickness and mortality in different groups, and at individual stations." In Bengal the number of European soldiers admitted into hospital averaged generally 1,358, of daily sick 57, and of deaths in that year 13.58 per 1,000, whereas in the newly arrived regiments the respective averages were 1,818, 70, and 26:18 per 1,000. A comparison of the death-rates for specified diseases shows the same differences between seasoned regiments and new comers. While 1.70 per 1,000 died in the army generally from enteric fever, the deaths among the new regiments averaged as much as 10:17. Of the new men 2:80 died from apoplexy, and 2:03 from dysentery, against 95 and 1.23 in the army at large. The deaths from liver disease were 2.80 and 2.16 per 100 respectively. Had the comparison been drawn between the old regiments alone on the one hand, and the new on the other, the difference in the figures would have been yet more striking. As it is, they point a dismal moral against the wastefulness of the system now in force. As the Times of India puts it, "To send a regiment home after it has undergone this process of seasoning, and replace it by another, which must go through the same melancholy course of weeding out, seems very like a wanton, because an avoidable, sacrifice of human life." The true remedy for this needless waste of life and money is not to be found in any plan which has yet been propounded for reconciling the principle of short enlistments with the special requirements of Indian service. It can only be found in a return to the old system of enlisting soldiers for British regiments permanently quartered in India. In a local British army recruited, let us say, for ten years' service, with power of re-enlistment for five years more, lies the only way of escape from the difficulties entailed by the various changes and reforms of the last eighteen years.

In spite of all that has been said and written about the recent fall in the value of silver, fresh utterances on the same subject continue to claim our attention. Mr. Hynes, of the Madras Mint, in a pamphlet published out there, gives many excellent reasons for introducing a gold standard into India, where, by his showing, gold is at this moment stored among the people to the extent of more than 100 millions sterling. Mr. J. Maclaren's pamphlet on "The Indian Exchange," lately published in London, deals mainly with the question how farthe present cheapness of silver at home can affect the purchasing power of the rupee in India. His chief aim is to show-"first, that a very long period must elapse before the currency of India can be sufficiently expanded to restore the former rate of exchange by a general rise of prices in India; and, secondly, that the so-called demand for silver caused by a fall in the value of that metal, cannot give rise to any increase of its price. Without putting forth any definite scheme of his own, he seems to favour the idea of closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, as a temporary expedient which could easily be laid aside if it failed to answer its supposed object. The root of the present evil lies, he thinks, in the "power ot." sending cheap silver to India, and there converting it without expense into money," thereby entailing such heavy loss on remitters from India. In view of the present state of the French currency, he can see "no reason why the rupee currency of. India, when silver is demonetised and the rupees have become

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tokens, should not be equally so managed" as to involve neither loss nor gain to any party. The indefatigable M. Cornuschi has republished in a pamphlet form under the title of "Silver Vindicated" the paper which he read the other day before the Social Science Congress at Liverpool. As our readers are already aware, his special remedy for all the troubles and alarms arising from the present state of the silver market is "Universal Bi-Metallism," or the double standard in gold and silver, based on the French proportion of 151 of silver to 1 of gold. In the clear and trenchant language of which he is master, M. Cernuschi deals with the Silver Crisis, the Indian Exchange, the expedients hitherto proposed, and the objections to his own remedy. We are glad to hear that he has gained a powerful convert to his ideas in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, whose prayer for an international conference on M. Cernuschi's proposals has already, we believe, been laid before the Ministry. To the same effect has the Netherlands Society for the progress of industry addressed the King of Holland, pointing out the important part played by the double currency of France in averting the danger threatened to goldusing countries by the sudden influx of gold from California and Australia, and urging the necessity of restoring a stable value to silver by a general adoption of the French principle, based on the French proportion of 1 to 151.

ANOTHER stout champion of the same cause is Mr. Stephen Williamson, whose "second letter" to the President of the Liverpool Chamber expounds at due length his "Reasons for the adoption of a Bi-metallic Money System." With regard to the proposed ratio of 1 to  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , Mr. Williamson so far differs from M. Cernuschi that he would leave that question to be settled by competent judges. He would also be content to see the experiment of free gold and silver coinage carried out, in the first instance, by Great Britain and the United Scates, in concert with France, leaving Germany and other Powers to follow in good time the example thus set. For our part, we should like to see the experiment at once begun in India. Even if it led to the final adoption of a single gold standard in India also, such a result would at least be preferable to the maintenance of a silver standard under existing conditions. But we still hold with M. Cernuschi and his friends that nothing is so likely to ensure stability of exchange between the two metals, and therefore to promote the interests of sound trade, as the general adoption of that self-adjusting system of double currency which France accepted in the beginning of this century, and which England a few years later rashly discarded after using it more or less unskilfully for five hundred years.

WE learn that Mr. Valentine Prinsep has been commissioned by the Governor-General of India to paint a large picture in commemoration of the assumption by her Majesty of the newlycreated title of Empress. He will shortly proceed to India in order to be present at the formal issue of the Imperial proclamation at Delhi, which ceremony is to form the subject of the painter's composition. The picture is intended as a gift from the Governor-General to the Queen, and as a record of a very interesting event in her Majesty's reign. It is to be hoped that Mr. Prinsep will find time to draw a few homelier pictures of the country in which more than one of his gifted uncles turned their artistic skill to good account.

## Odds and Ends.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of September has exceeded the estimated loss by Rs. 24,01,097.

THE Nimach State Railway is to be completed at once from Fatiabad to Ratlam, and on to Nimach, and the surveys from Nimach to Nasirabad are also to be carried out.

MR. J. J. D. LATOUCHE, Magistrate of Bulandshahr, is appointed Settlement Officer of Jhansi.

A FAMINE is expected in Ladakh, owing to the total failure of the

crops.

The value of treasure exported by the last P. and O. steamer

from Bombay was Rs. 7,49,300.

THE Yarkand Envoy has paid his official visit to the Viceroy.

A COURT-MARTIAL held at Mirat on Major Hewett, late of the Oudh Commission, on charges connected with his conduct when in civil employ, concluded its proceedings on October 2.

MR. DONALD MACNABB succeeds Colonel Cracroft as Commis

sioner of Rawal Pindi.

Brigadier Howlett has been temporarily reappointed Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army.

TWENTY-SEVEN police officers of the Panjab of high rank, including three Deputy Inspector-Generals, have been detailed for duty at the Delhi Darbar.

THE prospects of the crops in the Central Provinces continue favourable, though the cotton has suffered from too much rain in

A LARGE deputation from the Oudh Talukdars' Association went to Simla to watch the interests of the large landowners in the discussions on the Oudh Laws and Revenue Bills.

THE capital of five lakhs for the Ghazipur and Dildarnagar Branch Railway was locally raised, chiefly from small capitalists,

in eighteen days.

The Russian Agent still remains at Kabul, and all his objects are

MR. WILSON, editor of the Indian Daily News, has been committed for trial for libelling Sir Stuart Hogg.

THERE is to be a display of fireworks in Calcutta on the 1st of January when the Imperial Proclamation is made.

SIR R. MEADE has presented the Viceroy's invitation to the Delhi Darbar to the Nizam, but it is doubtful whether he will go, and Sir Richard had gone to Simla to consult the Viceroy as to the course to be taken.

MR. C. H. WILSON, a well-known merchant of Calcutta, died of heat-apoplexy on Thursday evening, October 5.

CAPTAIN RANSFORD officiates as Second in Command of the Bhopal Battalion, vice Major Bates.

COLONEL BONUS is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Sindhia State Railway.

CAPTAIN PYE is gazetted as Secretary to the Railway Conference to be held in Calcutta.

BABU RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA is appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in the place of the late Mr. Justice Glover, and Mr. W. F. McDonell as an Additional Judge.

COLONEL B. WALTON acts as Superintendent of Army Clothing during the absence of Colonel Armstrong.

Mr. L. McIver is to be appointed on special duty in Madras in connection with the preparation of the "Imperial Gazetteer."

COLONEL G. T. GOUGH is temporarily appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

AT a meeting of natives held at Bangalor a large sum was subscribed to purchase rice and retail it to the suffering districts at cheap rates.

A NATIVE lad, twelve years old, has caused the death of another by giving him a slight slap, from which he fell down and died from rupture of the spleen.

Major Pasley officiates as Commandant of the 34th Native Infantry, vice Colonel Dandridge, retired, and Major Jacob as Second in Command.

CAPTAIN LANGTRY, 15th Hussars, is provisionally appointed Aidede-Camp to General Hardinge.

Mr. E. W. Parker is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court

at Delhi.

TYPHOID FEVER is very bad at Maulmain, and many deaths have occurred.

RAIN is still wanted in many parts of Assam, and the estimated outturn of tea will have to be reduced in consequence. DENGUE is very prevalent at Lucknow amongst the European

residents, and in the 65th Regiment. TIMELY rain has saved the crops in most districts in the Panjab,

where rain was wanted. THE death is reported of the Rev. J. M. Haswell, for upwards of

forty years a missionary in Burma.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Capt. J. Miller, R.E., at Gibraltar, Oct. 26. Lieut. gen. H. Stow, late R.A., at Tunbridge Weils, Oct. 24, aged 81.

Bengal.—Mr. John T. D. Cameron, L.R., College Preceptors, London, at Howard, Oct. 1. Lieut. Hesketh B. Prichard, Bengal stuff Corps, 24th Punjab N I. at Jhansi, Oct. 5, aged 25. Dr. John Robert Elliott, eldest son of the late/Capt. Elliott, Ritlo Brigade, at Numaleghur, Upper Assam, Oct. 29.

Madras.—Mr. De Wet, Government Advocate, British Burmah, drowned on the 8th of Oct. near Cocos Island, while proceeding to a steamer, Capt. John O. Burgoyne, late Madras N.I., at 16, Brompton-crescent, Oct. 27, aged 29. Major gen. W. P. S. Smyth, Madras Retired, at Jersey, Oct. 19.

Bombay.—Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Eq., of Bryn Elwyn, 8t. Asaph. formerly Commander H.E. I.C.S., aged 79. Mr. S. Hemming, Bombay Retired, at Hampstead, Oct. 31, aged 77. Capt. C. F. H. L. Way, Bombay Staff Corps, in London, Oct. 27, aged 36.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOURCE ASTRONGER.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Gwalior, Nov. 13 — From Bombly.—Hon. G. A. Bertie, Dr. Howard

Mellis, Mr. Smallwood and child, and Mr. Moffat. From Calcutt.—Mrs. J. Norman and three children, Mrs. Fowle, Mr. F. W. J. Rees and two children, and
Capt. Shaw. From Madras.—Lieut. col. Huddleston, Major and Mrs. Stewart and
three children, Col. and Mrs. Dalycil and four children, Dr. H. N. and Mrs. Messey
and child, Col. Watts, and Col. Millard. From Galle.—Mr. Robertson. From
Hong Kong.—Mrs. Aynes, Staff Commander Brown, R.E., Assistant P: ymaster
Long.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 3.—From Bombay.—Major Goodfellow. From Alexandella.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. PARSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENIUM.

Perstr. Pers, Nov. 6.—From Bombs.v.—Mr. Middleton, Lady Haines and c ild.
Lieut. col. Gough, Mr. Anderson, and Capt. La Touche. From Madras.—Miss Vellhelm, Col. and Mrs. Rideout, Rev. and Mrs. Gillings, and Col. A. Stevens.

From
Galle.—Mr. C. E. Britton. From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Schoufield.

From Simbaporez.—Mr. Msclaverty. From Penarg.—Mr. R. Klunder.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Allen's Indian Mail is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail.

To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions,
as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs.

WM. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 6, 1876.

### INDIA'S MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS.—II.

UNDER the head of Finance there is not much of importance to note. A movement against the sale of spirituous drinks under the present system was met by Sir R. Temple with an assurance that the amount consumed per head in Bengal is very small indeed, and that the excise system tends to check rather than encourage the use of "liquors, spirits, and drugs." Further restrictions would only lead, he added, to fresh evasions of the law. The mass of the people, it seems, are still sober, but drinking has spread among "some sections of the educated classes of Calcutta, and other large centres," especially among youths and young men. In Bombay and Oudh there was a good deal of opium smuggling. In the Central Provinces some steps were taken to check the comsumption of ganja, a drug made from hemp. The salt-revenue of Bengal was larger than it had ever been for ten years back, and this owing to increased consumption. The local manufacture held its own fairly against the imported salt. There was a marked increase in the imports of salt from Italy. In Orissa, where salt is used for exchange and barter, the lowering of the duty served to stimulate production in the northern and encourage the import of Ganjam salt into the southern More salt of a better quality was consumed in Bombay, with improved results on the revenues. Most of the salt makers in the Konkan refused at first to take out the licenses required by the Bombay Salt Act of 1873, but their resistance has since been gradually overcome by good management on the part of those who had to work the Act. The Kharagora salt-works, as finally opened in 1873, were already yielding more than a million maunds of first-class salt, of which an increasing quantity found its way into the Central Provinces and Berar, supplanting in great measure the more heavily taxed salt from Rajputana. The removal of the old Customs line has been hailed as a real boon by the people of Central India, who are no longer tempted to fall back on smuggling.

The gradual extension of the road-cess throughout the more settled districts of Bengal had caused no discontent among those who paid it. The Zamindars no longer opposed a measure which encroached upon none of their rights. The circulation of the paper currency had largely increased in Bengal, where the notes are freely used by the mercantile classes for purposes of remittance. The imports of silver during 1874 were more than a million above those for the

previous year, nearly half a million being sent by Germany alone. Hence arose much of the increased export of cotton, while, owing to the uncertain state of the silver market, the value of silver fell to 55\frac{1}{2}d. per ounce. Gold on the other hand rose in price, and was largely imported.

The survey work in the different provinces made good progress. In the Central Provinces the Revenue Survey was completed. The survey of Berar disclosed the fact of an important difference between the areas of land actually measured and the much smaller areas assessed for land revenue. With regard to the Statistical Survey under Dr. Hunter, it appears that its successful completion over British India is now assured, but that in the Native States the work is still very backward.

There was a sensible increase in the land-revenue of Bengal The advantages of our settlement system in and Madras. Bombay are strikingly illustrated by the account of a táluk, once among the poorest in the Dakhan, which now yields with ease a revenue more than treble that of thirty years ago. Of the arable land in this táluk more than 50 per cent. was waste in 1838, but only 1 per cent. in 1871. In the Kaladgi and Dharwar districts the general improvement has also been very great. That the present rates of assessment are moderate may be inferred from the fact that the value of land in Punah and Sholapur is reckoned at from eight to twelve years' purchase of the revised assessment. In almost every other Province the land-revenue continued to increase. Under the revised settlement in Ajmir a much lower assessment than before has now been carried out. In the Punjab new settlements have been completed in Dera Ghazi Khan and Hazara for twenty and thi ty years respectively. Increased cultivation and a rise in the value of land bear witness to the lightness of the new assessments.

The condition of the rayats in Bengal Proper has greatly improved during the last few years. Under the rent laws of 1859 and 1869 a large number of tenants-at-will have been converted by lapse of time into occupancy tenants, who cannot be ejected while they pay their rents, and whose rent can be raised only by a court of law. At the same time the disputes between landlord and tenant as to their several shares in the enhanced profits from the land have grown more and more frequent, nor is it always the Zamindar who has come off worst. A certain improvement in the general bearing of the Zamindars towards their tenants and in their views of public duty is attested by Sir R. Temple himself. The tendency to "sub-infeudation," or underletting of the land, is greatly increasing in Bengal; but it seems that the small underholders eke out their means by following other pursuits than husbandry. With regard to the illegal cesses in Orissa, it is true that they give room for much oppression; but the growth of a new spirit of intelligent self-reliance among the peasantry tends to restrict the tyranny of the zamindars, while some of the cesses are readily paid by the rayats in preference to paying the same amount as regular rent. Nor has the Punjab Tenancy Act produced that crop of litigation between landlord and tenant which many people once feared it would. In the year under review only one landholder in 1,180 and one tenant in 1,160 were sued. For the settlement proceedings in the Central Provinces the Government have laid down a good rule, which assures all cultivators a steady tenure of their holdings, so long as they pay the rent fixed at the time of settlement.

The proceedings of the Inam Commission in Madras were nearly brought to a close in the year under notice. They have resulted in a clear gain of £80,000 a-year to the revenue, while the holders of the estates thus brought into the fiscal net now enjoy a clear Government title to their lands. With regard to the condition of the cultivating classes, or rayats, it appears that the amount of debt among those in Bengal, however great, is "not excessively burdensome." In Madras also the peasantry, as a rule, are fairly prosperous, to judge

from the ease with which the land-revenue is collected. The bulk of the Bombay peasantry appear to be fast recovering from the distress into which unfavourable seasons and other causes had lately plunged them. It is admitted, however, that the money-lenders too often use the law for purposes of mere extortion. The transfers of land in the Punjab were compulsory only in one case out of 540, and the bulk of the land transferred passed into the hands not of money-lenders but of agriculturists. In the Central Provinces there was a large decrease in the number of compulsory registrations, and the sales of land in Berar were very few compared with the number of decrees issued.

## Correspondence.

## GANG ROBBERIES. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

No body of people has ever shown greater indifference to the form of its government than the village communities of India. Provided they are left in peaceable possession of their land, and the assessment on it continues moderate, Hindoo, Mohammedan, and English ruler is accepted in turn without the smallest exhibition of dissatisfaction.—Chesney's "Indian Polity," page 215.

SIR,—In my letters of the 8th and 21st of July, 1873, I attempted to warn the nation against the dangers attending the prevalence of dacoity or gang robbery in India, and to show that it invariably indicates incipient rebellion.

When bands of from twenty to forty men attack villages, and plunder, torture, and kill openly with lighted torches, a contempt for the Government is displayed, which contempt must be punished or anarchy will ensue. As we now see taking place in Sicily, so in India witnesses will not some forward unless they have some hope of protection from the vengeance of the friends of the robbers.

In Bengal, according to the official Blue-book published this month (page 7), felouies against the person and property have risen from 1,202 to 2,010; gang robberies are perpetuated, and the attention of the police has been called to the discreditable fact that some of the old gang leaders remain at large.

In the Bombay Presidency there has been a great increase in the more serious offences against the person. The year under review in the Blue-book has been—

Marked by the presence in the Poona and Tanna districts of armed robber gangs; in the former district sixteen, and in the latter thirty-one dasoities occurred. Bodies of men entered villages with the utmost effrontery, and, owing to the terror they inspired, there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining information against them. An armed police force of 175 men was detailed to operate against these dasoits, and rewards ranging from £100 downwards were announced for the capture of their leaders. A great deal of hard work and expense was undergone by the parties in pursuit, the ghats being an inclement country during a monsoon; but the gang was only once surprised, and then unsuccessfully. But though the leaders escaped, eight of the robbers were captured and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and check was given to the restlessness excited.—Page 7 of the "Blue-book."

And again in page 11:-

The police are not usually so successful in tracing up gang and other robberies as in other serious crimes; special measures appear to be required to check the depredations of wandering and criminal tribes in the Southern districts, and an inquiry into the whole subject has been directed.

It is useless in India to attempt to break up gangs of dacoits by sending 175 armed policemen scampering after these invisible foes. This is the dodge which has been tried with so little success in Sicily. Even Aurungzebe's police did not rely on so ineffectual a device for catching Mahrattas.

When crime is openly committed by a gang of thirty men, the detective police, if good for anything, should be enabled to lay their hands on one or more of them, and the conviction of one should lead to the conviction of all, unless the peasantry be disaffected towards the Government, or be living without hope of protection from the robbers. I have frequently pointed out that, if one or more firearms were intrusted to the loyal headmen of villages, the detection of gang robbers would be facilitated by the opportunity of wounding and thus marking one of the gang.

I was glad yesterday to learn that after four years of defiance of the law, during which felonies have been constantly perpetrated with impunity, the special police have succeeded in capturing two notorious leaders of a gang of

robbers who have disturbed for so long the peace of the Tanna, Poena, Ahmednuggur, and Nassick districts. (See the Resolution of the Bombay Government of the 12th ult.) Captain Daniel ought not to rest until he has seized every member of the gang.

I grieve to read in page 8 of the Blue-book that in the North-Western Provinces, formerly the best governed in India, and of which the chief cities are Agra and Allahabad, 120 gang robberies have been committed during the year under review.

Let us always bear in mind that there are two causes for the prevalence of dacoities:—

1st.—The discontent of the peasantry.

"The result of the Revenue Survey operations was an increased assessment to the extent of £18,263. The increases were carefully considered, and are believed to be moderate. Remissions were also made chiefly in the Poonah and Sholapur Collectorates, in consequence of the fall of prices being occasioned by the cultivators' difficulty in meeting the claims upon them.—Page 23 of the "Blue-book."

Why has the report of the Poona Commission on the

agrarian disturbances not been published?

2nd.—The neglect of measures for protecting the peasantry against the covetousness and vengeance of the robbers.

What I wish to impress upon the minds of the old ladies in England is, that, in the event of a widespread rebellion, their 4 and 5 per cent. might fall from 100 to 60, and some uncertainty might arise regarding the payment in full of their dividends. I do not for a moment mean to hint that the daring Secretary and mellifluous-tongued Under-Secretary would think of imitating the Turkish Government, but they would borrow recklessly and expend prodigally, as they did in 1874, and it would be difficult just now to increae the Indian revenue by ten millions sterling.—Your obedient servant, October 27.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIAN CURRENCY REFORM.

The Pioneer thinks it is plain that if Government stopped the coinage of silver, and opened its mints for the coinage of gold, the new metal would eventually come in, much as silver comes in now. Merchants would buy gold and ship it to India to pay for produce as they have heretofore been in the habit of shipping silver. The attitude of non-interference with the bullion market always maintained by the Government need be in no way altered by the change in the nature of the metal to be dealt with. As to the inconvenience of employing a gold currency in India, by reason of its involving a large unit, its opponents seem to have lost sight of what would be the natural course of things. It is not proposed on the plan we are considering to demonetise silver forcibly, but simply that the coining of silver should be suspended, and that gold only should be received at the Indian mints. Assuming that the plan proved successful, and that gold were brought to the Indian mints, the amount of that coinage would reach in the present state of trade about three millions sterling a year. For the moment we ignore the considerations which tend to show that the passent state of trade is one That is a contingency that the opponents of gold that cannot last. almost invariably disregard, and we must deal with their arguments on the basis of their own hypotheses. Now, we know that about 200 millions sterling of rupees have been coined and put into circulation in India during the last forty years. A large part of this sum may have been withdrawn from the currency and melted down for ornaments. On the other hand, the coining of rupees did not begin in 1835. There must have been a considerable stock of money in the country before that time; however, without now attempting to make an accurate estimate, let us, for the convenience of the present discussion, assume the existing stock of rupees to amount to 100 millions sterling. Then at the end of the first year, instead of there being 103 millions sterling of rupees in circulation, there would be 100 millions of rupees, and three millions of gold coins.

At the end of the second year there would be six millions of gold and 100 millions or something less of silver as before, instead of 106 millions of rupees. This would be the amount of the currency, supposing things to be left to take care of themselves, and the annual balance of trade to remain unaltered. Is it not plain, from the mere statement of the case, that the disturbance caused to the operation of the currency within India would be very slight? Most operations conducted by the agency of money would be effected as before, entirely through the medium of silver. Mr. Goschen, in a speech which seems to have given so much satisfaction to the *Economist* and to the members of the Home Government, laid great stress on the inconvenience to

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a poor community of substituting gold for silver as the standard coin, and was full of pity for the unfortunate people of Germany, who, by the demonetisation of silver lately effected in that country, are now compelled to employ the new gold coins for all the operations of daily life, instead of the silver ones with which they are accustomed to transact business. But it is obvious that all this sympathy is quite beside the mark in any supposed bearing it has on the matter at issue. Silver would be available in India, at any rate for many years to come, to any extent, and we have proof at all events that there is room in Indian business for some amount of gold coins, in the fact that not only are there many millions sterling of 10-rupee notes in circulation at the present moment, but that there is a use for notes of much larger denomination. It may be safely predicted that the class of transactions now dealt with by currency notes would, with equal convenience, he effected through the medium of gold coins of 10 rupees, and that the general business of the country would continue to be carried on by silver, where silver is used at present, just as if no gold coins were in the country. But although the effect of the proposed measure would thus cause no appreciable disturbance to Indian internal trade, it would have a most important effect on the Indian exchanges, and would go far to remedy the present alarming condition of the Indian finances. If silver is no longer received at the Indian mints, while gold coins are, simultaneously with the change, received mints, while gold coins are, simultaneously with the change, received as legal tender, those who have to make payments in India will be obliged to remit gold. Now, upon the details of the proposed gold currency we will not enter, because they are not essential to the principle involved. It might, for example, be determined to accept the sovereign as a legal tender at the rate of one shilling and ten pence the rupee. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that Colonel Smith's arguments were adopted, and the sovereign admitted at the value of Rs. 10, then the effect of giving this arbitrary value to the rupee must, necessarily be this, it would be imtrary value to the rupee must necessarily be this, it would be immaterial to the merchant who has to make payments in India whether he made them in sovereigns or in bills of exchange payable in rupees. The sure and certain effect of this must be to send up the Indian exchanges to the par rate of two shillings the rupee, omitting the trifling abatement for the cost of sending gold bullion from Europe to India; in short, to rescue the Indian Government from its impending ruin.

### THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND MR. WELD.

The Pioneer remarks that the Madras Government does not require to be told that an official, civil or military, who should dare to act in opposition to medical opinion would run the risk of dismissal from the service. With the zillah surgeon holding the same view as himself, it would have been gross neglect of duty on Mr. Weld's part had he remained supine; and if cholera had broken out within a few weeks afterwards, we should like to know what the Government would have said to his explanation of the presence of the corpse on the tank border. "He was a saint, therefore I let him alone." Would Mr. Weld have been patted on the back and told he had done right, or would he have been promptly wigged? We at least know which he would have deserved. Before leaving this point, it should be observed that the G.O. speaks of the corpse as "buried at a distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water, with a thick wall and a flight of steps intervening;" but from private information we are inclined to doubt the thickness of this wall and efficacy of these steps as hindrances to percolation. It is said that the foundations of the wall do not go so low as the bottom of the grave wherein the body is laid, and that the steps are nothing more than bricks or stones placed stepwise, but not cemented together. Mr. Weld could doubtless have spoken as to this had he been allowed to make a defence; but the Government preferred to take the *ipse dixit* of the son, who was kind enough to forward a plan of the tank with his petition. The third point is the most important of all. Mr. Weld stated that if the relatives did not within seven days remove the corpse he would have it buried "in the place called Hathoway's Park," or "dealt with in any other manner which may be convenient." The son of the deceased says in his petition:—
"The so-called park is notoriously the place set apart by the Municipal Commissioners in the south-west of Negapatam for the deposit of the night soil and rubbish of the town, and where, I believe, dogs of the night soil and rubbish of the town, and where, I believe, dogs are buried. Surely Mr. Weld could hardly expect me to . . . . understand that that place of filth was henceforward to form the future burial-ground for Hindu s univisis. That cannot be. The use of the words 'Hathaway's Park,' therefore, in the notice in question, was clearly to insult and annoy me and my family." These be "prave 'ords," but unfortunately they are not quite consistent with facts. Hathaway's Park is here represented to be neither more nor less a place of deposit for municipal awarenings and the bodies of slaughtered does. Hathaway's cipal sweepings and the bodies of slaughtered dogs. Hathaway's Park is in sober reality a place thirty-two acres in extent, two of which are devoted to the purposes named, while the remainder is divided between a Hindu burning ground and cultivation. Take this fact with Mr. Weld's words as quoted by us from his formal order, and then let any one, not absolutely Hindu-mad, say that there is the very slightest ground for alleging that he referred to the oljectionable corner of the park. But here as clsewhere the

Madras Government has taken the ipse dixit of the complaining sheristadar, who belongs, be it remembered, to another distric His statements are "not weighed or winnowed," but "swallowed in the mass unchewed and crude." There is not, we assert, a tittle of evidence to show that Mr. Weld intended to insult the Hindu community in general, or the family of the deceased in particular. Hathaway's Park was in all probability mentioned as being the only plot of land available for burial purposes, but the addition of the words "or it will be dealt with in any other manner which may be convenient," goes far to show that Mr. Weld was ready to meet the wishes of the relations, so far as he could do so consistently with deign his date. with doing his duty.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

### INDIAN PECULIARITIES.

"What is the Hindu dance but to open and close the hands?" says the Pathan proverb; and, in truth, a natch, that supremest of pleasures to the dreamy, indolent Hindu, is apt to be somewhat of a penance to the more bustling Englishman. Than a natch, indeed, we know of nothing that brings into such strong relief the funda-mental differences of character and disposition that exist between the two races.

From sunset to sunrise the Indian will loll about his cushions and drink in the thin wail of his national music, and watch delightedly the posturings of much-adorned, many-tinkling young women, who, with languishing, outstretched arms, move so many paces forwards, then so many paces backwards, and then, slow-gyrating, spread out their garments, fan-tail pigeon fashion, and look as much as in them lies like drived devices. look, as much as in them lies, like dying ducks. And so on ad infinitum. It is a graceful performance, beyond a doubt; probably, there is in it more real dancing than will often be seen in a ballroom. Nevertheless, the Englishman wearies of the lazy on-looking in less than half an hour, although in a ball-room, doing his own dancing, and rejoicing in the physical exertion, he would, probably, be found indefatigable, and would certainly be an object of much wonder, and some contempt, to any natch-appreciating Oriental.

And the very best part of the orientalism that shows itself in a

natch does not commend itself to the Englishman. The practical equality of man and man for all purposes of social intercourse; the feudal inter-dependence of master and servant; the freedom from affectation and bumptiousness ensuing on every mau's assurance of his proper position, and the immutability of caste distinctions—these are matters strange, foreign, and, in their outward development, somewhat exasperating to him; and his sense of order and the fitness of things is vexed by the crowd of half-nude natives that surges complacently all round and about the dancing enclosure, and he is really shocked when a fat Babu, fat baby on hip, penetrates into the enclosure, and mingles with the instrumentalists, and looks as unconscious of any breach of order and as happy as if he were an integral part of the tamasha.

On the other hand, it is extremely probable that the crowd thinks

the Englishman extremely stuck-up, and stupid, and disagreeable.

Then, again, the Englishman, if he goes to an entertainment, expects to be regaled with supper, and strong meats and drinks, while the ideas of the veriest gourmand amongst Hindus do not soar beyond a profusion of ghi and sweetmeats; and champagne and turkey are equally abominations to him, even though, in the fulness of his hospitality, he will provide these for his Western guest, of such strange appetites. It is sad, indeed, when two would-be friends have not even a community of interests in their dinner table.

Studied superficially, even the divergence of taste and habit between Europeans and natives, which a natch discloses, show how immense are the difficulties in the way of any real social intercourse between the two peoples, however much this may be desired on both sides.—Englishman.

## Miscellaneous.

LIBEL AGAINT the "STAR OF INDIA."—An inspector of police at Ajmeer, has, we read, filed a suit for libel against the Star of India newspaper, laying his damages at Rs. 10,000.—Englishman, Oct. 10.

SUICIDE OF A JOCKEY .- The Englishman hears that Hastings, the well-known jockey, when coming to Calcutta, on board the Socotra, from Ceylon, where he had ridden successfully in some of the races, threw himself overboard when the steamer was off Ceylon, and was drowned.

RUMOURS FROM KABUL. - Indian Public Opinion has received advices from Central Asia confirming the reports that "there has been a Russian agent at Kabul, whose political mission, however, has heretofore been kept secret, and that Russia is reported to be making great preparations for an advance upon Merv, although when it may be actually made is, of course, uncertain, and contingent on future political events, which it is impossible to foretell with any approach to accuracy."

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AN ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF THE DACCA COLLEGE.—The Bengal Times informs us that the late accident at rackets to Mr. Ewbank, Principal of the Dacca College, has resulted in the total loss of one eye, which he has had replaced by a glass one.—Englishman, Oct. 9.

CANDIDATES FOR AN INDIAN JUDGESHIP.—Among the candidates for an Indian Judgeship recently vacant was Mr. Montagu Williams; and it is said that had it not been essential that the holder of the offices should have been in the Indian civil service, the well-known London lawyer would have obtained the berth.—Indian Daily News, Oct. 9.

SILVER IMPORTS.—The Indian Daily News report: that silver bullion valued at about twenty-three lakhs of rupees, consigned to different parties, has lately arrived at Calcutta, and will, it is believed, shortly be made over to the Calcutta Mint. It is also said that advices have been received of a further consignment of about forty lakhs of rupees.

SIMLA.—Simla is not to be abandoned, though Peterhoff may be. A palace, built on Observatory Hill, remarks the Simla paper, will make any Viceroy hold a favourable opinion of this place, and as the Viceroy must be near his Council and the public offices, house proprietors at Simla may calm their anxieties, but it is to be hoped will repair their houses and not raise their rents along with their spirits.

Hospital Nurses.—The board of directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have, on the recommendation of their agent in India, authorised the grant of an annual subscription of Rs. 200 to the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution, in consideration of the company's servants, when in hospital, having the benefit of the services of the nurses, and of the institution being to a large extent dependent on voluntary subscriptions.

The Dengue.—This very painful disease has made its appearance again in Calcutta, there being several people who have been lately attacked with it. No doubt, Dr. Charles's most invaluable remedy will be called into requisition again. As the remedy is only known to the Christian population, it would be well for the Government to request that eminent physician to make his antidote known for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich.—Calcutta Statesman, Oct. 8.

STATE RAILWAYS.—We hear that the completion of the Nimach State Railway from the Fattiabad Junction to Ratlam, and on to Nimach, is to be pushed on at once. The line to Ratlam is to be opened in December. The Rajputana State Railway is also to push on the surveys from Nassirabad to Nimuch, so as to complete the Central India Railways during the next two years. The break beween Chural station and Mhau, owing to the late heavy rains having damaged the tunnels, is likely to be delayed in completion until the end of the next working season.—Englishman.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT A WEDDING PARTY.—At a wedding party last Friday night, at a house in Dhurrumtollah-street, a gentleman guest attempted suicide. He wounded himself in the throat with a knife. As the wound is not deep there are hopes of his recovery. As soon as the rash act was made known the ladies beat a hasty retreat out of the house. The nurel man was on the wedding day engaged in decorating the house, ha i ig very good taste as a florist, and at the time he made the attempt on his life he was in the refreshment-room; he was not intoxicated, and the cause is at present unknown.—Calcutta Statesman, Oct. 10.

Loss of the "Cawdor Castle."—A Court of Inquiry will shortly be held to ascertain the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel, which foundered at Kedgeree on Saturday afternoon. As was to be expected, the commander of the vessel blames the pilot, and the latter officer will have to be tried at the Marine Court. Three Europeans and five Chinamen are stated to have been drowned, but all the others have been safely picked up. A subscription has been opened on behalf of the destitute seamen, a portion of whom reached town the day before yesterday, on board the steamer Undaunted, which had been sent down the river for that purpose by the Bankshall authorities. The Cawdor Castle was, we understand, insured for a sum of £55,000.—Englishman, Oct. 13.

Case of Major Popham.—The consequences of borrowing money, even with the purest and most innocent motives, have been evidently serious to Major Popham, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry. He says that he borrowed money of the shroff of the regiment, in his capacity of money-lender, which appears to be the man's special occupation. The regimental accounts, however, turned out to be short, and in explanation the shroff said he had lent the money to Major Popham. A Court of Inquiry, we learn from a contemporary, has just closed an inquiry at Bareilly into the matter, but the result is not known. A material point will be whether the totals of the missing money and the loan to Major Popham agree. There was, it is said, no concealment on the part of the Major, but nothing more has transpired at present.

PROPOSED SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH GIRLS.—It is said by a Calcutta paper that a proposal has been made to start a boarding-school for European girls at Mussourie, the servants of which will be Europeans. The difficulty and cost will probably be great, but the low rates of exchange have already introduced many important changes.

The educational establishments at Mussourie are already numerous, so that the precise object of this new scheme is not very apparent, unless existing schools there are inefficient. If, however, a good boarding-school could be established in such a healthy locality, it would be sure to receive support from the English families in the Punjab, North-West, and Bengal. The Calcutta paper, in which the proposal is published, thinks that the prospects for Europeans are so bad in India that the sooner their children are sent to Europe the better.

The LATE Explosion on the River.—A man, named Sarrabaddi, who was wounded in the recent explosion, died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries he received. He had been taken to the Mayo Hespital with a contused wound in his spine and in the right side of his abdomen. Peritonitis had some time previously set in, and his recovery from the first was considered doubtful. The coroner and a jury viewed the body of another man named Jinat Ali, who was killed during the explosion, and the inquest, at which all the circumstances connected with this tragic occurrence will be brought forward, will be held on the 12th instant. The khalasi, belonging to the Port Commissioners' heave-up boat No. 9, who had been received into the Mayo Hospital as one of the sufferers by the late explosion on board the torpedo-boat, died yesterday, from the effects of the injuries received.—Englishman, Oct. 13.

Money Advances on Crops.—A case of some interest to those who are in the habit of advancing money on growing crops has just occurred at Calcutta. Messrs. Moran and Co., of Calcutta, have been in the habit for several years of advancing money to a certain indigo factory, and at the close of the season receiving the crop in payment. The owner of the factory, a Hindoo, died, leaving two widows. The factory was mortgaged to a native banker, but Messrs. Moran and Co. made an advance of Rs. 83,000 as usual on the crop of 1873-74, but the produce for the first time was not forthcoming. Moran and Co. filed a suit against the two widows, and lost it; they then appealed to the High Court, Calcutta, and again lost their case; and now they intend, it is said, to appeal to the Privy Council. The Court has decided that Messrs. Moran and Co. have no claim upon the crops in the absence of clear and unmistakable proof that these widow ladies knew personally of Messrs. Moran's advances.

A Dreadful and Destructive Disease.—An eye-witness writes as follows to the Englishman:—A dreadful disease, becoming well-known under the name of kotkotia, has broken out in several parts of North-Eastern Bengal. It is rumoured to have first made its appearance in some villages near Ampta, whence its ravages have extended to the extreme eastern part of Calcutta; but now it has spread all over the country lying on both sides of the Ganges. It is somewhat like the poison of the cotra. It first attacks either the toes or the fingers, and then affects the whole body, when it becomes dangerous and destructive to human life. Yesterday, at about five o'clock, a carpenter and a Hindustani of Sibpore were attacked by this disease, and there being no remedy at hand, they first bound their fingers with strings, and then applied a native antidote, named Gritokumari, by which means they have been cured. However, as the d'sease is most prevalent here, I think it is necessary for our medical practitioners not to leave a stone unturned to find some sure and immediate remedy for the poison; and I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly give this letter a prominent insertion, so as to attract their attention.

The Proposed Indian Settlement in New Zealand.—We have before us the reply of Sir Douald Maclean, the Minister of the New Zealand Government, most concerned in the disposal of land, in answer to a proposition forwarded from India, to start, on terms favourable as to periods of payment, a special Indian settlement in the colony. The settlement in question, if established, would be more or less of a private character; but, if the principles of the scheme were accepted in one case, they might be in another. It is the opinion of the Minister, that such a settlement would be successful; but, until certain measures have been discussed, and decided upon by the local Parliament, it is impossible for him to give a final answer. The management and disposal of lands acquired under the Immigration and Public Works Acts will have to be considered. When it has been settled whether they shall be transferred from the provisional to the general Government, Sir Donald Maclean will be able to give a final answer to the proposal submitted to him, and he has promised to send, at the same time, whatever regulations may have been enacted for the disposal of the waste lands under the Crown, as well as any further information that may be required.—Pioneer.

THE CROPS.—Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th Oct., 1876, state that.—In Madras good rain is reported from Madura; elsewhere it has been light, and prospects are said to be unchanged. In Mysore showers have fallen throughout the province with good effect, but much more rain is required to ma erially improve the condition of the crops. In Bombay there has been no rain in Sind, Guzerat, or the Konkan, but prospects are there good. Very little rain has fallen in Kandeish and the Deccan districts, and the kharif crops are withering, and the sowing of the rabi being retarded. In the

Southern Mahratta Country the fall has been somewhat more copious, but partial; where none has fallen prospects continue to be In Berar no rain has fallen, and some is wanted for the rabi sowings. In the Central Provinces slight falls are reported from only four districts; prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Central India, where the crops promise well. In Rajpootana rain is reported from Aboo, Marwar, and Meywar; prospects are excellent. In Bengal there has been general rain, and the prospects of the rice crops are everywhere good. Reports from Assan are favourable. Rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces only in Benares, Allahabad, and Kumaon; the crops are in good condition. In Oudh rain fell at Lucknow and Fyzabad; prospects are favourable. No rain is reported from the Punjab, except showers at Lahore and

Peshawur; the crops promise well.

Memorial to Dr. Oldham.—We understand that a subscription is being raised by the Asiatic Society to obtain a memorial bust of Dr. Thomas Oldham, late President of the Society, in recognition of his eminent services to the Society and to geological science in India. For this purpose the sum of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 is required, of which upwards of Rs. 700, including donations from the Viceroy and Sir R. Temple—and not, as stated by the *Pioneer*, Rs. 500—have been already subscribed. The following extract from the records of the Geological Survey is sufficient testimony to the importance of Dr. Olcham's services :- "To appreciate fully what he has effected one should have experience of the position, where every means, material and personal, had to be formed or imported; and, further, one should see what is only known to those present, the very valuable library and the extensive collections brought together by his care. Due honour paid to the intelligent liberality of the Government of India, it is to Dr. Oldham, whether as Superintendent of the Geological Survey, or as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, more than to any other man, that Calcutta owes the magnificent Museum building it can now boast of. All this he now leaves to his colleagues and successors. Failing health compels him to retire from the service and leave the country before he could give form and unity to his labours. Those who reap where he has sown should ever remember the great debt they owe to Dr. Oldham."-Englishman.

THE LATE MAHOMMEDAN DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.—In spite of the late Mahommedan demonstration in Bombay, in spite of the meeting of Saturday last in our own city, we have little doubt that Lord Northbrook's estimate of the degree of interest in the Turk taken by the Mussulman community of India, as a class, comes very near the truth. Though it is possible to mistake order for apathy, and though the Indian Mussulman is given to outward demonstrations of excitement only when his immediate interests or prejudices are at stake, there is abundant evidence that the movement in Bombay had its origin in the private ambition of a few shrewd indivi-duals, to whom, however, no discredit is necessarily due for their action. The Calcutta meeting of Saturday appears to have been very similar in its character. The great mass of the Mahommedans of India are too ignorant for any country so remot as Turkey, or anything so abstract as the headship of Islam, to have much hold upon their imaginations; too much engrossed with their own daily needs to take a lively interest in distant political complications. The occasion was one which would naturally be seized by men desirous of keeping themselves prominently before their co-religionists. The cause was one to which every good Mussulman was, in common decency, bound to subscribe, however little his feelings might be involved. Beyond this, these expressions of sympathy have no poli-Involved. Beyond this, these expressions of sympathy have no political significance whatever. Great credit is, we think, due to the promoters of the Calcutta meeting for the moderate and unpretentious character of the resolutions.—Englishman, Oct. 9.

FRONTIER NEWS.—Punjab frontier news is not assuring. The

Akund of Swat, whose great age and saintly character have inspired his people with great veneration for him, is on the point of death. The loss of his advice will be felt greatly by the wild tribes in that mountainous district, and will be injurious probably to our interests on the Punjab frontier, more particularly as the Akund's probable successor, his eldest son, who has been at variance with his father for some years past, is said to be a turbulent character and will doubtless have many enemies. The Akund wishes his youngest son to succeed him. He is said to be too young for such a position, and it is added that the friends of the Akund object to the old man's appointment of this youth to succeed him, and disturbances are anticipated as soon as the Akund has passed away. These circumstances, in conjunction with the apparent impossibility of our Government settling matters with the Afreedes, not only render a campaign against them in the cold weather probable, but also an advance beyond Peshawur for the purpose of establishing order among these rancorous tribes. We cannot withdraw our troops when once this advance has been made for fear that the disturbances would all begin again if we did. The Amir of Kabul will necessarily look with suspicion on any movement we may make across the frontier from Peshawur. Later information tends to confirm the statement already made that Russia recently sent an envoy to Kabul. Russia's proceedings in Central Asia continue without change, and the necessity of her communicating with Kabul seems to become every year more imperative. The affairs of Central Asia as well as of Kabul compel the attention of the Government of India. - Bombay Gazette.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5.—Str. Socotra, Bombay via Consts; Humayoon Shah, Gulfs; City of Lucknow, Cardiff; str. Penguin, Hong Kong and Stants.—7. Str. Meinam, Galle via Consts; General Chanry, Coconuda.—8. Cora. Bombay; Joseph Wopples, Cardiff; str. Viking, London via Suez Canal; Albula, Bombay; Etminta, Rio Janeiro; str. Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Moulmein and Rangoon.—9. Str. Liverno, Genoa, &c.—10. Str. Pleiades, Liverpool, &c., via Suez Cond.—11. Acadit, Cardiff,—12. Tenasserim, Liverpool; str. Busheer, Rungoon; Futtle Rohoma, Gulfs; Carmel, Colombo; Empress of India, Jeddah; John Gambles, Liverpool; British India, Liverpool; Ismail, Jeddah; Golden Flecce, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Socotra.—Mrs. W. Ladle and infant, Mr. W. J. Fleming,—From Madras.—
Mr. H. Class. From Coconada.—Mr. Mitchell. From Godaulfore.—Mr. Hooper.

Fer Penguin.—Messrs. Milne, Stevenson, Bell, Irving, and Potherbridge.

Per Meinam.—From Masulipatam.—Mr. Gutteling. From Naties.—Mr. Alexandre. From Galle.—Madring Cullon, Messrs. Creaton, Geant, Caranting, Smith, Appenzeller, Langdon, and Jones. From Madras.—Major and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Behrends, Mr. and Mrs. Godelon, Mr. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. dume, Mr. and Mrs. Whinfield, Mr. Brenbridge, Mr. Daly.

Per Livorno.—Mr. Lanji Pregno, Sena Nicola, George Nicola.

Per Penales — Hrs. Shurne, three Mister Shuroes, Miss Sharne. Messrs. Place C. uikalank, Ogilvio, Macdonalds, Long and Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Steuart.

Per Busheer.—Mr. and Mrs. Orr and two children.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 4. Queenstown, Mauritius.—19 Queen of the South, Adelaile.—23. Mercia, Gille and Colombo.—Oct. 6. Str. Puke of Devonshire, London via Sacz Canal.—7. Comput, Sin Francisco; Lady Ruthven, Dundee; str. Ethiopia, Ringoon, Moulmain, and Straits; Earl of Zetland, Dundee.—9. Besherdess Amberluss, Dundee; U ston, London.—10. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; Matratta, Caittagong, &c.—11. Jura, Demercus; Amaranth, Dundee; Swiftsure, Falmouth; Orassa, West Indies; Kenyon, New York; Jacques Fourestier,——; Night Hawk,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—For Chitragono.—Mrs. Peurson, Mr. Jones.

Per str. Baghdad.—For Rangoon.—Mr. H. Worcester, Mr. F. Lilienhain, and Mr. Hanley.

### Commercial.

Cales ta, Oct. 10, 1876.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Intere		Stock					Selling Price.				
per Cent. Sa	•••			Sa. R		•••	Rs.	100	8 to	100	14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	•••	***		Sa. R		•••		102	0 to	102	2
per Cent	•••	• • • •		łov. R		•••		101	14 to	102	12
11 per Cent., 1872	•••	•••		iov. R		***		101	1 to	101	8
5; per Cent., 1859-60	•••	•••	•	łov. R	s. 100	***		103	O to	103	6
	JNIC	IPAL	DE	BENT	TURE	s.					
6 per Cent. 1364 (1884)		•••		•••	•••	•••	Rs.	111	0 to	112	0
6 per Cent. 1865 (1885)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		112	0 to	112	8
6 per Cent, 1866 (1886)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			113	6 to	112	12
8 per Ceut. 1867 (8-7)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		113	0 to	113	8.
6 per Cent. 1870 (1890)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		114	0 to	115	0
6 per (ent. 1872 (1892)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		115	0 to	116	Q.
•		EXC	HAN	CE							

On London. Per Rupen.
... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 83-16d.
... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 85-16d. to 1s. 8½d. cal Banks Bills ... Bills with Docts.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

J	OII	F-12	1001	~ .	1 17 1013	w.					
			Paid-up. Quoted a					ed at			
Stock.						Rs. each.				Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited)		•••	•••	•••	•••	10	•••	104	to	105	
Assam Ten Company		•••		•••	•••	20	•••	625	to	-	
Bank of Bengal			•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1410	to	1415	
Bank of Upper India Lim!		•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	123	to	12 <b>ó</b>	
Bengal Coal Company			•••	•••	•••	1000		1300	to	_	
Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1440	•••	440	tu	415	
Cachar Tea Company	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	163	
Ditto (Contributory)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	<b>6</b> 50	to		
Calcutta Central Press Con	npany	· · · ·	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	6.5	to	70	
Unloutta Docking Company	ř	•••	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	230	
Central Cachar Tea Compa	ny		•••	•••	•••	200	•••	156	to	158	
Comptoir D'Escompte of P	aris	•••	•••	•••	•••	t00	F	r. 600	to	610	
De'hi and London Bank Sh	ares (	liv.	•••	•••		259	•••	170	to	173	
E B. Indigo Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16	
East Indian Railway Comp	oany	•••	•••	•••	£20 or		•••	290	to	282	
East India Tea Company		•••	***	•••	•••	100	•••	81	to	82	
Eastern Bengal Railway Co	npar	ıy	•••	•••	£20 or		•••	280	to	282	
Equitable Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	150	to	182	
Great Eastern Hotel Comp		•••	•••	••	•••	250	•••	160	to	165	
Howrah Docking Company		•••	•••	••	•••	500	•••	150	to	190	
India General Steam Navig		Con	ipan <b>y</b>	•••	•••	1000	•••	650	to		
Lower Assam Tea Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	£61	•••	42	to	43	
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Co			•••	•••	•••	500	•••	<b>+</b> 200	to	220	
National Bank of India (Li	mited	l)	•••	•••	•••	£124	•••	113	to	114	
Purjab Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	***	57	to	60	
3 mla Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	515	to	520	
Union Steam Tug Compan		•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129	
Upper Assam Tea Compan	5	***	•••	•••		£10	•••	42	to	-	
• Time pa	rgain	8.			+ Tr	ansaci	tion	8.			

### FREIGHTS .- Via Canal.

daltpetr	e, per	•••	•••				ro Le omir	To Liverpool. No ship.						
Sugar .	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	15	0	to	0	0	0	•••	,,,	,,
Rice	•••	•••	•••	•••			N	omir	al.			***	,,	**
Seeds	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	2	6	E ()	0	0	0	•••	,,	**
Jute	•••		•••	•••	3	5	0	to	0	0	0	***	,,	**
Totton	•••	•••	•••	•••			N	ime	nal.			•••	••	"

## Madras.

THE amount subscribed to the Milman Memorial Fund in the Madras Presidency up to the end of August was Rs. 6,156.

MR. E. S. SYMES, of the Bengal Civil Service, has joined the Burma Commission, and been posted to Tonghoo.

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A MILITARY APPOINTMENT. - Major Renton, magistrate of Mysor, has been appointed to succeed Major Stewart as Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysor, an appointment which on all hands is considered a sinecure, and may well be abolished. But Mysor is a wealthy province, and can well afford to maintain appointments more ornamental than useful. - Madras Standard, Oct. 9.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSOR.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysor, with his Highness the Maharajah of Mysor and suite will leave Bangalore by special train about the middle of December next, for Delhi. Business will be carried on during Mr. Saunders's absence by Major Tredway Clarke, the secretary. - Madras Mail. Oct. 9.

DEPARTURE OF THE BODY GUARD DETACHMENT FOR DELHI.—The detachment of the Governor's Body Guard, which was under orders for Delhi, left Madras by special train at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. There was a very large concourse of Mahommedans at the Central Station to see them off. The Governor's Band was also there, and played the detachment out.-Medras Mail, Oct. 11.

MANDALAY.-It is stated by a Rangoon paper that trade in Mandalay is at a standstill, owing to the high rates of Customs duties levied by the King on the products for exportation to Rangoon. The shippers have withheld their goods until some satisfactory arrangement is made by his Majesty to lower the rates. For the past week or so the flats of the Flotilla Company have come down literally empty. A representation has been made by the traders at the capital to the King, through the Resident.

RETURN OF LADY ANNA GORE LANGTON.—Lady Anna and Miss Gore Langton arrived in Madras on Saturday, Oct. 7, in the s.s. Asia, from Cocanada, and were met on board by Major Bertie Hobart, the Military Secretary to the Governor. The Master 'Attendant's barge conveyed the ladies to the pier, where a carriage was in waiting to receive them, and conveyed them to Government They will return to England next month in Messrs. Green's steamer Sultan, in which vessel they came out with his Grace the Governor last November.

A USEFUL COLONEL.—If those who have the reorganisation of the native army at heart wish for a fact to show how miserably under officered native regiments are, here is one. Yesterday there was only one European officer belonging to the 37th M.N.I. available for duty of any kind, and he was the colonel commanding. The adjutant was acting as wing officer and quartermaster in addition to his own duties, but being himself on the sick list, the colonel was everything except the doctor of the regiment, and even the regimental doctor is away on leave, his place being filled by an outsider. - Madras Athenaum.

THE MONSOON.—We learn by telegram from Bimlipatam that a strong gale was blowing there on Saturday, and that the appearance of the weather was decidedly cyclonic. That same morning, early, there was a strong gust of wind from the north, accompanied by a very heavy shower in Madras, a circumstance that almost justifies us in holding that the north-east monsoon has begun. Meanwhile, at a time when Madras is peculiarly liable to maritime disasters, the head of the Marine department is always acting as extra skipper of his Grace the Governor's pleasure yacht, which has probably got out of monsoonish influences by this time by steering towards the Andamans.—Madras Times, Oct. 9.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—The Sikandarabad correspondent of the Bombay Gazette says:—"Sir Salar Jung is quite a prisoner to his palace, owing to a peculiar complication of Court etiquette, which requires that he should, on his return to the capital, first pay his respects to the young Nizam before he can go out anywhere else, and before he can even receive visitors himself. The accident which his Excellency met with in Europe prevents his going through the Court salaams and other ceremonies; and, as he is not by any means well of his accident, the inference is that he may have to dwell in retirement for some months yet, unless, indeed, his Highness accords him a special dispensation."

NEGAPATAM.—The Madras Mail states that the family of the deceased Sanniassi at Negapatam have declined to be relieved by Government of "all expense connected with the provision of the second burial place, and the ceremonies on the re-interment." Collector was instructed in the Government Order to "ascertain the amount from them, and at once to reimburse it, reporting his proceedings for confirmation." But the family have no wish to be indebted to the Government in any way with respect to the expenses. The Mail thinks this is creditable to them, and adds that they have no intention of proceeding against Mr. Weld criminally or civilly.

COFFEE CROP OF COORG.—The coffee crop of Coorg this year will not, we regret to learn, be an average one, and on the ghaut them, and they are found to contain nothing but black beans half-formed and partly rotten. This is the case to the extent of fifty per cent., and in some estates to even more. Young coffee, with maiden crops, is as bad as the old, whether highly cultivated or not. If the other districts are affected in the same manner as Coorg there will be a serious falling off in the shipments of coffee from India. - Madras Mail.

THE NIZAM.—Our faithful ally the Nizam of Haidarabad is likely to attain a notoriety again in the politics of India, similar to what he acquired in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, if a rumour current should prove true. It is said that the young Nizam is as averse to going to Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial assemblage there as he was to going to Bombay to meet his Royal Highness, and that Sir Richard Meade, the Resident, evidently profiting by the experience of Mr. Saunders in a similar predicament, has gone to Simla to take the Viceroy's verbal instructions on the matter. What excuse the Nizam can urge this time in apology for non-attendance we cannot say, but whatever he may urge, the suspicion will be inevitable that he is standing on his dignity should he not attend, and it is to be hoped that he will not be so ill-advised as to make himself thus ridiculous.—Madras Times, Oct. 14.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSOR.—A correspondent writes :time to time recently it has been rumoured that the Maharajah is not to come to reside at Bangalore, but it is yet premature to jumping to this conclusion. No doubt it is patent that Colonel Malleson's sway has been far from having been palatable to the Royal household, and hence it is almost an impossibility to expect the palace ladies to allow the young Prince to leave the capital. But I have reason to know that since Mr. Saunders's arrival and Captain Wilson's nomination, the irritated feelings of the Ranees have very much been appeased, and both officers, being perfectly conversant with the ins and outs of native Courts, are trying their best to adopt a conciliating and justifiable policy without sacrificing the due dignity of the British power. Hence it is still under discussion whether the prince should not be brought over during his minority, for after 1881 his own inclinations cannot be interfered with. Bangalore Spectator.

THE GOVERNOR .- No tidings have been received regarding the Tenasserim, in which his Grace the Governor, with his daughters and the Commander-in-Chief, embarked at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 3rd instant, although warned that he would encounter a storm, such as is usual in that latitude at this time of the year if he persisted; and as intelligence has been received that the coast from Vizagapatam to Chicacole, a distance of sixty miles, was visited thirty or thirty-six hours after his embarkation by a storm of great severity, which continued for full two days and committed considerable damage, some anxiety has been felt at Madras on account of the party. It is feared that the *Tenasserim* must have run into this storm, and that her arrival at Port Blair and at Rangoon, where she was due about three days ago, was thereby delayed. If bad weather was experienced the Governor probably relinquished the voyage to the Andamans, and has steered to Ceylon. However, tidings regarding the Tenasserim are anxiously awaited, and we may ear something this day.-Madras Times, Oct. 14.

STATE OF THINGS IN MOMEIN.—The Rangoon Gazette has received further authentic intelligence regarding the insurrection at Momein, from which it appears that literally nothing has been done by the Chinese Imperial authorities towards the suppression of the rebellion seyond posting a body of some 3,000 troops, under the command of General Tien, at a distance of about fifty miles to the eastward of Momein. The object of posting this force in this position was to protect the wealthy and important town of Young Chang from the attack of the rebels, to whom it would otherwise prove an easy prize, and of very material assistance, as its capture would not only supply the sinews of war, but also furnish an additional quota of restless and dissatisfied men to the rebel ranks. is hard to say when this rebellion, which rose from a very insignificant cause, is likely to be put down. State movements are slow in China, and the latter requires at present all her forces to retrieve the disasters she has met with at Yacoob Khan's hands of late. It is not improbable that, before the Central Government takes any really energetic steps in the matter this rebellion will have spread over the whole of Yunan and the adjoining provinces.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Str. Gwnlior, Calcutta.—7. Str. Asia, Rangoon; Kingdom of Italy, Loudon.—9. Str. Merkara, London.—10. Lois, Cocanada; str. Teheran, Southampton: Lansdowne, Gopaulpore.—11. Str. Dacca, Coconada; str. Duke of Devonshire,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.— From Rangoon —Lieut. and Mrs. Boteler, Dr. Baker, and Apprentice J. J. Whitwell. From Vizagapatam.—Capt. Taylor. From Coconada.—Lady Anna Gore Langton, Miss Gore Langton, and Mrs. Castor and son. From Masukipatam.—Mrs. Power and infant.

Per str. Gwalior.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mrs. Alston and family, Mrs. N. S. M. Gouse, Mr. M. Lubbay, Captain and Mrs. Carey and child, and Capt. A. C. King. For Gallk.—Madame Colomb, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and family, For Surg.—Mr. A. Lehzen. For Southampton —Mrs. T. Norman and family, Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. F. W. J. Rees and family, Mr. W. C. Hubbard, Capt. Shaw, and Capt. Clive.

Clive.

Per str. Merkara.—For Suzz.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Young. For Colombo.—Mr. W. G. Thomson, Mr. Grigson, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. G. W. Mackenzie. Mr. W. Neaves, Mr. R. K. Clark, Mr J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sooier, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant, Mr. H. A. M. Power, Mr. D. F. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maddon, Mrs. M. Fowler, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. D. T. Turner. For Madras —Mrs. Higginbotham and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Miss Macfarlane, Mr. J. Solway, Mrs. Kerkilly, Mrs. Moora and two children, Mr. E. V. Dupen, and Mr. Cockerton. For Calcutra.—Mr. and Mrs. Wentherdon, Miss and Master Hadengon, Mr. and Mrs. Drary, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Walker and intant, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. Browning,

Mrs. Hoggan, Mrs. Weatherall and infant, Mr. H. W. Woolridge, Miss McCrie, Mr. Caulfield, Mr. D. Blasher, Mrs. Woodcroft and child, Mrs. C. Harvey and three children, Mrs. H. Cann, and Mr. L. Cann.

Per str. Teberan.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Blatbwayte, Mr. H. Matheson, Miss B. Wetherall, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Burke and two children, Mr. F. Jacohomes, Mr. and Mrs. Dozef and three children, Mr. and Mrs Kinslay, Mr. Soutter, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Thomson. Mr. W. T. Curthope, Mr. McLean and inlant, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Watson, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Downs. From Brindish.—Dr. P. Hughes and Mr. Beverley. From Vanica.—Dr. P. V. Ray. From Brindish.—For Madbas.—Mr. Leach. From Southampton.—Miss Arthur, Mrs. Macleverty and two children, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. H. C. Corey, Mrs. Woods, Major Porter, and Mrs. Atkins. From Abn.—For Calcutta.—Major Damet. From Southampton.—For Rangoon.—Sub lieut. Shonder. rom Aden.—For Ca--Sub lieut. Shonder.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 6. Str. Canara, Bombay; str. Africa, Calcutta.—7. Copenhagen, Coconada; Rajah of Cochin, London.—8. Str. Gwalior, Southampton.—9. Martha Jackson, Hayre, via Northern Ports.—11. Str. Merkara, Calcutta.—12. Str. Teheran, Calcutta; Clarence, Calcutta; Stamboul, Coconada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Africa. For COCOMADA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. King, and Mr. and Mrs. R.

B. Foote. For Calcutta.—Rev. J. Pearse.

Per str. Gwalior.—From Madras.—For Verica.—Miss Wilhelm, Col. and Mrs.

Rideout, and Col. A. Stevens. For Brinder.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Gillings. For Soutrampton.—Lieut. col. Hudleston, Col. Hilliard, Major R. C. Stewart, Mrs.

Stewart and three children, Col. and Mrs. Dalyell and four children, Dr. H. Massey.

Cas., Mrs. Massey and child, Col. Watts, and Mr. E. S. Butler. For Malbourns.

—Mr. Van Stavoru. For Adelaide.—Mrs., Miss, and Master Beattie. For Galle.

—Mr. Baker.

Per str. Teheran.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Galloway and child, Lieut. col. Balfour, Mr. O. Nush, Mr. Schmidt, and Lieut. Beaver.

## Bombay.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER.—A civilian, Mr. J. R. Navlor, has been appointed Legal Remembrancer at Bombay, to the great indignation of the junior barristers, as the appointment has always hitherto been held by a barrister.

DISTRESS IN SHOLAPUR.—It appears that there is actually a famine in the large and important collectorate of Sholapur. The Collector is endeavouring to employ the starving people on relief works, but these are small, and will soon come to an end. The distress is greatest in the interior of the collectorate, where there are no relief works, and the people are clamouring for food with such violence that it is reported military aid has been called for. The Government of Bombay has hitherto done nothing to alleviate the distress, although it must have been brought prominently under their

BARODA.-English barristers are, a contemporary states, not permitted by Sir Madhava Rao to practice in the Baroda Courts. No reason is given for this prohibition, but probably English barristers might find themselves rather like fish out of water in Baroda Courts. A greater novelty, however, than putting such fish as English barristers on Baroda gravel paths would be regularly published reports of the proceedings in the Baroda Courts; both English barristers and the British public might then be taught some instructive lessons about the administration of the Baroda State which now they cannot learn, and probably the subjects of the Gaikwar would derive considerable advantages from the tuition.

THE ARABIAN COAST.—The Times of India reports that the two towns of Shair and Makalla, on the Arabian Coast, still continue their feuds with varying fortune. A couple of Arab buggalows, which arrived in Bombay harbour some few days back, have brought the tidings of a severe defeat sustained by the Chief of the latter, in the course of a recent engagement on land. All the baggage, guns, and ammunition belonging to Makalla have been seized by his adversary, who has, moreover, succeeded in re-capturing a number of towns, of which he had been deprived at the close of a former contest. The Sultan of Hadramat having, it is reported, rendered valuable and to the Chief of Makalla for some time past, the latter has been enabled to hold his own, but a well-planned attack by the troops of Shair has caused a panic amongst his opponent's followers, the result being the victory above-mentioned. The British authorities at Aden still maintain a neutral attitude, letting the hostile Chiefs fight out their battles so long as their operations are confined to land, but it is stated a stronger sympathy is felt at Aden for Makalla than for Shair.

CHILD LABOURERS IN THE LOCAL MILLS .- The Sayta Mitra says:—In Germany and other parts of Europe children of both sexes, from twelve to fourteen years of age, do not work, or in reality their countries' laws do not allow them to work, more than six hours a day; and therefore the manufacturers of these countries have of late bitterly complained and petitioned their Government, that under such disadvantages they are not able to produce goods as cheaply as the British millowners who get their work done by children of much younger age and for a longer time. But done by children of much younger age and for a longer time. But we are really surprised to see that even in Bombay a maximum of nearly ten hours' work is fixed for youths and girls of about ten years of age. These young employés work cheerfully and untiringly the whole time, besides they almost daily play and sing till a late hour in the night, in their own homes, again rising early in the morning as fresh as larks. These hardy children of the ghauts are inured from their infancy to labour, toil and hardships, as well as cold and heat and consequently they are the most respectively. as well as cold and heat, and consequently they are the most re-

markable fatigue-bearing people on the face of the earth. Our firm impression is that owing to the age at which these juvenile workers are taught to commence their apprenticeship, they will in course of time become as, if not more, skilled and dexterous as the working people of the best mills in England.

COTTON FRAUDS BILL.—A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council took place at Puna on Wednesday, Oct. 4. The principal business transacted was the introduction of a new Cotton Frauds Act by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. The result of a Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Government into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act, was the expression of the committee's opinion that the Act should be held in abeyance, and the Bombay Government recommended the Secretary of State to do so, but Lord Salisbury considered that the Act should be kept in force with slight modifications. The Bill now introduced by Mr. Ravenscroft is for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Secretary of State. A. difference of opinion, however, exists in the Council on this point, and when the Council again meets in Bombay the Hon. Mr. Rogers says he will show that the proposed Bill is not in accordance with the intentions of the Secretary of State. The result may be a further discussion of this question whether a Cotton Frauds Act is required at The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and many of the leading merchants strongly object to any interference by the Government, and they deny that the Act has produced the improvements observable in the condition of Indian cotton, which they attribute to the increased facilities of communication offered by the railways and the presence of European buyers in the Mofussil. The cotton trade is doubtless as able to take care of itself as any other trade; but if the Government consider that the surveillance of their officers be necessary to protect cotton from adulteration the same argument would apply with greater force to the seed and grain tradea trade that is every year becoming more important to this country, but in which the adulterations in the form of dust and dirt are very palpable and very prevalent.—Bombay Gazette.

THE PORT TRUST.—The Bombay Port Trust seem to have a peculiar facility for running in the face of public opinion, and we have just heard of an instance which shows they have no wish to belie their reputation as regards the staple export of Bombay. If our information is correct—and we have every reason to belive it is—the Port Trust have entered into an arrangement with the Colaba Land Company and the Esplanade Free Fund Committee to increase the charge to cotton merchants for the land at Colaba used for the storage of cotton when it comes down from up-country, from twelve annas to one rupee per yard. Looking to the situation of the land and its unsuitability for any other purpose, there can be little doubt, we think, that even twelve annas a yard is a very full charge, available, as it is, for only eight months of the year; and it is scarcely a matter for surprise therefore that the native mer-chants chiefly concerned should feel aggrieved at this move on the part of the Trust and endeavour to resent it. We hear that the merchants have almost unanimously resolved that rather than pay the increased charge they will transfer their business location to the Mazagon or Free Bun ler, and although this will undoubtedly be most inconvenient to all engaged in the trade, it is after all a question of money, and if a suitable place can be found on, say, the Frere land at half or less than half the price demanded by the Port Trust, convenience will have to give place to economy. The "Cotton Trade Association," we learn, have determined to forward an energetic remonstrance to Government on the subject, but we hope the Port Trust may see their mistake and consent to meet the mer-chants fairly. Whatever the result may be, there can be no question that the present is not the time to disturb trade by vexatious changes .- Bombay Gazette.

ANTICIPATED FAMINE.—Our correspondent at Sholapore sends the following graphic account of the anticipated famine, under date of the 10th instant:—Our Collector has gone to Kurmalla. Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Havelock, and Colonel French have arrived at Jehar station to arrange, it is believed, preliminaries for commencing the State Railway from Dhod Station to Munmar, via Ahmednuggur. Government have opened relief funds at various places in the Sholapore Zilla. There are seven talookas in this zilla, with, it is said, a total population of a million and a half. Twenty-six thousand people are now employed on different works, as follows:
Sholapore, 7,000; Kurmulla, 5,000; Mada, 4,000; Barsee, 1,000;
Sagaon, 2,000; Punderpore, 3,000; and Malsaree, 4,000. In the talooka there is already an absolute grass famine. Several people volunteer to part with their cattle, but no one dares to accept the offer; there must consequently be a fearful mortality amongst these poor beasts, and, as things look in the gloom of the present, there will be none left to cultivate the Government lands next year. The death-rate amongst the cattle in the Kurmalla Zilla is already beginning to rise. From five thousand to seven thousand head of cattle have been removed, as a precautionary step, to the Nizam's territory. Water, too, is significantly scarce, and it is apprehended that the districts around several villages will be rendered barren through drought. In some four or five villages in the Kurmalla talooka no inhabitants are to be seen save the village Patells and the Koolkarnees. Still people here are even now inclined to believe that there must be a rainfall. God grant that the wish may be father to the thought. If

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no rain falls within the next week or ten days our hopes will be ended, and there must be a famine, and we must look to your good townspeople to aid our sore need with a generous subscription. Government, it is true, have opened relief works for able-bodied men. But what will become of people old and decrepid? Again, folk of the middle class cannot, for apparent reasons, work as common labourers, nor can they beg in the street, for none here have wherewithal to relieve them. These are peculiarly the people who would meat have fit here again. would most benefit by a goodly Bombay subscription list. the railway companies should permit grain to be carried on their lines at nominal rates, and that the authorities should open shops where this grain could be sold at prime cost, or even at a loss. Something, too, might be done for the unfortunate cattle, for their misery is great indeed, and their loss will hereafter greatly affect the welfare of the inhabitants. Government, I would suggest, should take in their charge all the head of cattle abandoned by their owners for want of provender. I understand that the gentleman for whom Mr. Grant is acting is likely soon to return, and that Mr. Grant will be removed from the zilla. We are truly sorry to hear it. In the present trying circumstances Mr. Grant has proved himself extremely able and zealous. I am glad to learn that a petition is in course of preparation wherein the Government is requested to retain course of preparation wherein the Government is requested to retain his services for one year longer in the zilla. So much depends upon the energy and vigour of the chief officials in charge now, that I am sure Government will give due weight to a request that has been dictated solely by the dire emergency of our present position. Times of India, Oct. 16.

LORD MALK KERR'S SPEECH AT THE SOLDIERS' SPORTS AT POONA. —The following is the address made by Lieutenaut-General Lord Mark Kerr, c.B., at the conclusion of the Soldiers' Sports at Poona, on Friday, Oct. 13. Lord Mark Kerr said,—Gardeners and Workshop-men of the 15th, this is the second time I have come to give you these prizes and to speak to you. I walked up yesterday week during heavy rain on the first day of your sports, but you, with dis-cretion, had abandoned the field. This looks as if none of you were sporting characters. I will tell you a story about this in a moment. I am not come to talk to you much about flowers, or vegetables, or handicraft, although gardens and workshops are excellent things. You do not need hospital comforts, you do not know doctors, you dig and work, and find health as your reward. I introduced com-These last are useless. I found one in this division half a mile from the barracks last year. It had an old corporal in charge and a dozen natives working for him. No soldiers in the garden! But I did not introduce prizes. So far as these induce skilful work, which will enable you to obtain good situations when you get your discharge and join the reserve, they are good; otherwise and unless you invest the money, I would as soon be without them. Listen to me. The Queen gives her soldiers seeds and tools and fences. The result is a homely, industrious, cheerful look to an otherwise dreary and dusty plain. But the Queen does not give prizes for you to waste the money to-day. Soldier's service is now short; you have not time to spare. Learn self-denial now—learn and practise it now. Educate yourselves in the anticipation of future good. Put by your earnings now-not only gardeners and craftsmen, but all you soldiers. You will, if you take my advice, be fit to manage your affairs and to keep your money, and to know how to lay it out to the best advantage, when after your discharge you have to make your own way in the world. Listen to what I say, and not for the first time, to you. Take my advice. Do not spend your money now. I do not care for what reason, whether to buy a watch, a dog, or a gun. Here I stop to tell you the story I promised. Evidently your gardeners and craftsmen, I said, are not sporting men. So much the better. Sport will not put the needful money into your pockets. It may be good as exercise, but it is an idle habit for a poor man, and apt to lead to trouble, as Driver Punter, of the Royal Artillery, will tell you. He is now in jail for some some months, having in his sporting exercise a few days ago shot at a pigeon, and killed not a crow but a man. I say to you—keep your money—I will not give you, men, these prizes. I hope your captains will persuade you that your best plan is to put them in the savings bank. Remember that youth is not for ever, any more than health. If you had lived and seen as I have done in London, and Dublin, and Glasgow, the numbers of starving men who had been once good soldiers, but who had spent their money while soldiering, and found themselves beggars on their discharge, you would believe me. If you spend your money now, the day will surely come when, starving and sick, you will curse your folly, and curse, I fear, also those of your officers who did not urge you more strongly to keep your money for the time coming, when you would so sorely need it. One word about the corps of commissionaires. Colonel Wilkinson has already explained to you the immense advantage to the retired soldier, of this corps, founded and kept up by one man, Captain Walter, who deserves to be canonised. I need not say more than that if your battalion subscribes to it as I recommend, the good conduct soldier who is in a description of the conduct soldier who is in a description. duct soldier who joins the reserve, or goes to his town or village on his discharge, will be sure of getting the employment that he desires. But you must speak to your captains, and also read what they have, I believe, shown you, which is written on the subject.—
Times of India, Oct. 16.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7. Str. Hamld Hanrfager, Aden.—8. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—9. Str. Pachumba, Bursorah,—10. Str. India, Ginsgow.—11. Str. Thibet, Southampton.—19. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; Mathilda, Zanzilar.—13. Strs. Virginia Schillizzi, London; Koina, Jeddah.—14. Str. Madura, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Por P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—For Bombax.—From Southampton.—

Mrs. D. McKenzie, Col. Cox. Mrs. Lumsden, child and infant, Miss Aspinall,
Col. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. E. Braddon, Miss Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr.
and Mrs. F. C. Carr, Mrs. A. Watt, Miss Hirsch, Mrs. B. Wither, child and infant,
Mrs. MacGregor, child and infant, Mr. S. Menzies, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs.
Platts, child and infant, Mrs. E. Myers, Miss Myers, Miss M. Myers, Mr. J.
McClintock, Mr. A. Holmes, Mr. Spitta, Capt. E. C. Harene, Mr. E. Comber, Mr.
G. Turner, Capt. F. C. Drummond, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. M. C. Wood, Mr. Borthwick
and infant, Mr. E. Horsfall, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Lumley, and Mr.
H. J. Streily. From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. E. J. Moore, Major
Burlton, Mr. H. Bateman, and Mr. S. C. Bayley. From Burbisi.—Mr. Erskine,
Mr. Garlich, Capt. Fletcher, Mesars. H. Lawford, H. Hastings. O'Donnell, Louis
Forbes, Rev. W. H. Bray, Mr. Nicolis, Mr. J. L. Lyell, Dr. H. S. Smith, Mr. C. R.
Hills, Mr. B. Moore, Capt. Stewart. Capt. Dalrymple, Mrs. Dalrymple and infant,
Mr. S. Lucoln and infant, and Miss Lincoln. From Adex.—Mr. A. Stewart and Mr.
P. R. Rookey.

Per str. India. Oct. 10.—From Liverproot.,—Col. and Mrs. Heathcote and infant,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Higgins, Mr. James Tait, Mr. Rose, Mr. N. Henderson, Miss
Lillie, Col. Riach, Mr. W. J. E. Wetherell, Dr. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Mother, Mr. N.
M. Carroll, Mrs. Cookson, Miss Mabel Cookson, Mr. A. W. Alcock, Mr. R. Read,
Muster L. Read, and Mr. J. G. Johostone.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9. Str. Bokhara, Southampton; str. Vingorla, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Galloway, Mauritius.—10. Glee Maiden, Calcutta; Fathe Sultan, Tuticorin.—11. Str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool.—13. Str. Pachumba, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—14. Afton, Calcutta: str. Tanjore, Australia; str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Goa, Coast and Calcutta.—15. Str. Assina, Genoa, &c.; str. Cella, Calcutta.—16. Str. Avoca, Sucz.

Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. W. Johnson, Capt. W. Loch, Mr. J. Raymond, Mr. J. H. Dyer, Major Phaine and two children, and Mr. Schotten.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Aveca.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Smallwood and infant. Hon. G. A. V. Bertie, and Lieut. H. Melliss. For Brinding.—Lady Haines and child, Col. G. T. Gough, and Major Goodfellow, R.E. For Vanick.—Mr. W. H. Middicton.

Per str. City of Baltimore, Oct. 11.—From Bombay.—For Liverprool.—Capt. and Mrs. Ranchhaupt and three children, Mrs. Lees and infant, Capt. Fishe, and Mr. J. Morris.

### Commercial.

## Bombay, Oct. 13, 1876.

Bomouy, Oct. 13, 1070.												
MUNICIPAL LOAN.												
6 per Cent. Municipal Loan House Rat	e 120 Nominal											
Ditto Market Ra												
1 2												
EXCHANGES.												
On London Banks Bills-												
6 months' sight, per rupee 1s. 81d.												
	l6d. Credit Bills.											
6 ditto ditto 18.8id.	Docts.											
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.												
	109											
Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	103 8000											
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400											
	Rs. 710											
Bank of Bengal Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100											
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330											
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.											
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1145 xd.											
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share											
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	176											
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 80 (											
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,500)	Rs. 1075											
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:-												
(A) Share (Rs. 6.000)	Rs. 700 per share											
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old											
	Rs. 6650											
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share											
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	100											
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000)	its. 1205											
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock												
(£20 paid up)	282											
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Ra. 2000 per share-											
I Madras Bank (Ba. L. (KR))	1350											
Manager recommends company (	930											
Mercantile Bank (168, 250)	300											
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	7131											
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	490											
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	6(0											
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	805 Da 1075											
Boyal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075 1200											
United Victoria and Coluba Land Company	Rs. —											
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 4 dis.											
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	100, 3 :117.											
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.												
Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs											
Gioca Re Loan 1932-33	,, 96											
" Cala Da Tonn 1925 98	<b>\</b>											
1019.49	,, 100₹											
1964-66												
Four-and-a-Half per Cent	,, 1071											
Five-a-and-Half per Cent	. 103#											
Five-a-and-Half per Cent	per Rupee 18-1-1											
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	. 18-11-0											
Ditto Pekin	,, 18-7-0											
DINO 10112 III III III III III III III III III												

FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.



... each Rs. 11-15-0

... per 100 ... do.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 7.)

AVERN—BULL.—Mr. F. M. Avern, exec. engr., 2nd grade, made over, and Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Bakrala div., received charge of the Jhelum div. on Sept. 9.

BARCLAY, P. D., asst. traffic supt., Rajpootana State Railway, assumed charge of the duties of traffic supt., Rajpootana State Railway. Brown.—The orders of the Govt. of the N.W.P., dispensing with the

services of Mr. W. D. R. Brown, asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., are

DOLBIE, W. H., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bengal, during tle abs. on priv. leave of Mr. H. A. Mangles.

Dunlop.—With reference to notification granting two months' priv. leave

to Capt. R. Bullock, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists., the following tempy, prom. is made in the Bernr Commission, with effect from Oct. 5:—Mr. A. J. Dunlop, officg. asst. camr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

FINNEY-Scott.-Mr. S. Finney, asst. engr., Northern div., Northern Bengal State Railway, is tempy, attached to the office of the engr. in chief from Sept. 29, the date of the expiration of the leave granted him. Mr. J. R. Scott, asst. engr., 1st grade, Northern Bengal State

Railway, reported his return from the leave granted him.

Geoghegan—Faber.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, excc. engr., 1st grade,
Punjab Northern State Railway, and Major H. R. Faber, R.E., exec.
engr., 1st grade, received charge of the Soane div. on Sept. 15.

engr., 1st grade, received charge of the Soane div. on Sept. 10.

IIILL, H. C., asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is transfd. to British Burmah.

LARGE, P. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, Ravi div., returned to duty from the two months' priv. leave on Sept. 24.

LARPENT.—The app. on Sept. 29 of Mr. F. deH. Larpent to offic. as dep. accountant gen., Bengal, is cancelled.

RIDBELL, Capt. R. N., R.E., dep. supt., 3rd grade, Topographical Survey of Laight actuaried from and rejugated his curp.

of India, returned from furl, and rejoined his app

ROBERTS, Lieut. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transid. from the Rari div. to Chenab div.

Spring, F. J. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transid. from the Soan div. to the office of Engr. in C., from Sept. 11.

TEMPLE, Major E., officg. polit. agent, 3rd class, and cantenment mag.,

Mhow, passed on Sept. 16 an examination in the Persian language.
WISEMAN, W., aest. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the
Mehur div., Indian Valley State Railway, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. F. Dibblee.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Sept. 30.)

Mr. G. Adams, officg. joint mag., Etawah, is apptd. to the temp. charge of the jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surg. major T. T. Sherlock.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of

police, Muttra, during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. R. Cadell.
Mr. L. H. G. Thomas, office, dist. supt. of police, Goraklpur, to offic.
as dist. supt of police, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. E. Berrill.
The following postings and reversions are directed:—

Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to the Muttra

dist., from Oct. 1, the date on which his furl. expires.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, officg. dist. supt. of police, Muttra, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, and to be posted to the Agra dist.

Lieut. col. R. Cadell, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to the Dehra Dun dist., from Nov. 1, the date on which his furl. expires.

Mr. C. T. Castle, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to the Ghazipur dist., from Nov. 2, the date on which his turl. expires.

from Nov. 2, the date on which his turl. expires.

Mr. R. L. Hennessy, office, dist. supt. of police, Ghazipur, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr. C. T. Castle, and to be posted to the Benares dist.

Mr. J. Laing, officg. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, to revert to his substantive appt. of officg. dist. supt. of police, on being relieved by Mr. R. Knyvett, and to remain at Allahabad.

R. Knyvett, and to remain at Allahabad.

Mr. A. H. Davis, office. dist. supt. of police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appt. of office. asst. dist. supt. of police, on being relieved by Capt. C. H. Cantor, and to be posted to the Cawnpore dist.

Mr. G. C. Smyth, office. dist. supt. of police, Muzaffarnagar, to revert t this substantive appt. of asst. dist. supt of police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr. J. W. Williams, and to be posted to the Bareilly dist.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, office. dist. and sess. judge, to revert to his substantive appt. as mag. and coll., and to be re-posted to Azamgarh, from the date of taking charge.

the date of taking charge.

Mr. E. Berrill, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, is transfd. from Dehra Dun to Gorakhpur, on being relieved by Lieut. col. R. Cadell.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Alla-

habad to Meeru', on being relieved from Mr. Laing. Mr. R. Wall, officg. mag. and coll., Banda, is transfd. in the same ca-

proity to Aligarh.

Mr. W. Lambe, office, joint mag., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bareilly (Pubhit) to Shahjahanpur.

R. Spence, S.C., are replaced at the disposal

The services of Lieut. M. R. Spence, S.C., are replaced at the disposal

of the Govt. of India, mil. dept., at his own request, from Oct. 1.

Lieut. H. W. Duperier, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Campore div., Ganges Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept. 28.)
The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. W. Adlard, member of the Municipal Committee of Dalhousie,

Surg. major J. E. T. Aitchison was app. civil surg. of Gujrat as a temp. arrangement from Aug. 26. Mr. F. W. Pocock, extra asst. comr., is posted to the Rawalpindi dist. on being relieved of the duties of office. dep. registrar, Chief Court, Punjab. Mr. Pocock joined at Rawalpindi on Sept. 16.

Capt. T. J. C. Plowden, asst. court, in charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yousafzai sub div. of the Peshawar dist., having reported his return to duty on Sept. 12, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette notific. No. 2291, dated July 3, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Surg. major J. E. T. Aitchison, officg. civil surg., Gujrat, are placed at the disp. of the dep. surg. gen. of the Rawalpindi Circle, with a view to his appt. to the officg. medical charge of the 1st Punjab inf.

Mr. C. E. Gladstone, officg. dep. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, having reported his return to duty on Sept. 20, the unexpired portion of the privilege of absence granted to him in Punjab Government Gazette notific. No. 3092 dated Sout 14 is berely consulted. 3092, dated Sept. 14, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut col. C. A. McMahon, dep. comr., is app. to offic. as comr. and supt., Delhi div., during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. W. G. Davies. Mr. E. W. Parker is, on return from furlough, app. judge, Small Cause

Court, Delhi. Mr. Parker assumed charge of his duties on Sept. 16. The following officers are apptd. on special duty at Delhi in connection with police arrangements for Imperial Assemblage, and will join at that place on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Col. J. C. P. Baillie, officg. dep. inspr. gen. of police, Dec. 1. Major O. Menzies, officg. dep. inspr. gen. of police, Dec. 10.

Major O. Menzics, office, dep. inspr. gen. of police, Dec. 10. Capt. C. H. Ewart, office, dep. inspr. gen. of police, Dec. 1. Capt. E. Newbery, personal asst. to inspr. gen. of police. Capt. L. H. Tucker, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 20. Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 1. Capt. R. C. Nicholetts, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 1. Mr. J. P. Warburton, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 1. Mr. W. H. Mercer, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10. Mr. C. A. C. Plowden, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10. Mr. C. Brown, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10. Mr. H. W. Jackson, dist. supt. of police, on return from lea

Mr. H. W. Jackson, dist. supt. of police, on return from leave.
Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10.
Mr. G. F. Taylor, officg. dist. supt. of police, Dec. 1.
Mr. D. N. Turnbull, asst. dist. supt. of police, Dec. 25.
Mr. A. J. Hammond, officg. dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10.
Mr. D. E. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, on being relieved by

Capt. Tait.

Mr. G. A. St. B. Brown, asst. dist. supt. of police, on being relieved by Mr. S. Smith.

Mr. L. N. Broome, asst. dist. supt. of police, on being relieved by Mr. Drysdale.

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, asst. dist. supt. of police, on return from furl.

Mr. W. G. Goldney, asst. dist. supt. of police, Dec. 15.

Mr. P. Tinling, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Dec. 10.

The following appts. are made:

Mr. H. S. Dunsford to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Umballa, 4th grade, during Capt. Tucker's absence on duty.

Mr. E. S. Stephens to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gurgaon, 4th grade,

during Capt. Nicholett's absence on duty.

Mr. E. Bamfield to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ludhiana, 4th grade, during Mr. Warburton's absence on duty.
Mr. C. H. Lemarchand to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore, 4th

grade, during Capt. Horsford's absence on duty.

Mr. F. J. G. Hutchell to offic. as dist supt. of police, Jullunder, 4th

grade, during Mr. Taylor's absence on duty. Mr. F. Kelly to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gurdaspur, 4th grade, during Mr. Plowden's absence at Delhi.

Mr. J. Rawlins to offic as dist supt. of police, Rawalpindi, 4th grade,

during Mr. Lemarchand's absence on duty.

Mr. C. G. Hastings, asst. dist. supt. of police, on furl., is transfd. from
Lahore to Delhi dist.

Mr. J. F. S. Hatchell, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Mooltan to Jullunder dist. Mr. W. H. Lears, acct., 4th grade, on prob., Head Works div., Western

Jumna Canal, is cnfd. in his appt. Mr. E. James, asst. engr., 1st grade, is allowed twelve months' furl. from Sept. 1.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 30.)

Mr. F. E. Coles, officg. asst. dist. superint. of police, reported his arrival at Nagpur, and assumed charge of his duties, on the 19th inst.,

The following orders issued by Brigr. Gen. M. Walker, c.B., v.c., com. Nagpur Force, Kamptee, are confd.:—



Directing Surg. H. Alison, attached to the 22nd regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the lock hospital, Kamptee

Directing Surg. major B. T. Suffrein, 35th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the lock hospital, v. Surg. H. Alison, attached to the 22nd regt. N.I., relieved.

The Chief Com. is pleased to sanction the following proms. in the engr. branch of the P.W.D., Central Provs.:—

Mr. H. Crawford, tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the

Eastern division, is confd. in that grade, with effect from March 28, in order to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Kanhan div., to temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 8 current, the date he passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Col. A. Francis, exec. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, made and received over charge, respectively, of the Eastern div., on the forenoon of the 21st current.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 7.)

BAINBRIDGE, Major F. T., comdt. 4th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th Sikh inf., v. Major A. FitzHugh, transfd. to the 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

BECKETT, Capt. S., Bengal staff corps, asst. polit. agent and supt., Buna. walpur, Punjab, has been granted a further extension of leave for six months on m.o., from May 23.

BrownLow, Lieut. col. F. C. J., Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Oct. 1.

CLOSE, Lient. col. H. P., 2nd in com. and wing officer 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), and office comdt. 4th Paujab inf., to be comdt., v. Major Bainbridge, removed to the 4th Sikh inf.

CORY.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from Oct. 4:—Lieut. col. A. Cory, staff corps, ordinary pension, £292, capitalised value of annuity £2,640, to be paid in England.

FITZHUGH, Major A., 2nd in com. and wing officer and office. comdt. 4th Sikh inf., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 5th Goorkha regt.,

w. Lieut. col. Close, but to continue to offic. as condt. 4th Sikh inf.

Mackinnon, Capt. C. K., staff corps, cadre of the late 63rd N.I., to be
major, from Aug. 30, v. Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, dec.

MEADE.—The following app. is made in the Hyderabad contingent:—

8rd Cav.—Lieut. M. J. Meade, 89th foot, a candidate for the Bengal
staff corps, to be office, squad. subalt., on prob., during which period Lieut. C. E. Gubbins may offic. as adjt.
RAVENSHAW.—The services of Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, 63rd foot, officg.

2nd squad. subalt. 7th Bengal cav., on prob., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

ROWBAND, Major H., inf., to be lieut. col., from Aug. 30, v. Lieut. col.

H. A. Rooke, dec.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Sept. 4:-

Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E.; Lieut. E. W. Creswell, R.E.; Sub lieut. O. J. H. Brooker, 1-8th foot; Lieut. C. E. Dixon, 1-18th foot; Capt. and local major W. R. Iles, 2-19th foot; Lieut. and local capt. A. Brett, 2-22nd foot; Sub lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, 51st foot; Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 60th rifles; Lieut. E. Jones, 70th foot; Sub lieut. R. H. H. Saddler, 85th foot; Sub lieut. A. F. A. Lyle, 85th foot.

REDUCTION OF THE MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION STAFF.

The following reductions in the Musketry Instruction Staff of British Infantry regiments in India will be carried out prospectively as vacancies occur among present incumbents. The assistant officer instructor will draw only horse allowance, Rs. 30 per mensem, during the annual course. The appointment of sergeant assistant instructors will be abolished.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA (Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 28 to Oct. 6.)

Denniss, Lient. G. L. T., 62nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 19th Bengal lancers, on probation; dated Sept. 20.

ASTRELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 25, app. Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, offic. adjt. 8th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalteru, in addition to his other duties, from the 23rd idem. GASTRELL.-

HARE, Capt. G. J., 22nd N.I., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. on promotion; dated Sept. 9.

MACGREGOR.—Dibrugarh station order confd., dated Sept. 8, directing

Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, qrmr. 44th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer

during the abs. of Lieut. R. K. Ridgeway at garrison instruction.

Mansel, Lieut. W. G., 68th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be office, 2ud wing subalt. 5th N.I., on probation; dated Sept. 22.

Omnanney.—That portion of G.O.C.C, directing Major M. W. Ommanney,

B.A., to proceed to England and join D baty. 14th brigade, is caucelled. Major M. W. Ommanney, R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Secunderabad and join No. 2 baty. 5th brigade, into which he has been perm. to exchange.

PARKER, Capt. C. E. S., to be instr. 73rd regt., there being no qualified officer available, v. Gunter, app. as asst. garrison instr., dated Sept. 25.

PLAYFAIR, Major A. L., Bengal stuff corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Fort William to Benares for gen. duty.

RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L., 1-6th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be

office. 2nd squad. subait. 9th Bengal cav., on prob., dated Sept. 20.

Spencer, Lieut. T. E., 1-3rd foot. held the app. of 2nd wing subalt., on prob., in the 6th N.I., and officiated as qrmr., in addition, from

April 1 to May 8.

Spence, Lieut. M. R., staff corps, to be office qrmr. 38th N.I., v. Graham, on furlough.

STAWELL.—Battalion order confd., dated Sept. 15, app. Lieut. G. D. Stawell to be asst. instr. of musketry to 1-11th foot, with effect from the above date.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. W., 81st foot, is app. to be office. 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 1st N.L., from Nov. 1.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. — OFFICERS FOR DELHI. The undermentioned officers will be employed in the qrmr. gen.'s dept., at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—

Major H. Fellowcs, 23rd pioneers; Capt. W. C. Clayton, 9th lancers; Capt. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th hussars; Capt. A. W. R. Becher, 16th Bengal cav.; Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pit, E-8th R.A.; Lieut. J. Hare, R.E.; Lieut. G. D. Stawell, 11th foot; Lieut. R. C. D. Wilson, 60th rifles; Lieut. E. Burrell, 85th foot; and Lieut. C. A. Mercer, 4th Goorkhas.

### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers: Lieut. P. F. M. Baddeley, R.A., to be capt., from Aug. 16. Lieut. C. E. Bovill, 1st batt. 21st fusiliers, to be capt., from Sept. 12,

Lieut. C. H. St. Paul, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to be capt., from Aug. 16.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed lower standard examinations in Hindoostanee on Sept. 4:

standard examinations in Hindoostanee on Sept. 4:—
Surg. major A. F. S. Clarke, M.D. R.H.A.; Sub. lieut. E. M. L. Inman,
10th hussars; Qrmr. serg. H. T. Mudge, R.E.; Major C. Collingwood,
R.E.; Lieut. C. A. Montanaro, R.A.; Lieut. F. B. Bunny, R.A.; Vet.
surg. F. F. Crawford, R.A.; Sub. lieut. W. H. Jameson, 1-3rd foot;
Lieut. F. W. Egerton, 2-9th foot; Lieut. W. A. J. Murray, 1-11th foot;
Capt. R. S. Lemon, 1-14th foot; Lieut. H. Fenning, 1-14th foot; Capt. R. S. Lemon, 1-14th foot; Sub. lieut. C. E. Le Quesne, 1-18th
foot; Lieut. C. J. Orr, 1-14th foot; Capt. W. B. Butlin, 2-22nd foot;
Lieut. O. E. M. Davies, 2-22nd foot; Lieut. A. G. S. Beadnell, 1-25th
"K.O.B.;" Sub. lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, 33rd foot; Sub. lieut.
E. W. F. Martin, 34th foot; Capt. and paymr. J. G. Hamilton, 39th foot;
Sub. lieut. J. E. Preston, 51st foot: Capt. W. Phibbs, 54th foot; Lieut.

Sub. lieut. J. E. Preston, 51st foot; Capt. W. Phibbs, 54th foot; Lieut. L. J. Browne, 54th foot; Sub. lieut. H. A. Deaue, 54th foot; Sub. lieut. C. C. Hodgkinson, 59th foot; Lieut. H. R. Mends, 60th rifles.

### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The following sub lieuts. will be ordered to report themselves to the chief instructors at the undermentioned stations, not later than Sept. 25, for the purpose of joining the long course of garrison instruction, commencing on Oct. 1

mencing on Oct. 1:—

Lucknow.—Sub lieuts. H. C. T. Littledale, 65th foot; G. E. Even, 65th foot; W. A. Tebbitt, 65th foot; W. G. Gray, 65th foot; R. H. H. Sadler, 85th foot; A. F. A. Lyle, 85th foot; H. Godfray, 85th foot; F. W. Galloway, 85th foot; J. W. Hind, 1-3rd foot; E. P. Ventris, 1-3rd foot; H. H. Ozzard, 1-3rd foot; B. F. Holme, 1-3rd foot; G. H. Chippindall, 1-3rd foot; J. G. Ramsay, 1-14th foot; C. E. LeQuesne, 1-18th foot; H. W. Hughes, 1-18th foot; A. Park, 1-18th foot; A. P. Williamson, 1-18th foot; G. N. Mayne, 1-25th foot; W. St. J. Richardson, 2-12th foot; F. M. Barclay, 2-19th foot; and F. H. R. Drummond, 109th foot.

Sialkot.—Sub lieuts. C. W. Peters, 4th hussars; F. Hawkins,\* 1-18th foot; O. J. H. Brooker,\* 1-18th foot; C. C. Chenevix-Trench, 1-18th foot; H. J. R. St. G. Richardson, 1-18th foot; C. T. Reay, 63rd foot; C. G. F. Fagan, 63rd foot; H. W. Pearse, 70th foot; R. B. Shawe, 70th foot; J. F. M. Campbell, 70th foot; H. A. W. Johnson, 51st foot; C. E. W. Macdonald, 51st foot; A. G. B. Ternan, 51st foot; J. E. Preston, 51st foot; C. St. E. Lucas, 51st foot; E. C. Bethune, 92nd foot; W. A. Scott, 92nd foot; C. J. R. Hearsey, 92nd foot.

J. R. Hearsey, 92nd foot.

J. R. Hearsey, 92nd foot.

Umballa.—Sub lieuts. H. D. Willcock, 11th hussars; J. R. P. Purchas, 40th foot; F. H. Probyn, 40th foot; E. K. E. Spence, 40th foot; H. E. Grimes, 40th foot; G. U. Browne, 40th foot; W. S. Marshall, 40th foot; J. A. Bull, 73rd foot; A. C. FitzH. Vincent, 73rd foot; F. A. Blyth, 73rd foot; W. C. Faithfull, 1-6th foot; C. E. Pollock, 1-6th foot; P. Palmes, 81st foot; G. S. Baynes, 60th foot; H. B. Lynch, 54th foot; C. A. Fraser, 54th foot; F. A. Harris, 54th foot; G. G. Brittan, 62nd foot; H. T. de C. Hobbs, 62nd foot; E. C. Rothney, 63rd foot; E. Lindesay,\* 2-1st foot; and G. S. Goldsmid. 2-22nd foot. and G. S. Goldsmid, 2-22nd foot.

The candidates named below are reported to have attained undermentioned standards:—Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, 2nd Punjab inf., Persian, under Clause VIII.; Lieut. T. H. Eyre, 8th Bengal cav., higher standard in

\* These officers will not join the classes till Jan. 1, 1877.

-The recognition by the Government of India of the ap-CONSULAR. pointment of Mons. Eydin as Consul General for France at Calcutta has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.—A notification, dated Simla, Sept. 22, says:—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever the actual personal fare, including freight of personal baggage only, paid by actual personal tare, including freight to personal dagage only, past sy any officer in the receipt of a fixed monthly or daily travelling allowance, for a duly authorised journey on public duty, by rail, steamer, or other public conveyance, exceeds the amount of his fixed travelling allowance for the day on which the journey is made, he may for that day draw in lieu of his fixed allowances the travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had no fixed travelling allowance. The words "public conveyance" in this rule do not include a palanquin, carriage, boat, or other conveyance hired for the special use of the officer, but mean a conveyance which plies regularly for the carriage of passengers on the journey for which the charge is made.

VOLUNTERRING.—The following alteration is ordered in the Bombay Army Regulations:—Section 1 (Chapter II).—Para. 4.—Opposite the "3rd Regiment (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry," under the head of "Facings" (4th column) for "white" read "scarlet." The general officers in com-



mand of divisions and districts in which any men of the 55th and 108th Foot are now serving will, in communication with the administrative Medical Officers British Forces, of the circles concerned, at once assemble Special Invaliding Medical Boards to ascertain what men of the regiments, under orders to embark this cold season for England, will require to be discharged from the service on their arrival at home. A list of these men, showing in separate columns such as may accompany their regiments, and such as are unable to bear the rapid change to the winter climate of England, will be furnished to the Surgeon General. The Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District will cause any men of these regiments whose fitness for embarkation at the time intended may have become doubtful after departure from their stations, to appear before medical boards at Bombay, in view to their being detained till later in the season, when the period for arrival at home will be more suitable for men in a weakly state of health.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. H. Barron, executive engineer, 4th grade, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence. Col. A. Francis, executive engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, availed himself on the forenoon of the 21st current of the one month's subsidiary leave of absence granted him in Central Provinces Gazette notification No. 116, dated Aug. 28. Mr. J. C. Doran, tutor to H.H. the Nawab of Bhawalpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the forenoon of Sept. 16. Capt. R. Warburton, assistant commissioner, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the afternoon of Sept. 19. Lieut. col. W. G. Davies, officiating commissioner and superintendent, Delhi Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fourteen days, with effect from the ferencon of Sept. 25. Mr. F. M. Avern, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Jhelum division, is allowed two months' privilege leave, from Sept. 11. Mr. H. Luckstedt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bakrala division, three months' leave to study the native languages, from Sept. 4. Rev. D. P. Williams, a senior chaplain on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, for three months, in extension. Lieut. A. E. Gordon, cantoument magistrate of Dum Dum, for one month and twenty-six days, from the 4th proximo. Mr. W. M. Smith, deputy settlement officer, Southal Pergunahs, for three months. Mr. J. S. Armstroug, magistrate and collector of Pooree, who has reported his return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment. In supersession of Notification No. 1,537A, dated Sept. 11, Mr. J. C. Colvin, magistrate and collector, Aligarh, two months' special leave, with effect from Aug. 29. Mr. W. Lambe, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Sept. 20, or subsequent date. Mr. C. P. Carmichael, officiateffect from Sept. 20, or subsequent date. Mr. C. P. Carmichael, officiating commissioner, Benares division, twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from Oct. 3. Mr. R. H. Clifford, magistrate and collector, Azamgarh, one mouth's privilege leave, with effect from Oct. 5. The untaken portion, viz., one month, of the privilege leave granted to Surg. major C. E. Kilkelly, civil surgeon, Aligarh, is hereby cancelled. Capt. H. A. Graves, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bareilly district, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Ball, accountant, 3rd grade. Thomason College. Roorken privilege leave for two months. subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Ball, accountant, 3rd grade, Thomason College, Roorkee, privilege leave for two months, with effect from Nov. 1. Mr. A. Sprenger, executive engineer, 4th grade, Saharanpur district, Meerut Provincial division, privilege leave for six weeks, from Sept. 19. Mr. E. Douglas, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself, on Sept. 19, of the privilege leave granted to him on Sept. 23. The privilege leave for three mouths granted to Sergt. R. Fryer, supervisor, 2nd grade, Distributaries division, Lower Ganges Canal, is caucelled at his war request. Sergt. J. Bell, overseer, 1st grade, Narora division, Lower request. Sergt. J. Bell, overseer, 1st grade, Narora division, Lower Gauges Canal, returned on Sept. 29 from the privilege leave granted him on Aug. 7. The two months' privilege leave granted to Col. J. B. Dennys, deputy commissioner, dated 20th ult., will have effect on the 29th ult., the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. H. F. Stevens, assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from Sept. 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlougn and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lient. gen. D. Pott, C.B., Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Syers, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps, commandant 3rd N.L. for one year and eight days, on private affairs. Lieut. mandant 3rd N.L. for one year and eight days, on private anairs. Lieut. col. L. E. Evans, infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. D. Swayne, Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, 1st graded P.W.D., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. C. Stewart, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer 5th Punjab Frontier Force, for one year, on private affairs. The furlough, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. col. T. F. Forster, Bengal staff corps, 2nd class deputy commissioner, Hissar distance of the corps of the property of the corps of th Forster, Bengal staff corps, 2nd class deputy commissioner, Hissar district, Punjab, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. W. Yeldham, 10th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 10th hussars, to Massoorie, from July 20 to Oct. 31. Sub lieut. E. T. Rose, 10th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. Hardy, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. R. Povah, 2-1st foot, to Calcutta, for thirty days. Lieut. W. C. Kennedy, 2-1st foot, to Simla, from Oct. 6 to Nov. 15, on private affairs. Major D. W. Martin, 1-8th foot, to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from Sept. 13 to Nov. 15, in extension. Major A. F. de B. Dixon, 1-14th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. E. Tarleton, 2-16th foot, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. L. H. M. Levin, 2-19th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, staff corps, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 21 to Oct. 15. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, suff corps, to remain in Calcutta, from Oct. 7 to Dec. 7 next, in extension, to enable him

to pass the high proficiency test in Persian. Surg. E. R. Johnson, to Debra and Mussorie, from Aug. 23 to Oct. 21. Vet. surg. G. D. Whit-Capt. H. G. Waterfield, staff corps, brigade major, Jubulpore, to Bombay, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 14. Capt. and Adjt. W. A. Roberts, A brigade R.H.A., to Simla, from Aug. 29 to Oct. 4, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. G. E. Rogers, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. C. Tuthill, 4th hussars, from Dec. 1, 1876, to June 1, 1877, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. W. B. Baker, 2-1st foot, from date of embarkation. Brevet Major A. F. DeB. Dixon, 1st battalion 14th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. Skinner, 2-19th foot, to Kumaon, on private affairs, from date of quitting regiment, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. E. Newman, 83rd foot, from date of embarkafrom the service. Lieut. E. Newman, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. M. Nedham, 62nd foot, officiating 2nd wing subaltern 11th N.I., to Calcutta, from Oct. 22 to Jan. 15 next, to study the native languages. Lieut. V. A. Schalch, 85th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 43rd N.I., on probation, to Calcutta, from Aug. 4 to Jan. 15 next, to study the native languages, in extension. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh Mackay, adjutant 8th Bengal cavalry, to remain at Calcutta, to study the native languages, from Oct. 16 to Jan. 10 next, in extension. Capt. C. O. W. Apperly, 1st squadron subaltern 15th cavalry, to the hills north of Dera, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Surg. major J. Martin, to Naini Tal, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 15.

### Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 10.)

CLEMENTSON, Lieut. col. C. D., Madras staff corps, to be joint mag. of Ootacanund, in succession to Lieut. col. E L. Hankin.
COMIN, W. H., sub coll. and joint mag. of the dist. of Tinnevelly, to offic. as comr. of the Nilgiri Hills, until relieved by Mr. A. McC. Web-

STUART, A. J., acting coll. and mag. of the dist, of Tinnevelly, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. W. H. Glenny, the acting sub coll. in charge, on Sept. 28.

WEBSTER, A. McC., coll. and mag. of the dist. of South Canara, to act as comr. of the Nilgiri Hills during the abs. of Mr. Cockerell on furl., to join on being relieved.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 10.)

COOKE. — Order confd. by the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, appg
Lieut. W. Cooke, 9th regt. N.I., to the charge of the Commissariat Office, Cannauore, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence on inspection duty to Calicut of Capt. E. A. Bruce, sub asst. comy. gen., and until that officer avails himself of the priv. leave granted to him by the Comy. gen.

STAFF CORPS.

Major H. T. Harris, staff corps, from gen. duty, Secunderabad, to office, wing officer 22nd N.I., to join without delay.

Major C. Hayter, staff corps, from on prom. to gen. duty, Secun-

derabad.

Col. A. F. Williams (Europe), from 2nd in com., 9th N.I., to 2nd in

com., 14th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. S. B. Walton, from wing officer 10th N.I., to officg. 2nd in com., 9th N.I.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Sept. 25 to Oct. 6.)

Bevan, Lieut. R. J., A battery 9th brigade R.A., is directed to do duty with D battery of the same brigade.

Greenaway, Lieut. T., offic. qrmr. 39th N.I., is transfd. to 2nd wing

subalt. 39th N.I.

Hodding.—Order confd., dated Sept. 10, by the officer com. British Burmah div., app. Major D. Hodding, 4th regt. N.I., to act as asst. qrmr. gen., British Burmah div., without prejudice to his regimental duties,

gen., British Burman div., without prejudice to his regimental duties, from the date of Major Ewing's departure.

SHARP.—Order confd., dated Sept. 23, by the officer com. 16th regt. N.I., app. Capt. and Adjt. W. G. Sharp to cont. to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., from Sept. 23.

WOODHOUSE.—Order confd., dated Sept. 18, by the comdt. 29th N.I., app. Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. from this date, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. Prendergast, proceeding to Europe on m.o.

### MEDICAL.

Allison—Ross.—Order confd., dated Sept. 11, by the officer comdg.
Nagpore Force, directing Surg. H. Allison, attached to 22nd regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the brig. staff Lock and Cantonment Hospitals, and Surg. R. E. Ross, attached to 35th regt. N.I. of the 2nd regt. L.C., during the indisposition of Surg. major W. A. Smith, 2nd L.C., and without prejudice to their other duties.

Bradford.—Order could. by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:—Surg. Bradford, 2-16th foot, is to be considered as having been in med. charge 2-16th from March 8 until the date of his having given over the med. charge of that regt. at Secunderabad.

DWIER, Surg. C. E., A.M.D., from doing duty 89th regt., Thuyetmyo, to gen. duty, Fresy. Circle, when relieved by Surg. N. B. Major, A.M.D.

FERRAND—PEDROZE.—Snrg. E. Ferrand, from late arrival to doing duty
Eye Infirmary. Surg. F. H. Pedroze, from late arrival to doing duty Lying in Hospital.

HANKS, Surg. W., acting civil surg., Cocanada, is confd. in that app.
HASTINGS, Surg. W. J., M.D., to be zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Tinnevelly, v. Surg. F. M. Rickard.
JONES.—G.O.G. No. 375 confd., dated June 16, permitting Asst. apothy.
O. W. Jones to resign the service, is cancelled at his own request.

KEARNEY, Surg. major D., to the 14th regt. N.I., v. Surg. major H. M.

-The services of Surg. J. Lancaster are placed tempy. at the disposal of the judicial dept. Surg. Lancaster to offic. as zillah surg. and superint, of the jail at Berhampore.

LAWRENCE, Apothecary C. St. J., from Bangalore to Hospital, Madras.

MANIFOLD, Deputy surg gen. M. F., will, on proceeding to Bombay, hand over charge of the office of P.M.O., British troops, Burmah circle, to the next senior officer of the British med. service, pending the arrival

of Surg. major J. Gibbons, or until further orders. O'DWYER .- Order confd. by the officer comdg. ceded dists., directing (on the recommendation of the senior medical officer, British troops, Bellary) Surg. J. F. O'Dwyer, doing duty 43rd regt. L.I., to assume med. charge of the B baty. 20th brig. R.A., as a tempy, measure, during the indisposition of Surg. major J. Good, R.A., without prejudice to his

own duties.

Oce, Surg. major G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., W.A., zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Chittoor, to be zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Berhampore.

O'KEARNY, Surg. major F. R., M.D., officiating in medical charge, 10th Regt. N.L.I., confirmed in the appt., v. Surg. major Murray, retired.

OSWALD, Surg. major H. R., M.D., to be dep. surg. gen., v. Dep. Surg. gen.

G. Smith, prom.

Stewart, Surg. gen. L. C., from Secunderabad to Bombay. To take up his appt. as principal medical officer of H.M.'s British Forces in that Presy, handing over the effice of dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Hyderabad Circle, to the senior officer, A.M.D., Secunderabad.

-The services of Surg. E. Sweetman, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the chief comr., British Birmah, from April 15.

THOMAS, 3rd Class Hospital Asst. N. D., from Lock Hospital, Madras, to 3rd regt. L.I.

THOMPSON, Surg. P., is transf. from Presidency div. to left wing 20th

regt., Nowgong.
Typb.—Order confd., dated Sept. 11, by the officer comdg. Mysore div., directing Surg. major B. Tydd, C brig. R.H.A., to assume, as a tempy, measure, charge of the office of the dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Mysore Circle, v. H. H. Massy, c.B., prom. to surg. gen. WARDER.—The following order is con'd., dated Feb. 11, by the officer

cander.—The following order is could., dated Feb. 11, by the officer comdg. Northern dist., app. Surg. R. Warder, Indian Med. Dept., to assume med. charge of the 41st regt. N.I., v. Surg. major Ridings, reported sick. Order confd., dated April 18, by the officer comdg. Northern dist., app. Surg. R. Warder, Indian Med. Dept., to assume med. charge of the 41st regt. N.I., from Surg. P. H. Banson.

White.—Meerat brig. order confd., dated Aug. 26, directing Surg. major T. H. White, w.D., to take med. charge of the 2 60th rifles and station stuff, as a tempy. measure, v. Surg major M. Quinlan, reported sick.

### REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Surg. gen. H. H. Massy, M.D., C.B., A.M.D., from Mysore Circle, Ban-

galore.

Dep. surg. gen. J. A. W. Thompson, M.D., A.M.D., from Presidency Circle, Madras, to return to England to take up the app. of principal med. officer at Netley, handing over charge of the office of dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Mysore Circle, to the next senior officer, A.M.D., Bangalore. To join forthwith, handing over charge of his office to Surg. major Lamprey, M.B., to travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

Surg. major J. Lamprey, M.B., A.M.D., from med. charge 67th regt.

Surg. major R. Turner, M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty 67th regt., to offic. with tempy. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Presidency Circle, as a tempy. arrangement. v. Dep. surg. gen. Thompson.

dency Circle, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Dep. surg. gen. Thompson,

transf. to Bangalore.
Surg. major C. A. Maunsell, A.M.D., from doing duty 2-16th regt., Secunderabad, to med. charge 44th regt., Secunderabad, as a tempy. arrange-

Surg. J. Candy, A.M.D., from doing duty 44th regt., Secunderabad, to doing duty 2-16th regt., Secunderabad.

CIVIL FURLOUGH .- Mr. J. R. Cockerell, commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, from or after Nov. 1, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from Oct. 15.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Leut. col. D. Scott, officiate. deputy quartermaster general, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from Oct. 1, or date of departure. Lieut. W. R. Prickett, 9th brigade R.A., for two months, from Oct. 7, or date of departure, to Neilgherries. Major C. J. Stuart, of the staff corps, assistant director of revenue survey, for one year, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Capt. and adjt. C. W. Brereton, 20th R.A., from Aug. 17 to Feb. 16. Col. J. T. Dalyell, 1st battalion 21st foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. C. H. Beddeck, staff corps, for six months, from Oct. 4, to Coonoor, Bangalore, Delhi, and North-West Provinces, on private affairs. Capt. D. J. S. McLeod, Delhi, and North-West Provinces, on private affairs. Capt. B. J. S. McLedt, cavalry, general list, attached to quertermaster general's dept. hee days' privilege leave, in extension. Lieut. col. W. A. Cheke, infantry, wing officer 22nd N.I., from Sept. 30 to March 30, to Nynee Tal. Capt. and deputy commissary G. Butfoy, barrack department, from Sept. 23, in extension, pending his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment, to Ootacamund. Surg. major G. F. Trimnell, medical department, from Oct. 1., or date of departure, to Bombay.

### Bomban.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 5).
Brayson, Mr., head accountant to the coll. of Shikarpur, has been app. acting Huzur dep. coll., Shikarpur, from Sept. 6, until relieved by Mr.

CROWE—HOSKING.—Messrs. W. H. Crowe and E. Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of sen. asst. judge and sessions judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi, on the

Loch—Moreshwar.—Mr. W. W. Loch delivered over and Mr. Sadashiv Moreshwar received charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll. and mag.,

Tanua, on the 23rd ult.

HATHE—BHASKER. – Mr. C. M. Thathe, acting dep. coll., and Mr. Anaudrao Bhasker, Huzur dep. coll., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Alibag Subordinate Jail on Sept. 29. THATHE-(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 12.)

ADAMS, J. B., asst. supt., Ratuagiri survey, returned to duty on Oct. 2.

Baines, J. A., to act as asst. and sess. judge at Tanna. HART, J. H. E., received charge of the office of the supt. engr. in Sind from Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., on Sept. 29.

NUTT, Capt. H. L., stuff corps, is app. substantive pro tem, adjt. of the Kolhapur infy. corps and ex-officio asst. to the political agent, Kolhapur.

#### CUSTOMS AND OPIUM.

During the period intervening between the date of Mr. H. E. Jacomb delivering over charge, and Mr. A. C. Trevor assuming charge of the office of the dep. comr. customs and opium, the following arrangements were made:

Mr. H. L. Wright acted as dep. comr. of customs and opium from

Aug. 30 to Sept. 13.

Messrs. E. H. Aitken, S. J. Bhaunagari, and P. H. Vaidya acted as 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class asst. comrs. of customs and opium during the same period.

Mr. M. C. Joshi, acting head accountant to the coll. of Shikarpur, acted as dep. coll. in charge of treasury, Shikarpur, from Aug. 9 to Sept. 5.

#### NATIVE JUDGES.

Khan Saheb Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Nanavati to be substantive pro tem. 2nd class, 2nd grade, subordinate judge at Borsud, in the Ahmedabad dist., v. Rao Saheb Motilal Labhai, transfd. to Kutch.

Rao Saheb Harilal Ambashankar, 2nd class subordinate judge of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the current duties of the 2nd class subordinate Judgo's Court at Viramgam, in addition to his own, from Jan. 14 to Feb. 13.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Sexton—Baumgartner.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. (Brevet major) J. M. Sexton, Oct. 1. The services of Lieut. col. T. M. Brevet major that the corps of the col. T. M. Baumgartner, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for garrison instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 1st

Poona Class.

Lieut. H. A. Eager, 83rd foot; Capt. H. S. Tandy, 8th N.I.; Capt. H. French, 11th N.I.; Capt. W. Laing, 13th N.I.; and Capt. C. J. A. Yates, 26th N.I.

Mhow Class.

Lieut. A. J. Adams, 2nd foot (1st batt.); Capt. J. Tinling, 17th N.I. It has also been notified that the undermentioned officers are to join this class:

Capt. F. B. J. Jerrard, Lieut. A. E. R. Curran, and Lieut. W. Seton, 33rd foot.

Dep. Surg. gen. M. F. Manifold is posted to Mhow circle.

### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, in succession to Col. A. W. Lucas, C.B., who attained to colonel's allow-

Col. F. P. Mignon is confd. as dep. comy. gen. Major R. T. Clarke, asst. comy. gen , 2ud class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major J. B. Fenwick, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. W. T. Kenys, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major J. S. D. Bolton, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst.

comy. gen., 2nd class. Capt. T. Teed, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub asst. comy.

gen., 1st class. Capt. C. F. Hughes, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class to be sub a. t.

comy, gen., 2nd class. Digitized by Google

Lieut. G. B. E. Radc'iffe, act ng sib asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, is brought on the strength of the dept., as a probationer to complete the

Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, app. to the commissariat dept., is app. to act as

sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from date of joining the dept.

Consequent on Major J. B. Fenwick, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, proceeding on furl. to Europe, on m.e., for two years, the following proms, amongst commissariat officers are ordered from the 9th inst.:— Major R. H. M. Van Heythuysen, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to

be acting aset. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. W. T. Keays, dep. asst. comy. gen, 1st class, to be acting asst.

comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. W. B. Seton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting

dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.
Capt. T. Toed, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

DUTIES OF MILITARY SECRETARIES.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 525 of Aug. 9, the following alterations are ordered in the Bombay Army Regulations, Section 6 (Chapter I.):—

Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 are cancelled, and the following substituted:—
Para. 7. The appointments of assistant adjutant general, assistant quartermaster general, and assistant militury secretary, are to be held exclusively by field officers, who should have a perfect knowledge of all regimental duties in every situation of service, as well as of general military regulations, and the customs of the service. Captains of experience, who have passed the staff college or garrison course tests, may exceptionally be nominated to these appointments.

Para. 8. The appointments of deputy assistant adjutant general and deputy assistant quartermaster general are, as a rule, to be held by officers not under the rank of captain, but exceptionally when necessary or advis-

able, may be held by subaltern officers specially recommended for them.

Para. 8a. No officer will be appointed to the staff as deputy assistant of the adjutant and quartermaster general's department, or as brigade major, who shall not have passed the final examination of the staff college or the garrison course tests, with the exception of officers of the Royal Engineers, who had completed seven years' service previous to May 1, 1870, and of all officers of proved ability on the staff in the field.

Para. 9. Officers under the rank of captain and effective field officers

(except of the staff corps or Indian Army) are not to be employed as bri-

gade majors or fort adjutants.

INSPECTION OF ARMY SCHOOLS.

The supt. of army schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour

of inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations:—
Sholapore, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Mhow, Malegaou, Satara, Kolhapore, Belgaum, and Dherwar.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 11 to Oct. 14.)
ADAMS, Lieut. A. J., 1st batt. 2nd foot, will join the Poona class instead of that at Mhow.

DOMVILE, Lieut. J. R. C., 2nd batt. 15th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt, on prob., v. Lieut. Pringle.

Grant, Lieut. J., staff corps, has gone through a course of musketry in-

struction at Hythe, and has obtained a 1st class certificate extra.

HAUGHEY, Bombardier M., Cth brig. R.A., employed in the barrack dept., is transid. to the uvattached list.

HEALEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 5, app. Capt. J. Healey, asst. instr. of musketry to 66th foot, from the 6th idem.

MURPHY—Wace.—Lieuts. C. W. E. Murphy and R. Wace, P.A., upon the supernum. list, are prom. to be captains, from Sept. 12.

### Postings.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Col. H. L. Chermside, c.B., has been posted to the 6th brig.; Col. E. H. Fisher to 4th brig.; and Col. A. T. Cadell to 9th brig. R.A.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

1st Batt. 2nd Foot.-Sub lieuts. A. Adye and W. S. Burrell, and Schoolmaster T. W. Burton.

### ANNUAL RELIEFS.

The following programme of the movements of, and Memorandum of accommodation of H.M.'s Indian troopships, for the season 1876-77, is

1. Crocodile, arrives at Bombay, Oct. 25, with 1-12th feet for Umballn, and drafts; leaves Rombay, Nov. 7, with head-quarters, A, B and D batteries A brigade R.H.A., and Bengal and Bombay (Bombay and Belgaum district and Poona division) time-expired men, &c.

2. Malabar, arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8, with 2.17th foot for Mhow, and dratts; leaves Bombay, Nov. 21, with 108th foot, Bengal and Madras

time-expired men, &c.

3. Jumna, errives at Bombay, Nov. 22, with head quarters, B, C, and D batteries R brigade R.H.A., for Umballa, Lucknow, Meerut, and drats; leaves Bombay, Dec. 5, with C and E batteries A brigade R.H.A., 16th lancers, Bengal and Madras time-expired men, &c.

4. Serapis, arrives at Bombay, Dec. 6, with 4th battalion 60th Rifles, for Agra, and dratts; leaves Bombay, Dec. 19, with 2-19th toot, Bengal, Madras and Bombay (Mhow and Northern divisions) time-expired men, &c.

arrives at Bowbay, Jan. 31, 1877, with A and E batteries B brigade R.H A., for Umballa and Meerut, and drafts; leaves Bombay, Feb. 13, with 56th foot from Pombay to Aden, 55th foot from Aden to England, and Bengal, Madras and Bombay (Sind district and Declali)

time-expired men, invalids, &c.
6. —, arrives at Bombay, Feb. 14; leaves Bombay, Feb. 27, with 1.11th foot, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (Mhow division and Aden)

time-expired men, invalids, &c.
7. —, arrives at Bombay, Feb. 28; leaves Bombay, March 13, with Bengal and Madras invalids, &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, arrives at Bombay, March 14, with 2.11th foot for Poons, rafts; leaves Bombay, March 27, with Madras and Bombay and drafts; leaves Bombay, March 27, with Madras and Bombay (Northern, Mhow division and Bombay district) invalids.

9.—, arrives at Bombay, March 28; leaves Bombay, April 10, with Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (Poona division) invalids.

Hired Transport. Will be notified hereafter, with Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (Aden brigade, Belgaum and Sud district) invalids.

Each ship will call at Malta for coal on the outward and homeward voyages.

The ships appropriated for the last five voyages, and the troops allotted to the sixth, seventh, and ninth outward voyages, will be notified hereafter.

N.B.—Individual officers ordered to embark in H.M.'s Indian troopships at Bembay should be on board by sunset on the evening of the day previous to that named for sailing. (G.O.C. No. 365 of 1876, Clause III.)

CIVIL FURLOUGH,-Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., has leave to Europe for one year, from Oct. 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. Spurway (9th brigade) R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to the Neilgherries. Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd foot, to Matheran, from date of departure, for brigade) R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to the Neigherries. Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd foot, to Matheran, from date of departure, for two months. Lieut. col. S. J. Thorp, staff corps, 2nd in command, 28th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. H. Melliss, commanding company sappers and miners, for fitteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Surg. major J. D. Sainter, army medical department, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major J. M. Waters, to remain in England, from Aug. 28 to Oct. 27. Sub conductor T. Crutchley, ordnance department, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. R. A. C. Hunt, wing officer, 5th regt. N.L.I., for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Capt. C. A. Owen, 1st squadron subaltern, 2nd cavalry, for fifteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Sub Conductor C. Lacey, Ordnance Department, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. W. H. Salmon, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., executive engineer, Kanara, for one year and sixty days. Capt. M. Fawkes, 89th regiment, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, for three months, in extension. Capt. R. J. LeP. Trench, general list. quartermaster 19th N.I., for eighteen months, from date of departure in Nov. next.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ABENDROTH—At Calcutta, Oct. 9, wife of Albert Abendroth, son. Balfour—At Poona, Oct. 10, wife of Mackintosh Balfour, son.

Barnes—At Umballa, Sept. 28, wife of Major Barnes, 10th Bengal lancers, daughter, still-born.

Baston—At Naini Tal, Oct. 9, wife of Rev. Edward Baston, son.

Beddy—At Talagung, Oct. 3, wife of Capt. E. Beddy, 29th P. inf., son. BURGESS.—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of Richard Burgess, daughter.
CALDECOTT.—At Kirkee, Oct. 11, wife of Capt. Caldecott, R.A., daughter.
CLERK.—At Bangalore, Oct. 9, wife of Louis S. Clerk, son.
COPCUTT.—At Negaputam, Oct. 8, wife of C. Copcutt, permanent way

insp. S.I. Railway, daughter.

CRICHTON—At Simia, Oct. 3, wife of Capt. H. McV. Crichton, R.E., son. DaCosta—At Monghyr, Oct. 8, wife of C. DaCosta, daughter.

DRUMMOND-At Ahmedabad, Oct. 3, wife of Major J. H. Drummond, 1st Bombay grenadiers, daughter.

FEILMANN—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of J. B. Feilmann, son. FITZGERALD—At Aurungabad, Oct. 7, wife of Capt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 3rd cav. H. C., daughter.

GOLDSMITH-At Sutua, Oct. 8, wife of Surg. J. Goldsmith, agency surg., Baghelcund, daughter. Green-At Agra, Oct. 4, wife of Arthur O. Green, R.E., daughter.

GREENAWAY-At Cawnpore, Oct. 8, wife of Lieut. S. Greenaway, 40th regt., daughter.

HARRISON—At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of E. F. Harrison, son. HEBERLET—At Calcutta, Oct. 8, wife of M. A. Heberlet, daughter. HOOPER—At Madras, Oct. 5, wife of Ambrose M. Hooper, son.

HOSKING—At Kaladgi, Oct. 12, wife of E. Hosking, C.S., daughter.

JACOB—At Chindwarra, Sept. 29, wife of S. Jacob, B.C.S., daughter.

JAMES—At Bingalore, Oct. 10, wife of W. E. A. James, Mysore Revenue Survey, son.

KIDDLE-At Agra, Oct. 5, wife of S. Kiddle, Rajpootana State Railway, daughter.

LEGGETT-At Bangalore, Oct. 11, wife of Major J. B. Leggett, Madras S.C., daughter.

MACGREGOR-At Benares, Oct. 7, wife of J. MacGregor, supt., Central Prison, son.

MONTGOMERY-At Jhelum, Punjab, Oct. 4, wife of J. A. L. Montgomery, Bengal staff corps, daughter.

MORANT -- At Bangalore, Oct. 5, wife of Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Madras cav, son.



MORLAND-At Bombay, Oct. 12, wife of H. Morland, son Morrow-At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of J. Morrow, D.P.W., Panchkocrah, daughter.

NELSON—At Silcher, Oct. 2, wife of Dr. Nelson, daughter.
PORTER—At Combaconum, Oct. 3, wife of W. A. Porter, daughter.
REDMAN—At St. Thomas' Mount, Oct. 2, wife of 1st class Barrack Serg.

G. Redman, daughter. ROBERTSON-At Luz, Madras, Oct. 7, wife of Major W. Robertson,

daughter. Samuells-At , Umballa, Oct. 8, wife of Capt. A. P. Samuells, 82nd

Pioneers, son SMITH-At Madras, Oct. 10, wife of B. P. Smith, Govt. Telegraph Dept.,

daughter. SPENCER—At Allahabad, Oct. 8, wife of J. C. Spencer, Inland Customs,

daughter.

STEHELIN-At Delhi, Oct. 4, widow of the late Capt. E. L. Stehelin, S8rd regt. B.I., daughter.
THOMAS—At Mazagon, Oct. 12, wife of L. Thomas, son.
WATSON—At Agar, West Malwa. Sept. 28. wife of Col.

-At Agar, West Malwa, Sept. 28, wife of Col. Watson, Central India Horse, son.

WATSON-At Dalhousie, Sept. 27, wife of James L. Watson, exec. engr., son.

-At Cuddapah, Oct. 4, wife of G. C. Williams, station master, M.R.C., daughter.

WILLIAMS-At Tirhoot, Oct. 4, wife of E. Gwatkin Williams, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

-WARDMAN.-At Ellore, Oct. 2, Charles H. Beer to Henrietta

CARVALHO—HILDRETH.—At Poona, Oct. 9, Horatio F. Carvalho, head clerk, revenue and police commissioner, Northern div., to Eveline I., widow of the late J. C. Hildreth, of Bombay, only daughter of the late J. St. John Mungavin, P.W.D., and grand-daughter of the late Major Mungavin, of Carlisle-terrace, Kensington, co. Dublin.

-CLARK.-At Byculla, Oct. 12, Frank Chalk to Sophia, daughter of J. Clark, dec.

CRAEN—BARBOZA.—At Madras, James P. A. Craen to Mary P., eldest daughter of William A. Barboza.

KINDERSLEY—FASKEN.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Sept. 30, Mr. Justice Kindersley to Dora J., daughter of Col. E. T. Fasken, Ma. dras staff corps.

WADE—Duggan.—At Kurrachee, Oct. 2, Thomas Wade, professor of music, of Ludbury-hall, Ludbury, Derby, to Charlotte M. Duggan.
Williams—Green.—At Hiogo, Japan, Aug. 23, Harry W. Williams, of

Bombay, to Mary H. Green, of Kobe, Japan.

### DEATHS.

BADDELEY-At Madras, Sept. 22, Kathleen H. M., infant daughter of Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E.

BARTLETT-At Bhawauipore, Oct. 7, Katherine A., daughter of G. F. Bartlett, P.W.D., aged 14 months.

BEHRENDS-At Cooncor, Sept. 24, George F. Behrends, of Calcutta, aged 49.

-At Tirhoot, Sept. 30, Mary A., wife of G. A. F. Bloomfield, BLOOMPILLDaged 23.

CAMERON - At Howrah, Oct. 1, John T. D. Cameron, L. R. Coll. Preceptors, London, aged 59.

CAPRON—At Mana-Madura, Oct. 6, Rev. W. B. Capron, of the American Madura Mission.

Carleton-At Chumparun, C. W. Carleton, aged 58.

CHRISTIAN—At Monghyr, Oct. 3, H. Christian, aged 63.
ELLIOTT—At Numalighur, Upper Assam, Oct. 20, Dr. John R. Elliott, son of the late Capt. Elliott, rifle brigade.

ETESON-At Saharunpore, Oct. 7, Dentie, son of Surg. major Eteson,

B. Sappers and Miners, aged two and a half years.

GOULD—At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, Sept. 29, Edward H., son of
Conductor D. Gould, aged 11.

HALL—At Manipuri, N.W.P., Sept. 30, Amy L., wife of Geoffry C. Hall,

Indian Medical Service, aged 24.

HARRIS—At Mhow, Oct. 8, Cornelia, wife of Major H. W. Harris, Ass.

Canton. Mag., aged 26.

ERSCHEL—At Mussoorie, Oct. 10, Mary C., wife of Major J. Hers-HERSCHEL-

chel, R.E. MALDEN -At Dalhousie, Sept. 24, Nina M. S., youngest child of Capt. R. V. Malden, 1st Sind Horse, aged eleven months and twenty-eight

days.

MANUE—At Calcutta, Sept. 29, Mary, wife of M. Z. Manuk, aged 27.

McKee—At Bombay, Sept. 12, William H., son of Roger A. McLiverpool, third officer of the American ship Hermon, aged 19.

MORRISON-In the Red Sea, Sept. 19, on board the steam dredger Willunjee (from the Clyde to Adelaide, South Australia), John Morrison, chief engineer, aged 54, of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

O'BRIEN—At Fyzabad, Sept. 27, Jemima J. M., daughter of the late Henry M. P. O'Brien, aged 19. PRICHARD—At Jhansi, Oct. 5, Hesketh B. Prichard, Bengal staff corps,

lieut. 24th Punjab N.I., aged 25.

Proby—At Dumoh, Oct. 7, Lovell G. C., son of Granville Proby, aged

three years.

SYMONDS—At Madras, Oct. 7, Sydney V., youngest son of the Rev. A R. Symonds, aged 23. TURNER—At Chandernagore, Oct. 4, James Turner, late broker and agent

in Calcutta, aged 65.

WEBSTER—At Calcutta, Oct. 10, Adelaide C. H., wife of Frederick Webster, Bengal marine, aged 23.

WILSON-At Calcutta, Sept. 29, Charles H. B. Wilson, aged 41.



THE CIVIL LIST.—The Queen has, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, conferred a pension of £100 a year on Mrs. Lane, the widow of the late Mr. Edward William Lane, the eminent Oriental scholar.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO THE FORCES .- Tuesday's Gazette contains the announcement that Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles N. Ellice. K.C.B., succeeds Gen. Sir Richard Airy, G.C.B., as Adjutant General to the Forces. General Ellice served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus left on Thursday for the East, with £379,776. The principal items consisted of £131,000 in silver for Bombay, £106,900 for Shanghai, and £29,971 for Hong Kong, £82,900 in gold for Alexandria, and £1,995 for Galle.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Remitters obtained a more considerable reduction in the price of this week's allotment of India Council drafts than some of them had anticipated. The amount was as usual 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000), of which £201,800 was taken for Calcutta, £145,200 for Bombay, and £3,000 for Madras. Tenders for bills on all Presidencies at 1s. 8gd. per rupee received in full, and those for telegraphic transfers at that price about 75 per cent. of applications. As compared with last week this shows a fall of 3-16d. per rupee, and consequently bar silver was on Wednesday afternoon flat at 53 dd. to 53 5-16d. per oz., another reduction of about 1d.

EXAMINATIONS AT WOOLWICH.—At the competition for first appointments in the army and for admission to the Royal Military pointments in the army and for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in July, 1877, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors: Spenser ("Faery Queen," Book I.), Shakespeare ("Coriolanus," "Merchant of Venice"), Locke, Miltou ("L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," &c.), Johnson's Lives, Dryden, Addison and Pope, Burke and Byron ("Childe Harold"). At the competition in December, 1877, Dryden's "Stauzas on Cromwell," "Astrea Redux," &c., will be substituted for Milton. The examination of militia candidates for commissions in the army will be confined to the same writers. Examination in English history will in the first instance be limited to amination in English history will, in the first instance, be limited to the period between 1789 and 1815; in the second, to 1783 to 1812; an I in the third, to 1789 to 1815, all three having special reference to the war in the Peninsula.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The very seasonable aunouncement of a new and cheaper edition of Mr. Kinglake's famous "History of the Invasion of the Crimea" is most welcome. For determining how far it be true that history does sometimes reproduce itself, one can hardly do better than compare the events of the present day with those which preceded the Crimean War. The titles of the chapters in the first volume are suggestive, namely :- The Ambitious Designs of Russia; The Conflict between the Czar and Lord Strat-ford de Redcliffe; Russia's Occupation of Roumania as a material Guarantee; Concord of the Four Great Powers against Russia; Separate Understanding between France and England; The French and English I leets in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; the Final Efforts of Diplomacy; Russia and Turkey at War—and are likely to throw some of the much required light upon the great question of the day. This cabinet edition will comprise in six volumes, at 6s. each, the contents of the five octavo volumes of the present edition, revised and prepared for this edition by the author. H.M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The following are the names of

officers who embarked in the Serapis at Portsmouth, Oct. 28:—
Lieut. Grant, 92nd Regt.; Lieut. Tarrant, 81st Regt.; Surg.-Major J.
Mackay, A.M.D.; Surg. A. Thoms, Indian Medical Service; Surg. R.
Cobb, Indian Medical Service; Lieut. Porter, 43rd Regt.; Lieut. Gordon,
1-25th Regt.; Lieut. Davidson, 2-60th Regt.; Sub-Lieuts.:—Wallerstein,
65th Regt.; Dimond, 13th Hussars; Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars; De
Brath, 1-3rd Regt.; Munn, 89th Regt.; Bulman, 85th Regt.; Cubitt,
2-12th Regt.; Cates, 1-3rd Regt.; Coles, 1-3rd Regt.; Keef, 1-21st Regt.;
Stirling, 85th Regt.; Cole, 109th Regt.; Slater, 1-18th Regt.; Lindsell,
1-18th Regt.; Poett, 39th Regt.; Downes, 1-18th Regt.; Jeversham,
1-21st Regt.; Travers, 1-25th Regt.; Poynder, 33rd Regt.; Batten, 34th
Regt.; Hobart, 43rd Regt.; Gray, 44th Regt.; Wilson, 48th Regt.; Jones,
54th Regt.; Mason, 51st Regt.; Vansitart, 63rd Regt.; Wilmer, 65th
Regt.; Leslie, 66th Regt.; Deane, 67th Regt.; Preston, 68th Regt.; Goate,
81st Regt.; Tinley, 83rd Regt.; Cook, 89th Regt.
At Oueenstown, Nov. 2: officers who embarked in the Serapis at Portsmouth, Oct. 28:-

At Queenstown, Nov. 2:

At Queenstown, Nov. 2:—
Lieut. Hon. J. Napier, 92nd Regt.; Capt. Saportas, 63rd Regt.; Lieuts.—
Murray, 72nd Regt.; Downing, 72nd Regt.; Capt. Fawcett, 33rd Regt.;
Lieuts.—Brooke, 33rd Regt.; Berkeley, 59th Regt.; Capt. Kay, 68th Regt.;
Lieut. Russell-Jones, 63rd Regt.; H. Lowe, Royal Eng.; Sub-Lieut. Ringwood, 70th Regt.; Majors—Algar and Hamilton, 4-60th Regt.; Capts.
Milligan, Calderon, Croft, Crafton, Frend, and Robinson, 4-60th Regt.;
Lieuts.—Marsham, Martin, Walker, Vere, Storey, Wells. Campbell, Upton,
Buchanan Riddell, Hon. C. G. Canning, and Copeland-Crawford, 4-60th
Regt.; Sub-Lieuts.—Kitson and Butler, 4-60th Regt.; Paynir. Anderson,
4-60th Regt.; Adj. Hutton, 4-60th Regt.; Qrmr. Riley, 4-60th Regt.; Surg.
Harman, 4-60th Regt.

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### India Office.

Nov. 2, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - Mr. L. Schwendler (Uncov.).

MILÎTARY

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, Staff Corps; Major W. D. Palmer, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. - Messrs. C. F. Anderson (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c. : G. Pettitt (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major F. J. Earle, 6 mo.; Capt. J. M. Trotter, Inf., 4 mo.; Major R. E. Boyle, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. S. F. Warth (Uncov.), W. Cornell, M. Kempson (Uncov.), A. Cock (Uncov.), A. W. Stogdon, and W. Nethersole (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Reynolds (Uncov.). Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. H. Unwin.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. T. Bainbridge, Staff Corps; Surg. R. G. Mathew; Lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, v.c., Staff Corps; Capt. H. S. Jarrett, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. B. Beatson; Major P. C. Rynd; Col. C. F. G. Lamb, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. G. Grove, Inf.; Lieut. col. D. W. Williams,

Inf.; Major R. A. Walters, Staff Corps; Col. C. F. G. Lamb.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps; Capt. G. W. Old-

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this columnare charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

Parsons.—The wife of Major Ben Parsons, B.S.C., of a son, at Clifton, Bristol, Oct. 30.

MARRIAGES.

STEVENS-DUNCAN .- Alfred H. Stevens, of Durbungah, Tirboot, Bengal, to Margaret, daughter of Major Duncan, R.A., at St. Peter's, Eatonsquare, Oct. 26.

DEATHS.

AIRMAN.—Rosabella R., daughter of the late Capt. George Aikman, H.E.I.C.S., at 9, Shaftesbury-terrace, Oct. 25.

ALEXANDER.—Bertha J., the wife of William S. Alexander, late of the

B.C.S., at Rushmere, Wimbledon, Oct. 23.

BOWYER—Lucy J., daughter of the Rev. Jas. Bowyer, formerly S.P.G.
Missionary, Howrah, Calcutta, at Gravesend, Oct. 27, aged 25.
BURGOYNE—John O. Burgoyne, late Capt. Madras N.I., at 16, Brompton-

crescent, Oct. 27, aged 59.

HEMMING—Samuel Hemming, late of the H.E.I.C.S. (Bombay Engineers), at Hampstead, Oct. 31, aged 77.

Hurchison—Clara G., widow of Col. Geo. Hutchison, of the 97th and

80th Regts., at Neville-street, Nov. 1, aged 70.

Nort—Edward H., son of Major gen. Geo. Nott, Madras Army, at Sale, near Manchester, Oct. 29.

Stow—Lieut. gen. Harry Stow, late R.A., at Tunbridge Wells, Oct. 24,

aged 81.

Ton-Charlotte E., daughter of [the late Archibald Tod, of the Bengal

C.S., at Brighton, Oct. 23. Ax—Cecil F. H. L. Way, Capt. Bengal C.S., in London, Oct. 27, aged

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 27. Balkamah, Calcutta; Paolo, Rangoon; Glengarry, Calcutta; Magellan, Akyab.—28. City of Hankow, Calcutta.—29. Str. Historian, Calcutta.—30. Glendarnel, Calcutta: Mofussilite, Bimlipatam; Bannockburn, Calcutta; Argo, Siugapore; Glenesk, Calcutta; str. City of London, Calcutta.—31. Baron Blantyre, Calcutta.—Nov. 1. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—3. G. H. Wappans, Beasein; City of London, Calcutta; Java, Kurrachee; Strathblane, Calcutta; Offerton, Singapore; Geraldine Paget, Calcutta; Dorset, Cochin; Jeannie Douglas, Calcutta; atr. Childwall Hall, Bombay; Nancy Pendleton, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Europa, Oct. 25.—From Bombay.—Mrs. W. H. Brown, Master Brown, Miss Brown and infant, Mrs. Bashford and infant, Mrs. Small, Mr. G. Booth, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Lewis, Capt. H. Tariton, and Mr. W. Reader. From Gibraltae.—Mr. Feaman.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27. Mary Ann, Rangoon: Frenchny, Batavia; str. City of Edinburgh, Calenta.—28. Carnarvon Castle, Rangoon; Seafield, Colombo; Pervi in Empire, Galle; str. Patna, Kurrachee.—29. Baroda, Calcutta; Triuacria, Bombay; Superbo Recchese, Rangoon; str. Cathay, Bombay.—30. Cosmopolita, Manila: Passover, Galle; Ardent, Colombo; Phineas Pendleton, Galle; Thalia, Rangoon; Fluelin, Bombay.—31. Chili, Kurrachee; Star of Russia, Calcutta; str. Priness Annelia, Batavia; Isolina. Sing-pore; Algonquin, Bombay.—Nov. 1. Sif, Mauritius; Middlesex, Rangoon; Lauderdale, Bombay.—2. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Colombo, Madras, and

Calcutta; str. Indus, Calcutta; Andes, Bombay; Twilight, Kurraches; Otivet, Singapore.—3. Str. Venice, Aden; Vermont, Singapore; Cosmopolitan, Manila; str. Mira, Calcutta; H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Britomart, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. City of Edinburgh, Oct. 27.—From Laverroos.—For Calcoutta.—Mr. F.
A. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson and infant, Mr. J. Brown, Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence, Mr.
Spence, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. Colin White, Mr. F. M. Elliott, Mrs. Holditch, Mr. C.
Philpott, and Mr. Groves.

Per str. Duke of Lancaster, Nov. 1.—For Calcoutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Buckley, Mr.
Pink, Rev. and Mrs. Wood and two children, Mr. Watson, Miss Bounces, Mr. Keswick, Miss Pouracres, Mr. Keswick, Miss Newton,
Mr. Hallwell, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Carpmael, Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. A. Blackwell, Mr.
Mittra, Dr. Carter, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Derley, Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. See Newton,
Mr. Ouchterlony, Mrs. Blanchett, and Rev. H. Eliot. For Madris.—Rev. and Mrs.
Matheson, Capt. and Mrs. Hewetson and two children, Miss Hewetson, Mrs. H. T.
Rogers, Miss Rosers, Mr. Gomperts, Mrs. Beghle and infant, Mr. Bradley, Rev.
Fraser-Campbell, and Mr. Higgins. For Colonso.—Mr. and Mrs. Sikes and
infant, Mrs. Cotton and child, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ashmore, and Mrs. Sikes and
infant, Mrs. Cotton and child, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ashmore, and Mrs. Glyde, Mrs.
Thompson and child, For Jedders.—Mr. R. Clunes. For Kubranes.—Mr. F.
Pout and Mr. Seton. For Burden.—Mr. R. C. Arther.

Per str. Mira, Nov. 3.—For Calcoura.—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Mr. E. Dowie, Mrs.
Bainbridge and child, Mrs. Carrington and infant, Mrs. Tetlow and two children,
Mrs. Selby and infant, Mrs. Carrington and infant, Mrs. Tetlow and two children,
Mrs. Selby and infant, Mrs. Carrington and infant, Mrs. Tetlow and two children,
Mrs. A. C. Wright and three children and friend, Mr. W. F. Fraudharson,
Mrs. A. C. Brown, and Mr. J. W. Cantopher. For Colonso.—Mr. T. Dickson,
Mr. B. J. Mackey, Mr. A. C. Isham, Mr. L. B. Dickenson, Miss Edward, Mr. and
Mrs. B. Robinson, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Vivian and child.

Per Indus, Nov. 2.—From Southarper.—For Borbar.—Msjor C. E. Fisher, Mr.

Mrs. R. Robinson, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Vivian and child.

Per Overland Route.

Per Indus, Nov. 2.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Major C. E. Fisher, Mrd.

W. Bartram, Miss Chisholm, Mr. E. S. Eden, Sub Lieut. Widdicombe, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Villamil, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Ross, daughter and two-children, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. A. Hutchinson. For Catourra.—Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mr. sun, Mrs. W. B. Carter and child, Miss M. Ryde, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deucon, Mrs. Woodward and two children, Mr. J. H. Hollowsy, Mr. Black, Mrs. Blanchett and child, Mrs. W. Blachers, Mrs. Blackett and child, Mrs. A. Williamson, Mr. D. S. Macintosh, Mr. Carlisle. For Madaas.—Mr. and Mrs. Gatherer, Mrs. W. Barlow, Lady Chamberlsine, Miss Nicholas, Miss Pinsett, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Barter, Capt. Murray, Mrs. Bruce and two children, Miss Mathewses. For Howe Kong.—Lieut. Commander Heather, Dr. T. Cann, Mr. G. Duncan, Mr. A. Long, Mr. E. Fricker. For Batavia.—Mr. De Mist. For Singarpa.—Mr. J. S. Macleod, Mr. E. E. Isemonger. For Caylor.—Mr. D. Blyth, Miss Twynam, Mrs. Bayley and four children. For Admi.—Mr. Colquboun. For Surg.—Mr. Sampson. For Malta.—Mrs. Tilly and two daughters, Col. C. and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. J. B. Armstrong, Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Baille, Mr. Brabyn, Dr. Goodechild.

Child.

Per Pera, Nov. 10.—From Verice.—For Bonday.—Surg. major and Mrs. J. B. Scriven, Mr. McQushae, Mr. C. Faulder, Dr. and Mrs. Bryden and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Alean, Mrs. Clark, Capt. Grierson, Mr. G. C. Bird, Col. Annesley. Mr. and Mrs. Macnaughten, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. T. T. Cooper, Mr. Morgan. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown. For Alexamberia, Mr. and Miss J. and Miss J. and Miss Urquhart and child, Mr. White.

Per Pera, Nov. 13.—From Brindist.—For Bonday.—Major and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. F. A. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thoyts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson and child, Capt. De Lautour, Mr. L. Singer, Capt. Cruickshank, Mr. H. C. Algar, Mr. P. Levy, Mr. Hughesdon. For Calcutta.—Mr. Bird. For Howe Kone.—Mr. Rider. For Singapore.—Messrs. J. Ross, J. F. Craig. For Alexadera.—Hon. O. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Huth, Miss Attwood, Miss Bird.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Dorunda, Nov. 9.—For Colombo.—Miss Davidson, Miss M. Davidson, Mrs. Halliey, Miss Wood, Miss Ryre, Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Mr. Niel Gore, Major Coningham, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. J. H. Spedding, Mr. Gorman, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Colledge, Rev. and Mrs. Shipstone and child, Msjor gen. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Stronach, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mrs. Clarke and four children, Mr. Montetth, Mr. Underdowns, Mr. Smith, Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Revel. For Madras.—Miss Anstey, Mr. Gisbourne, Msjor and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. A. T. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Perrott, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. F. Alpe, Mr. Cadell, and Mr. H. Thle. For Calcurra.—Mrs. Keene and family, Miss Shuttleworth, Miss M. Shuttleworth, Miss Rolfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Newton, Rev. and Mrs. Mitchell and infant. Miss Barry, Miss Smith, Lieut. Kenedy, Mr. M. Browne, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs Williams, Capt. Patterson, Mr. Girder, Mrs. Murphy and three children, Mrs. B. Smyth, Mr. S. J. Guise, Miss A. Keene, Miss M. Kussell, Rev. and Mrs. Neithouth, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. D. K. and Mrs. McAllam, Capt. D.—, Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mellett and child, Master Mellett, Mr. and Mrs. Coles and two children, Mrs. Jewell and seven children, Miss Jewell, Mr. Gwilliam, Mr. Davis, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Snelling, Mr. Varrieter, Mr. J. C. Kiddle, Mr. A. J. C. Dando, and Mr. Simpuel.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—From Lyerbool.—For Bowray.—Colonel Cooper.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—From Liverpool.—For Bonday.—Colonel Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Kordfors, Capt. Oldham, and family, Mr. Ferrar and children, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Buller, Miss Barwell, Miss McNab, Mr. Oandy, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. McCombie and infant, Mr. De Wilton, Mrs. De Wilton, Miss De Wilton and party, Mrs. Green and child, two Misses MacDonald, and an American party of five ladies and gentlemen.

Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss. C. Verity. For Madeas.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Calcutta, Nov. 3.—The Penang (str.), from this port to Bombay, has put back to repair damage received in severe gales Oct. 31.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTS.

November 9.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Kleinkuecht, Mrs. Knox. Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mr. Morris, Miss K. Scott, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Milne, Mr. Watson, Ledy Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steel, Miss Banister, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Graat, Capt. Rutherford, Mrs. Percival and child, Col. Thomas. Mr. Porter, Mr. Mackenzie, Major Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Payler, and Mrs. btrickland, Mrs. James, Miss Carter, Mrs. Roes and family, Miss M. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas and two oblideren, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Kempson, Lieut. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and two children, Mr. A. Hall, Sir D. Wedderburn, Miss Stuart, Mr. Routh, Mr. G. C. Ewing, and Mrs. Steen, Lieut. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and two children, Mr. Cochinard, Mr. Monod, Mr. F. Jennings, Mr. and Miss Cook and two children, Mr. Cochinard, Jr. Monod, Mr. F. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Hordern, Mr. H. M. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. A. Maggregor.

Brindist to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Chitti, Mr. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Kempson, Lady Westropp. Miss Westropp, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Grant, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Ziffer, and Mr. Borland.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Strickland, Major and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. Clegg, Mrs. Bluter, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Dowls, Mr. and Mrs. Bond. Capt. W. Rogers, Hon. M. Addington, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Chichester and two children, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Rowlett, Capt. the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawley, and Mr. Thilling.

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Venice to Alexandera.—Mr. Greenfield and party, Lady Russell and party, and the Dule of Roxburgh.

Brin: 181 to Alexandera.—Mr. Anis.
Sourhampton to Suez.—Mr. Browning.

Beins: 181 to Alexandria.—Mr. Anis.

Beins: 181 to Alexandria.—Mr. Browning.

November 16.

Southampton to Buber.—Mr. Browning.

Southampton to Bombay.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mr. Sands, Miss Purcell, Miss Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Forster, Mis Forster, Lieuts. Bressner and Lombe, Mille. Michel, Miss Billings, Mrs. and Miss Tyler, Lieut. Oyle, Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Dryland, Mr. Knox, Miss Linne, Mr. B. H. North, Lieut. Edward, and Mr. Magregor.

Venck to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. P. Horner, Lord Kilmain, Sir R. Abercomby, Mr. H. Cohen, Miss Wright, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Poran, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. Laug, Mr. Steinmitz, Mr. J. Luke and Mr. Robertson.

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NOVEMBER 23.

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Mabbeller to Bombay.—Mr. Scoulondi,
Southampton to Alexandela.—Mr. F. H. Huth.

Venick to Alexandela.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Huth.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer.

November 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAE.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer.

NOVEMBER 30.

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Southampton to Madras.—Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Capt. R. Chapman,
Miss Delpatt, and Major and Mrs. Weedon.
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Brinnist to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs.
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Deckmber 7.

DECEMBER 7.

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						1 1		
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th	apri	լ, առաա ձ	k, D:v 25th O	ri.} 8: ct.}	a. R.	}	96	97
*lst 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25	5 (Šice	ca)	•••	***	•••	Actual	801	91
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828	3-29	•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	901	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832		•••	•••	•••	•••	1	_	_
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31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	
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5 per Cent. Public Works	Loan		55	•••	••.	1,000 as		-
4) per Cent. of 1970	•••		•••	•••	•••	enuiva-	87	
41 per Cent. of 1973				***	•••	lent to	85 <del>1</del>	853
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.	-	-
54 per Cent. of 1859-80	•••	•••	•••				86]	871
of be: Oette 01 1939-00	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	↓		

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	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paner, 1873 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	ł	85 to 87
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		1
	1859		
	, , , 1863 1864		
	1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures	1	103
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent		40s. pm.
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a	per cent.)	100 100	1133 to 1143
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Stock	Do. Irred. 41 per cent	100	118 to 119
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Stock 20	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	24 to 8 pm
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20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	1 to 1: p:
Stock	Ditto, 1 per cent	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway		101 to 103
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20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all all	25 to 26
25 25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	96 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited)	all	63
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		
26	graph Company	all all	61 to 61 16 to 17
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	21 to 21
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	Red Sea Telegraph		
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10	Tiphook Tea Company	all 10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam	£6. 58.	3 to 4
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### Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,255.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 13, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are-from Bombay, October 23; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, October 21; Calcutta, October 20.

THE Bombay Gazette understands that, owing to the threatened famine in Western India, Sir Philip Wodehouse will not take part in the Delhi Gathering. In Dharwar rain had begun to fall, and promised to continue falling, but the reports from other districts were gloomy enough. In Nasik the kharif or spring sown crops had utterly failed, while in very many places the rabi or cold-weather crops had not even been sown. was failing fast, and cattle were being driven elsewhither for food, or sold for a mere nothing. In Sholapur the condition of the masses of the people was becoming most deplorable. From Puna we hear that the country around is an absolute desert, not a blade of grass nor a particle of grain being anywhere visible, while the rivers and wells are drying up, and the cattle dying from absolute starvation. In Ahmadnagar the drought was so excessive that relief measures were urgently required. Government calculate that the number of people needing relief will amount ultimately to about two millions and a quarter, and that the famine will last for eight months, or from 1st November to the end of June next, when it may be hoped the monsoon rains of 1877 will enable the peasantry to resume their ordinary work. The necessary outlay of public funds for relief of the distress is reckoned at nearly thirty lakhs of rupees, supposing that each person would be supplied with one pound of grain per day, at the average rate of nine seers for one rupec.

SEEING that the scarcity had already lasted since the end of August, the physical condition of the people was becoming very low, through the small quantity of food which they were able to obtain. One death from starvation had already occurred at Sholapur-s poor man having died of exhaustion on his way to the Collector's office in quest of relief. In the same district the poorer classes were trying to live on weeds boiled together with a little wheat or jowari. The poorest were eating any refuse food they could procure, and an epidemic of cholera was greatly feared. The disease had broken out among a body of

men employed by Government in excavating a tank at Kompta, a village near Sholapur, and there were twelve or thirteen deaths. To prevent the disease from spreading, the workmen have been removed to another place. Private efforts were being made in Bombay to raise money in aid of Government contribu-

A FIRST subscription list had already been started in Bombay for the relief of sufferers from the famine. Mr. Morarji Gokaldas, of the Sholapur Mills, has personally observed the misery of the people amongst whom he went for the purpose of gathering information. On his return to Bombay he at once called upon several Parsi and Hindu gentlemen, and with their aid started a Relief Fund. Through his energy and influence Rs. 18,000 had already been collected, and a meeting of subscribers held at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's to consider how the money thus collected could be laid out to the best advantage.

A LETTER from Sattara to the Bombay Gazette states that the food famine is not the worst part of the threatened distress. The wells are failing, and the water in the Nira is only to be seen in small pools here and there, so that a severe water famine appears to be imminent. The people were still waiting anxiously for rain, but "there is not a trace of a rain-cloud, or, indeed, any cloud, in the whole horizon; nothing but a clear sky and a dry atmosphere, as if there was not a drop of moisture in the universe." Of course a food famine is the result of a scarcity of water, but an actual drying up of the water supply would terribly enhance the difficulties in the way of relief.

THE Cholera Quarantine Committee, lately assembled at Simla, was called upon to consider how far the restrictions imposed on the general population from time to time with the view of arresting the progress of cholera have been justified by experience. A series of questions have been placed before the committee, and the replies to these questions will probably form the groundwork for some fut ire legislation on the subject, the true bearings of which have been confused and often misunderstood.

ONE of the sons of the Khan of Khelat has died of cholera, which was still hanging about the town of Khelat. Colonel Colley and his party had passed through Jacobabad and gone on to Khelat. The Khan and his Sirdars are said to continue on friendly terms with each other.

In the Calcutta Gazette the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal records his great sorrow at the death of Mr. Woodrow, late Director of Public Instruction. "The Government has been deprived of an able and devoted servant, while the natives have lost a wise and zealous friend.'

From the Indian papers we learn that Mr. C. L. Tupper, Officiating Under Secretary to the Punjab Government, will succeed Colonial Blair as Superintendent of the Chamba State. The latter officer takes furlough at an early date with a view to retiring from the service. Mr. Lindsay Neill, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, succeeds Mr. Plowden as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, and Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Jabalpur, succeeds Mr. Neill. Mr. James Sut-

cliffe, Principal of the Presidency College, has entered on the office of Director of Public Instruction in succession to Mr. Woodrow, whose death was lately reported. It is said that either Mr. C. B. Clarke or Mr. A. W. Croft will become Principal of the Presidency College.

THE Yarkand Envoy seems to have made a very short stay at Simla, having already taken his departure homewards. According to the *Pioneer*, public speculation as to the wherefore of his visit has never been very actively aroused.

The week's budget of news includes the death of Major Topham, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, found drowned at Bareilly on the 16th October. A court of inquiry had been sitting on the deceased, and, according to the *Pioneer*, he "had been fully exonerated from all serious blame," but pending the orders of Government he was suspended from the command of his regiment, "and the shock to his mind, enfectled probably for the time by recent illness, proved very serious." His body was followed to the grave by "one of the largest funeral processions that have been seen in Bareilly for years."

In reply to an inquiry made by the Madras Government as to the position to be assigned to officers belonging to the Royal Engineers of the Imperial list, on their return for a second tour of Indian duty, the Government of India is said to have decided that officers who have left India after the first tour of service without expressing an intention to return, but who, with the assent of the Secretary of State for India, have since been permitted to return, will be placed under the rule applicable to officers who have not served before in India. At the same time the circumstances under which they have previously served in India will be taken into consideration; while those who have served in the department, and before leaving India have expressed their intention to return with the assent of the Indian Government and War Office, will retain the full advantage of their previous service.

From the official documents already published, it appears that the scarcity which now broods over part of Western India includes the collectorates or districts of Nasik, Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Puna, Kaladgi, Sholapur, and Dharwar, as well as the whole of the Eastern parts of the Dakhan, and the Southern Maratha country. That means a total area of 44,000 square miles, peopled by nearly six million souls, who dwell in 81 towns, half of which contain more than 10,000 people, and in 9,809 villages. Of this population about 13 million are agricultural. Of the Bombay districts Khandesh, the most northern, is also the largest, with more than a million souls spread over an area of 10,162 square miles, nearly half of which is pure waste. In the two chief towns of Nasik there are brass and silk works, and other industries, but in that district, as indeed throughout the Dakhan, the mainstay of the people is agriculture; rice, cereals, linseed, sugar, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and pulses being the principal crops. Ahmadnagar, with an area of 6,647 square miles, of which threefourths are cultivated, contains a proportion of weavers in a population mainly agricultural. Puna, one of the smallest collectorates, is nearly the most populous, while Sholapur, with a somewhat smaller area, has the largest proportion of cultivable land, except Dharwar, with a population nearly as dense as that of Puna. Dharwar, famed for its cotton fields, has at once the densest population, 21,644 to the square mile, and the smallest proportion of waste land. Kaladgi covers nearly 6,000 square miles, with 143:29 souls to the square mile.

THE measures of relief were begun early in September, in the case of Sholapur, and have since been extended to the other districts. In a resolution of October 3 the Government directs that in the first instance all relief works are to be carried on with the aid of such local funds as are available, such as unappropriated balances, and sums suitable for re-appropriation from among the items of the current budgets. The importance of giving a preference to all works connected with roads, constructing, repairing or improving, and tank clearances has also been pressed upon the local authorities; especially the construction of roads acting as feeders to railways or main roads between market towns, &c., and wherever the available local funls may prove inadequate Government will provide the balance.

According to a General Order just issued by the Indian Government, " officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Armies will be allowed to compete for entrance to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the terms of the annual Horse Guards General Order publishing the conditions, with the exception that one of the conditions of qualification is, service in the Staff Corps or in India of not less than five years, exclusive of all furlough or leave of absence (except privilege leave), or the leave annually granted in England." The first three on the pass list of yearly competitors will be admitted to the college "provided they secure a position within the number permitted to join." It is to be hoped that the yearly number of eligible candidates will not long be limited to three. The selected officers will come to England at the public expense, arriving about the middle of November, in good time to enter the Staff College on the 1st of the following February. During their stay here they will draw the English pay of their rank. While at the Staff College they will also have free quarters or the usual allowance instead, the ordinary extra allowance to Staff College officers, forage, fuel, and light, and be "on exactly the same footing as officers of the British Army." The whole time thus spent, to the date of their return, will count as "duty," both for promotion and pension (but not for furlough as service in India), provided the final examination be passed successfully. It is notified however that "any officer recommended for removal from the college by the commandant, as unlikely to make an efficient staff officer, or failing to pass the probationary examination at the end of the first or the final exmination, will be required to rejoin in India with the least possible delay; and the time spent from the date of leaving regiment, appointment, or duty in India, to the date of rejoining the same, will be absolutely forfeited, but will not be counted as furlough."

LAST week's telegrams give further details of the cyclone which burst in the Bay of Bengal on the 4th November. The steamer Moulmein, which sailed from Calcutta, put back with loss of funnel and foremast. The British Statesman, from Liver pool, arrived at Calcutta with loss of fore and mainmast, and mizen topmast and bulwarks considerably damaged. Scottish Chieftain lost her fore and maintop masts, and her mizen and topgallant masts. The Liverpool ship Ghazeepore was totally dismasted about 200 miles south of Sagar. It is also stated that the Lady Octavia, partially dismasted, and with cabin stove in, and bulwarks damaged, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday, Nov. 5. The ship Russia, with topgallant masts gone, and the Canon Harrison, totally dismasted, also reached Calcutta on the same day. The fine Liverpool ship Prince Waldemar, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22nd of July for Calcutta, was caught in the hurricane, and went on shore at the Sand-heads, at the entrance of the Hughli, and became a total wreck. Only four out of a crew of thirty hands were saved. The names of the survivors have not yet been received. The captain's wife and two children were on board. The ship was colonial-built, of 1,698 tons, and was owned by Messrs. Moran, Galloway, and Co., of Liverpool.

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta informs us that the district of Bakarganj was ravaged by a cyclone on the 7th Thousands of native houses were destroyed. The town of Daulatkhan was submerged by a storm wave, which swept away all the buildings of the place. Five thousand persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the sufferers. Bakarganj forms the lower part of the delta thrown out by the united waters of the Ganges and the lower Brahmaputra, between Jessore and Dacca. Its area of 4,300 square miles includes the Sundarbans, whose strange network of streams and islands forms the northern side of the Bay of Bengal. Daulatkhan, the town above-named, lies on the east coast of Dakhin-Shahbazpur, a large island of about 800 square miles at the mouth of the Meghna, or Lower Brahmaputra, which has suffered much damage from hurricanes and floods at different times. In 1822 a dreadful hurricane swept over the whole of Bakarganj, destroying whole villages and many thousand lives of men and cattle. Another cyclone wasted Dakhin-Shahbazpur in November, 1867, and a third in May, 1869. In each case the hurricane was followed by a stormwave which added its quota to the damage done by the wind, burying whole villages and their inhabitants under its mighty volume.

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THE cyclone in the Bay of Bengal appears to have been felt severely at Chittagong, where, according to recent telegrams, three vessels had been driven on shore, viz., the George, Captain Jego, recently arrived from Point de Galle; the Oceana, and the Edouard. Much damage is reported to have been caused.

According to a Bombay telegram of November 9, the Times of India announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapur district with very satisfactory results. Fortyfive thousand persons receive employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

A Times telegram of November 9 from Berlin states that General Lamakin, General Ivanoff, and the Khan of Khiva recently met a deputation of the Khiva Nomads at Urganj, on the Amu River. Upon the deputation complaining of the Khan's Government, whose officers they represented as corrupt, the Khan declared his willingness to abdicate and hand the remnants of his former territory over to the Russian Government. The result is unknown; but the change would be trifling, as the Khan has long been under the control of the Russian Generals. A new fort is being constructed a few miles west of Urganj.

LATEST accounts from Eastern Bengal, as telegraphed to the Times yesterday, describe the late cyclone as the most destructive storm experienced since the great cyclone of 1869. storm began somewhere in the Bay of Bengal, and advanced northwards in the track of ships bound for Calcutta, doing much damage. Many large ships were dismasted. The Prince Waldemar was wrecked on Balchin Sand, and only four of the crew were saved. A ship, supposed to be the *Timour*, was seen bottom upwards at sea. The following vessels have arrived at Calcutta more or less damaged:—The *Lady Octavia*, the Ghazeepore, the British Statesman, the Penthesilea, the Scottish Chieftain, and the Palmas; steamers—the Magnus, Moulmein, and the Penang. The ship Allahabad, from Melbourne, with 153 horses, was caught in the storm, and arrived at Calcutta with only nine horses alive. The loss at sea, however, is trifling compared with the damage done on shore. At Chittagong the storm stranded every vessel in the harbour except one. town was much damaged, and it is believed that there has been great loss of life. Noakháli was inundated, many lives were lost, and great distress will be occasioned. The storm wave swept over the large island of Dakhin-Shahbazpur. The Deputy Magistrate in charge and his wife escaped, but their family perished. The Munsiff's Court and public offices were swept away, and the loss of life appears to have been enormous. It is stated that 3,000 houses were blown down in Barrisal town. The districts of Tipperah, Dacca, and Maimansingh suffered much. The storm was felt in Kachar. Calcutta escaped narrowly. It is reported that the total loss of life is 20,000, but some estimates put it at 40,000. Sir R. Temple has gone to Noakháli personally to inspect the scene of the disaster.

THE following extracts are given from the report of the police inspector of Daulat Khan, in Dakhin-Shahbazpur:-

At 10 r.m. it began to blow with great force. The station-house was blown down. I took shelter behind the lock-up with the prisoners and constables, but finding the storm wave advancing I tried to go on to the roof of the guard-house, but was carried by the water to the work-shed roof. The storm wave was something dreadful. It came with great force, and took away the roof in different directions. I was drifted to a tree, where I remained till morning. I then found the water rapidly receding, but it was still nine feet deep. I found the aspect of the place completely changed. The public and private buildings were completely washed away, and I could not recognise the place. The only sign of the deputy magistrate's cutcherry was the flooring. The sub-inspector, the munsifis, the postmaster, registrar, abaknis, darogah, and others have not been heard of. No one was able to save anything. The persons saved must be utterly

THE following further items are telegraphed to the Times:-The Viceregal party is expected at Dalhousie on the 14th. They will rive at Peshawar on the 24th, and will stay there for three days. The arrive at Peshawar on the 24th, and will stay there for three days. The Vicercy will meet the Khan of Khelat at Jacobabad about the 5th of

There is little further news regarding the scarcity in the Dakhan, and it is yet too soon to decide whether there will be actual famine or only severe distress. The Bombay reports are somewhat worse. A water famine is feared in some districts, owing to the expected scarcity in Madras and

Bombay.

The Delhi assemblage will be somewhat curtailed. The presence of Governors of minor Presidencies cannot be dispensed with, but they, as well as the Mysor Chiefs and Commissioners, will be attended only by

their personal staff. They will be absent only a few days, so that the down the expenses. The proposed horse show will be omitted, and possibly the invitation to the Volunteers will be rescinded. Any exchange of the invitation to the volunteers will be rescinded. The subject the invitation to the Volunteers will be resembed. Any exchange of presents is prohibited, so as to save the chiefs from undue expense. The runour that an artist has been commissioned to paint a picture of the assemblage at a cost to the public purse of £10,000 is untrue. A painting has been arranged for to cost £5,000, which amount has been already raised by private subscription. The cost of the races will be entirely defrayed by subscription. The Government is evidently determined to carry out the affeir as conveniently as received to the convenient of out the affair as economically as possible, yet it cannot be denied that public opinion here is generally adverse to the assemblage, and the press is almost unanimous in condemning it.

A general order has been issued forbidding public servants to combine to memorialise the Government on grievances. Any officer wishing to submit a memorial must do so separately and in his own words. It is reported from Central Asia that the Russians are collecting troops and stores at Ayoz, on the Oxus, for an advance on Merv.

WITH regard to the new concession of furlough pay at the old rates of exchange to officers who elected the rules of 1868 before their revision in 1871, it has been decided that officers in India who may be entitled to arrears of furlough pay at par must claim the same in that country. Should any officer moreover wish to have the arrears paid to his agents in England, he must make his claim through the military authorities of his Presidency.

WE hear that several officers who elected the old rules before the maximum furlough pay was cut down from £1,200 to £1,00 a year have been encouraged by the late concession of furlough pay at par rates to memorialise the Secretary of State for the restoration of the old allowance in their case. It appears however that the Indian Council, after long consideration, have refused to acknowledge the justice of their claims, on the ground that Government made no contract with its officers by the promulgation of the 1868 Rules. Such a reason might have held good, we think, before the concession of payment at the old rate of exchange was made. But the existence of a contract was so clearly implied by that concession, that, in default of any other reason for withholding the larger allowances, the claim to those allowances ought to have been admitted as readily as the claim to receive two shillings for the rupee.

WE hear that Colonel H. K. Burne, c.B., Military Secretary to the Government of India, has been recommended by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for a good service pension, which has become vacant by the succession to colonel's allowance of Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B.

IF Lord Salisbury can safely be spared from his duties at the India Office, his selection for the important task of representing England at the coming conference on Turkish affairs may be hailed as a just tribute to his acknowledged eminence among the Ministers of the Crown. Whether it has anything to do with the fact of his being at the head of the Indian Government is a question of no particular moment to any one save Lord Beaconsfield himself. It is far more to the purpose at any rate to assume that England's Special Ambassador to Constantinople was selected on account of his pre-eminent fitness for the discharge of a very difficult duty. The confidence which Lord Salisbury seems to inspire in men of all partie, would have gone far to justify his selection; but it is still more pleasant to reflect that the confidence rests on good grounds in the past, and that his Lordship is not the man to carry out any course of policy of which the bulk of his countrymen would feel ashamed, or which his own strong sense of justice and his self-respect would disapprove. It is something to know that Lord Salisbury's sympathies do not lean to the Turkish side in the quarrel between Turk and Slave; but it appears to be none the less certain that his official connection with India will have placed him on his guard against the possible allurements of the Russian S ren.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. PUGHE, late Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, has written to the Times to vindicate his countrymen in India from the aspersions so readily thrown on them by critics at home, who derive their facts from the Fuller Minute and the travellers' tales brought home by the companions of the Prince of Wales. For the last ten years, as head of the Bengal Police, whose duties embrace a province larger than France, General Pughe had special opportunities of testing the ordinary bearing of Englishmen towards Natives. And here is the result of his own experiences:-

Every case of assault on a native by a European was specially reported through my office to the Government, and to the best of my recollection during the whole of the above period, in but one single case, and that of a triffing character, was a covenanted civilian the assailant. In fact, even among the lower class of Europeans such cases are extremely rare. It should be mentioned that in every district there are two district offices viz. those of the magistrate and the police, where such complaints can be made; and if by any chance a petitioner were not listened to at one, he would be certain of a hearing at the other. In any dispute between a European and a native, if the civilian magistrate has a leaning, it is against his own countrymen.

This testimony from a source so trustworthy bears out all that we have heard from private informants, and tallies with the experience of former Anglo-Indians. Of all classes of Englishmen in India, the Civil Servants are indeed the very last against whom a charge of ill-treating or insulting natives can fairly be brought. In plain truth, the latter "are well aware that both the Government and the Civil Service are their best and most generous protectors, and if left to the tender mercies of their own countrymen, that their treatment would be far different." Such testimony to a Service which has lately been much reviled by ignorant or hasty critics carries all the more weight for the direct antagonism in which General Pughe was often placed to some of the higher officials. "No one however"-he says-"could help admiring the unselfish way in which their most trying and arduous duties were performed. If they have a fault, it is one common to all close services—viz., that they are apt to look upon themselves as the best fitted for all and every species of duty, and to regard the other officials of the Government as merely the Helots of the Service."

Another witness to the good behaviour of Indian civil and military officers towards the natives has come forward in the person of Colonel Henry Taylor, who has served as Inspector-General of Police in the Central Provinces—84,000 square miles, peopled by 8,000,000 souls—for the last fourteen years. During the whole of that time, he says, in a letter to the Times.

There was not a single complaint made to the police of assault or ill-treatment of a native against a covenanted civilian. Had any such complaint been made it is impossible but that I must have been made aware of it. There was during the same period one, and only one, complaint against a military officer holding a civil appointment. He had beaten a native for gross impertinence to an English lady, and for this he was severely reprimanded by Sir Richard Temple, who was then Chief Commissioner. From an experience of India extending over upwards of thirty years I can heartily endorse General Pughe's statement that the covenanted civil servants of the Crown are the "best and most generous protectors" of the natives."

To the foregoing testimony we may add that of Lord Northbrook himself, as embodied in his recent speech at Oxford on behalf of a Bishopric in the Punjab :-

I take the occasion to correct a false impression to which a recent isolated case of assault at Agra has given rise. That was not a fair specimen of the relations between Europeans and natives. I myself felt a sincere friendship for many natives of rank, and often received valuable advice from native members of my Council. I was much struck by the consideration shown to natives by civil and political servants of Government. Native servants also were as a rule much attached to their masters, and cases of ill-treatment were rare indeed.

THE vacancy caused in the Indian Council by the transfer of Sir Edwin Johnson to the Viceroy's Council in India has been filled up, not, as was generally expected, by Sir H. Norman, but by Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley. That an officer at once so able and so distinguished in every field of service except the Indian should have been selected for a post hitherto reserved for officers of special Indian experience, will evoke some natural murmurs among those who regard a seat in the Indian Council as a reward for services in India alone. There may, however, be some special reasons for such a departure from former usage. It is also understood that another seat in the Council will soon be vacant, on the retirement of Sir Henry Montgomery. Sir Henry Norman, according to some reports, will be more than consoled by his preferment to the post in the Punjab now held by Sir R. H. Davies.

### Odds and Ends.

THE value of gold and silver imported to India this year has been Rs. 4,96,98,350, and of that exported Rs. 2,58,84,470, leaving a balance in this country of Rs. 2,38,13,880.

Mr. L. R. Roberts, on return from leave, is to be appointed Superintending Engineer of the North-Eastern Circle in Bengal.

In consequence of reductions in expenditure, the branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway to Rangpur will not be commenced

Major Phair, Cantonment Magistrate of Faizabad, has had his

leg broken by being thrown out of his carriage.

CAPTAIN T. B. MICHELL acts as Deputy Commissioner of Naugong during the absence of Captain A. N. Phillips.

Mr. G. J. CAWLEY, Assistant Superintendent of Police, acts as Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills during the absence of Captain Williamson.

CAPTAIN W. A. ROBERTS, R.H.A., is gazetted to officiate as Remount Agent at the Presidency.

Mr. J. F. Ogllyv and Mr. R. C. Sterndale have been appointed

Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta.

MR. C. A. Kelly, lately returned from furlough, officiates as Judge of Rangpur during the absence of Mr. King.

MR. E. W. Kellner acts as Accountant-General of Bengal, and Mr. F. De H. Larpent as Deputy Accountant-General, during the

absence on leave of Mr. Mangles.
Colonel W. H. Lowther, lately doing general duty at Jabalpur, succeeds Colonel Byers in the command at Benares

THE prospects of the crops throughout Bengal are, with a few exceptions, very favourable. The weather at Darjiling has lately been most suitable for the tea, but the cold nights have stopped the flushes in the higher gardens.

It is reported that Messrs. Chase, Clifford, Turner, and Boulderson, of the North-West Civil Service, will retire under Lord Salis-

bury's new arrangement.

Mr. Plowden, Under-Secretary of the Home-Office, is to get the new appointment of Inspector-General of Police and Jails in Assam.

THE native policeman who shot his havildar at Puna turns out to be one of the mutineers of 1857.

MR. EWBANK, Principal of the Dhaka College, has lost one eye by an accident at rackets.

PROSPECTS of the crops in the North-West Provinces are now generally good.

Mr. McCullum Webster is to succeed Mr. Cockerell as Com-

missioner of the Nilghiris.

LIEUTENANT W. F. H. GREY goes as Assistant Commissioner to

Prome.

In August last 11,180 cwts. of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,97,441, were exported from Burma.

THE execution of the State Railway from Ajmir to Ahmadabad

is to be let on contract.

An Egyptian Embassy has arrived at Mandalay, and presents have been exchanged.

MR. DOBBIE acts as Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, Mr. Larpent's appointment having been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. CORY retires under the commutation

scheme. THE 3rd Panjab Cavalry and 2nd Sikh Infantry go to the Delhi darbar, instead of the Guides cavalry and infantry.

CAPTAIN MORRIS goes as Brigade-Major from Ferozpur to Jabalpur.

At the opium sale on Friday, Oct. 6, the average price of Behar opium was Rs. 1,315 per chest, and of Banaras Rs. 1,237.

THERE has been very bad weather along the Madras Coast. The Dolphin's Nose Light at Vizagapatam has been washed away, the town itself inundated, the sipahi lines and much property destroyed,

and many lives lost.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF MADRAS has cut the Duke of Buckingham's pay for the time he was travelling beyond the Presidency limits.

In September last there was a large decrease as compared with September, 1875, in the value of imports to Calcutta, and a large increase in the value of exports. The customs receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 980,883.

A CHOLERA Quarantine Committee, of which Mr. Gore Ouseley

is President, has assembled at Simla.

Mr. F. C. Barnes, Assistant to the Accountant-General at Allahabad, has had his leg broken by a fall when out sporting during

On one day lately there was only one officer, the Colonel Commanding, present for duty of any kind with the 37th Madras Native Infantry

THE late Ruler of Kokand has arrived at Lahor on his way to

Mekka on a pilgrimage.

BABU KADARNATH BANARJI, Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, has been removed from Government service.

MR. W. LANE officiates as Magistrate of Allahabad.

COLONEL HATCH remains a Judge Advocate-General for another

MR. G. W. PLACE goes as Assistant-Commissioner to Sylhet and Mr. L. Hare to Kachar.

Mr. Pestonji, the newly-arrived competition wala, is to be posted as Assistant Magistrate to Allahabad.

THE British representative from Kabul has arrived at Peshawar. CHOLERA has broken out in several places in the Swat Valley and in the Bajaur, and also among the Afridi tribes of the Peshawar



THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 23rd September show an increase, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, £13,910, and for the following week of £284. Those of the Jabalpur line show increases of £678 an l £185.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RIDDELL goes as Judicial Assistant to

Multan.

THERE are at present 162 Government savings banks in India, with deposits to the extent of Rs. 23,71,857.

RAIN is still wanted in Amritsar and Gujranwala in the Panjab;

elsewhere the prospects of the crops are good.

A COMPANY is being formed in Raugoon for the purpose of working earth-oil or petroleum, and for refining and manufacturing such oils into parrafin, lubricating and burning oil.

CAPTAIN PARRY, R.A., has been appointed provisionally as A.D.C. to Major-General Elmhirst, c.B., commanding the Mysore Division. In the torpedo explosion at Calcutta one European and seven

natives were killed.

THE case of Sir Stuart Hogg v. Mr. Wilson, proprietor and editor of the Indian Daily News, has been sent up for trial to the sessions. Mr. Wilson has been enlarged on bail on his own recognisances for Rs.5,000.

THE rumour that the Nizam would be unable to attend the Im-

perial Assemblage is contradicted.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, together with Mr. J. W. Edgar, c.s.i., and Mr. Buckland was to have started from Darjiling on the 11th October for a tour along the Nepal and Sikhim

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS reached Rangoon on

the 13th, and left for Colombo on the 18th October.

SIR GEORGE COUPER is away on a tour through Almora and Ranikhet.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is expected at Calcutta on the 14th of December.

Major Topham, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, was found drowned at Bareilly on the 17th October.

IT is stated that Mr. C. Boulnois, Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court, will resign his appointment in December next, and he will be succeeded by Mr. Wilkinson, Recorder of Rangoon.

Lieutenant H. P. Okeden, 2nd battalion, 60th Rifles, has been

appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

North-West Provinces. MAJOR FITZROY STEPHENS is to be Adjutant to the Volunteers at

the Delhi Camp.

THE Government of India is said to have desired that every Native Prince of the first class should not bring more than five hundred followers to the Delhi Darbar.

CHOLERA is said to have caused a heavy mortality among the Afridis, even on the highest ranges of hills—a circumstance which probably accounts for their quiescence of late.

CONSULAR .- The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

INDIAN ACCOUTERMENTS.—In order to prevent the loss of ammunition from the expense pouches and ball bags of the men when skirmishing in the field, with the sanction of Government the addition of serrated flaps to all the ball bags and expense pouches now in possession of the troops is directed. Regiments with the value equipment will be supplied, on sanctioned indent, with all the necessary material required for the serrated flaps and stiffeners, which will be issued from the Arsenal within whose range of supply corps are located, the work to be done under regimental arrangements at a cost not to exceed Rs. 8-13-8 per hundred, which will be paid to the commanding officer on the usual contingent bill, he certified the commanding officer on the usual contingent bill, he certified the commanding officer on the usual contingent bill, he certified the commanding of the continuation of the continuatio fying that the work has been completed to his satisfaction.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. G. S. Marinden, R. E., white on furlough, Sept. 17. Major R. C. Beruce, late of the 85th Regt. and 92nd Highlanders, &c Ealing, Nov. 9. Capt. A. Chapman, at 91. Eaton-place, Nov. 9.
ROYAL NAYX.—Capt. E. H. Kenney, R.N., at Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, Nov. 9, aged 67.
BENGAL.—H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal, at Darjecling, Oct. 11. Rev. R. M. Stewart, M.A., at Chakruta, Oct. 10. Lieut. col. John Harding-Wynell-Mayow, late of the Bengal Army, at 95, Sydney-place, Bath, aged 67. Major Topham, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, drewned at Barelly on Oct. 17.

Maddas.—Charles Woolley, of H.M.'s 45th Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, aged 33. Mr. H. Newman, Madras C.S. Head Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam. The deceased having obtained two years' furlough to proceed to England, left Madras in the steamer Siam. He died in the Red Sea on the morning of Sept. 24.

BOMBAY.—A. Vincent, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., at Sidbury, Devon, Eov. 5, aged 79.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHABITION.

Per Hydaspes, Nov. 20.—From Bombar.—Mr. G. F. Trlunell, Mrs. T. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Pryce Phillips, Captain and Mrs. Skipwith and child, Col. J. Rose, Miss F. Partridge, Mr. A. Hills, Mrs. MacTier and two children, Mr. Gonnoe, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Carey and child, Mr. C. Ludwig, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Staff Surg. Inman, Mr. W. C. Brewer, Mr. M. E. Reforter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per Avoca, Nov. 10.—From Bombax.—Messrs. H. A. Laird, W. M. Bell. From Aden.—Capt. E. Garforth, R.N. From Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Moore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per Avoca, Nov. 13.—From Bombay.—Mr. G. Geoghegan, Col. Ritherdon, Mr. G.
Harcourt. From Aden.—Rev. W. Jones. From Alexandeia.—Mr. Knox, Mr. F. Harcourt Broadwood.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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TERMS (INCLUDING INLAND POSTAGE):-... £1 One Year ••• ••• ... 0 13 ... 0 6 Half a Year ... ... Quarter of a Year ... ... ... 6 ••• ... Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Charles-street, Haymarket, Office.

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## · ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

### SENTIMENTAL INJUSTICE.

THE more we study the documents bearing on the case of Mr. Weld, the Joint Magistrate at Negapatam, the deeper grows our conviction that the Madras Government has dealt hastily and harshly with a deserving officer, whose worst fault was a pardonable, if not praiseworthy, zeal in the discharge of a manifest duty. The main facts of the case are as follows:-Last April an old Sanyási or Hindu monk died at Negapatam. Contrary to the usual Hindu custom of burning the dead, Sanyasis are always buried. The relatives of the dead man chose to bury him near the edge of a tank which affords the town its chief supply of drinking-water. The burial, says Mr. Weld, was secretly performed at a spot where no one had been buried for the last thirty years. It seems that not long before the Brahman's death, his friends had obtained leave from the Municipal Commissioners to inclose for bathing purposes the very piece of ground in which he was afterwards interred. On hearing of the burial from the Vice-President of the Municipality, Mr. Weld made his own inquiries.

When I went to the place I found the information to be true, and that the burial took place on Sunday afternoon; the body is buried within fifty feet of the water, between which and the grave is a flight of steps and a brick platform. In this sandy soil the impurities of the body cannot fail to percolate through and pollute the water; the steps can be no protection.

In reply to Mr. Weld's report of the matter, Mr. Thomas, the Collector of Tanjor, wrote as follows:-

I cannot judge of the matter as you can, because I am not in possession I cannot judge of the matter as you can, because I am not in possession of all the facts. For instance, the son states that it is a burial-place which has not been, and cannot be, closed except in due course under the Municipal Act; from your letter it is inferable, but it is not positively stated, that this is not a fact. If it be no burial-place there is no doubt that the body should be promptly removed. The son says it was buried with salt, which he was told was as much as 240 seers. If so, and it was with salt, which he was told was as much as 240 seers. If so, and it was properly disposed, no harm may have yet ensued, but eventually decomposition must take place, and the percolation must naturally be in the direction of the water which is the main drinking supply of the town of Negapatam.

If these premises then be so, I do not see how there is room to doubt that the burial must necessarily cause danger and annoyance to persons who have occasion to use the public right of drinking the water of Akaraikolam; and that is the Penal Code definition of a public nuisance; and if these be the circumstances, I do not see why you should have delayed to do your duty where delay is dangerous, for, if danger is to be averted, to do your duty where delay is dangerous, for, it danger is to be averted, it must be by removal before decomposition, and this can be done by the sons under an order issued as you propose. Disobedience to such an order would in this case bring the disobeyers under the heavier penalties of Section 188, in that the disobedience tends to cause danger to human life and health.

The question of the danger involved to the public health from the neighbourhood of the body to the tank was referred

to Dr. Beach, who avowed his opinion that "notwithstanding there being a flight of steps which are between the tank and the grave of the deceased, organic and other decomposing matters must obtain entrance into the tank in question, from the b dy of the Brahman who was buried within fifteen or twenty yards of the edge of the tank, and from the nature of the soil, which is sandy, percolation would be carried on under the most favourable condition imaginable." About, or shortly before, this time cholera had been raging in Negapatam. All this considered, Mr. Weld deemed it his duty to order the removal of the corpse within seven days, failing which it would have to be removed on behalf of Government and buried in Hathaway's Park, or be "dealt with in any other manner which may be convenient." This order was issued after consulting with the Pleaders who acted for the Brahman's family. "I asked the Pleaders"-says Mr. Weld-"as to the times, &c., of the ceremonies, so that I might fix a time for the exhumation which would best suit the relatives. And I fixed the time according to what the Pleaders told me after consulting the relatives. The Pleaders also told me that I would not have to exhume the body, as it would be exhumed by the relatives; so that actually, when I used the threat, I fully believed that I never would have to carry it out." They expressed their gratitude for Mr. Weld's courtesy, and the body was duly removed by their clients to another place. But "Brahman-like they were ready to stab in the dark," and a petition was forwarded to the Government, complaining of the wound inflicted on the feelings of the community by the threat of burying the corpse of the honoured saint in a place "where all the night-soil and dirt of the town are deposited."

This petition the Government referred to Mr. Thomas, with a request for further information. The Collector in a vigorous reply exposed the mis-statements therein contained, and stoutly defended his subordinate's action. The following passages are worth quoting:—

If the Joint Magistrate had permitted the burial to remain unchallenged, and I too had countenanced his permission in the face of a petition which I had to the contrary, an I the natural result had followed that by percolation the main drinking supply of the town of Negapatam had been poisoned, and a goodly proportion of the hundreds, nay thousands, that resort there daily had died, or suffered, I do not see how we could have justified ourselves in the eyes even of the people committed to our care, still less before the Government we represent, and serve.

So much for the general claim to poison drinking water by such burials. I turn now to the special claim that there is a right to bury Saniyasis in the particular place in point. The Joint Magistrate's report on this point is clear. . . . That the son who performed the burial well knew that there was no right to bury Saniyasis there, is clearly shown by his action in the matter. He procured from the Municipality the liberty to enclose the spot, not for the purpose of burying but for making a bathing-place. The real object having thus been concealed, the grave too was steathfuly dug under cover of the surrounding walls, and the gate furthermore was locked. I think it is clearly inferable that he well knew that if his intention had been foreseen by the Municipality it would in the interests of sanitation have been prevented, and therefore he thought to gain his end by stealth. In stealth also he would have failed had he not been himself the village magistrate, and had not the Tahsildar been a man who was taking his pension in a month and without any further care for the good opinion of his superiors. The Tahsildar accompanied the procession, and the police consequently suspected no necessity for their intervention. They saw indeed a burial procession which of course was public, but as the Taluq magistrate was present they could not think the interment was about to be made in an objectionable locality, and it was this last intention that had been kept secret.

The use of salt in such burials is, I understand, to prevent mundane effluvia detracting during interment from the sense of sanctity attached to the body of the holy deceased. But its action can in a moist soil be only temporary, and both from subsequent personal observation, and from the report of the Joint Magistrate, it was obviously inevitable that the decomposed body must very shortly percolate into the tank, for it was in a purely sandy soil, with no other drainage. This view is further supported by a medical opinion taken at the time, and now enclosed.

With regard to the alleged insult conveyed in the threat to bury the corpse in Hathaway's Park, let us hear Mr. Weld himself:—

I have the honour to state that Hathaway's Park is a large piece of waste ground, of which part the south-east corner next the salt creek, the Devanadi, is used as a place for burying night-soil, part of which is covered with a soil composed of old decomposed sweepings, is a garden; and part, the south-west corner, which is tolerably high, is not now used for any purpose; it was once, I believe, a salt-pan, and is now simply a piece of ordinary waste land separated by a valley from the place where the night-soil is buried, and from the garden. As I have already informed you, I said in my order that if the body was not removed I might be obliged to

bury it in Hathaway's Park; because Mr. Oliver told me that the Municipality had no other piece of waste at their disposal. You will observe that I did not say I would certainly bury it there, but that I might be obliged to do so; this is all my words amount to. Had I been unable to find a better place, I should have been obliged to bury it there. I could not tell whether a better place was to be found till I tried, and I did not see the necessity of trying till I found myself obliged to exhume the body; it was as well to point out the worst that might happen if my order to exhume were not obeyed.

Had I been obliged to exhume the body, I should certainly have consulted the Tahsildar and others as to how the business might be done, and where the body might be buried, so as to hurt the feelings of the relatives as little as possible. Because I rather incautiously mentioned Hathaway's Park in my order, it has been hinted to Government, in the petition, that I acted harshly and insolently, and so as to outrage the feelings of the relatives as much as possible. This is altogether the reverse

of what I really did.

So much for Hathaway's Park. As to the place of the former burial, it is clear that the persons who had to obtain special leave to build a bathing-ghat could have no right to turn it without leave into a burial-ground. The time allowed them for removing the body was more than ample for that purpose, and the reference to Hathaway's Park, if open at first sight to misconstruction, was evidently meant to ensure timely obedience to a reasonable command. But the Madras Government would listen to nothing but the misleading tale of a few artful natives who understood the process of getting up petitions. In the teeth of facts and likelihoods they assumed that the Sanyasi had been buried in a "customary" place, that all danger of poisoning the water might have been prevented without removing the corpse, and that Mr. Weld had hastily issued an order which embodied "an insult to the feelings of the family, and of the entire Brahman and Hindu community, as well as an outrage to decency." Having thus shown himself to be "entirely wanting in the qualifications essential to the due exercise of judicial or magisterial functions," poor Mr. Weld was accordingly " removed from his appointment as Acting Head Assistant in Tanjor, and suspended from all employment for two months." It was "further ordered that the exercise of all magisterial functions be withheld from him, until such powers are again expressly conferred by order of Government." Mr. Thomas for his part got off with a wigging, which may not hurt him in any way. An apology was offered by the Government to the family whose feelings had been so severely shocked.

If this is the kind of justice which is henceforth to be dealt out to our countrymen in India, the sooner they "clear out" of that country the better will it be for their worldly welfare. It is rather an unfortunate result of the Prince's Indian tour that incidents like the Fuller case and this of Mr. Weld should have been made the pegs for official displays of maudlin sympathy with the ill-used and long-suffering natives of India. A fine crop of injustice and race-hatred has already been sown by the Fuller Minute, and now we have the Governor of Madras posturing as a rival humanitarian to his official Chief. How much longer is this perilously foolish fashion of truckling at all costs to native Indian conceit and cunning to prevail? Whether the Duke of Buckingham has been backed in his folly by the other members of his Council, or whether, as we are told, these latter vainly tried to check their President in his wild course, it is evident that no one's feelings have been so recklessly insulted as those of Mr. Weld, and that decency has been outraged, not by the English magistrate, but by the Most Noble Governor of Madras.

Correspondence.

TAX ON SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to inform your readers that I was in error in attributing the enormous increase of railway traffic in salt to increased consumption. In page 54 of the new Blue-book, which I received only on the 17th ult., I find it stated that salt still prefers the river route to carriage by railway; but this year the lowering of rates for salt on the Eastern Bengal Railway has had the effect of inducing merchants to despatch salt from Calcutta by railway instead of by boat. Only a small portion of



the increased traffic by railway can be attributed to increased consumption.—Your obedient servant, November 10.

TRADE IN THE PUNJAB.
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,-On the 4th of February, 1873, Mr. W. T. Thornton, Secretary to the Public Works Department at the India-office, appeared at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and volunteered to enlighten the British public on the dark subject of trade in the city of Mooltan. He said: "But on the authority of official trade statistics, it was asserted that the quantity of goods likely to be transladen at Mooltan would be practi-

In your paper of the 10th of March, 1873, I ventured to call in question the accuracy of the information on which the India

Office relied.

The ignorance of the Times newspaper and of the Illustrated London News was animadverted on in your paper of the 18th

of September, 1874, and 19th of April, 1875.

I am happy to inform you that the India Office is beginning to see the propriety of having correct statistics before it, while attempting to govern the most marvellous Empire the world has ever seen; it has adopted measures for ascertaining with some approximation to truth the exports from and the imports into the Punjab. Whereas in 1873-74 the total external trade of this Province was declared to be of the value of about four and a half millions sterling, the same trade in the following year is stated to have reached the sum of twenty millions sterling!! As no reason is given for any great increase of trade we are forced to the conclusion that when Mr. W. T. Thornton appeared before the civil engineers his official trade statistics showed less than one-fourth of the commerce which actually existed.

May we ask the India Office for true information regarding the extent of trade now passing through Mooltan, which city, from its position, is likely to become invaluable, not only in a commercial, but in a political and military point of view. Perchance the new Lieutenant Governor may be a real statesman, and may free the city of Mooltan from the detestable form of official extortion called Octroi. Perhaps the Secretary of State for India may see the utility of completing with all despatch the Imperial military and commercial railroad from Karachi to Mooltan. The pooh-poohing the opinions of the Astronomer Royal, of John Hawkshaw, T. Hawksley, Sir L. Simmons, Douglas Galton, Captain Tyler and Colonel Yolland has been proved to be a mistake; the knowledge of those gentlemen regarding the use of railways in India is found to be much more reliable than the opinions of Mr. W. T. Thornton and General Richard Strachey (see your paper of the 18th of October, 1873):-

An improved system of registration, which had been worked out with great care, was introduced in the Punjab at the beginning of 1874-75. It consists in the registration, at selected ports on or near the frontiers, of all trades passing those ports to and from adjacent countries and provinces; at the same time returns are obtained of the railway traffic, of the boat trade on the Indus, and of the amount of timber floated into the province from

the north.

The weight and value of the external trade registered during 1874-75 under this system are as follows compared with the preceding year:—
1873-74, 6,641,549 maunds, £4,512,615; 1874-75, 15,635,619 maunds, £16,951,961. The figures for 1874-75 do not include the traffic of the Indus Steam Flotilla (valued at upwards of two and a-half millions) nor several items of which statistics were not forthcoming, so that the comparison is really much more striking. It is roughly estimated that the total value of the external trade may be set down at twenty millions sterling. Page 57 of the new Blue-book.

### And again :-

One remarkable instance of the effect of the new system of registration is the enormous apparent rise in the imports of European cotton cloths. The largest formerly recorded were those for 1872-73, amounting to 65,587 maunds, which were valued at £735,116. In 1874-75 they reached 341,474 maunds, valued at £7,406,646.

Note this, ye men of Manchester; corrected returns show that the importation of European cotton cloths into the Punjab was in value in 1874-75 ten times the reported importations in any previous year. - Your obedient servant,

In discussing the means of improving the resources of the Punjab, we must in future bear in mind that statistical statements regarding its condition and trade previous to the year 1874 are incorrect.

## Spirit of the Indian

#### "SNOBS AND NIGGERS."

The Madras Athenaum observes that the Native Press has made much capital of the World's article on "Snobs and Niggers," whilst their Anglo-Indian brother-journalists have grown wildly indignant in repudiating the charges brought against them by the reviler of the home journal. We think both parties have allowed their feelings to get the better of them in this discussion, each side having all along handled the subject as a party question, in the discussion and the discussion in the discussion and the best sense of the latest and the best sense of the latest and the best sense as the latest and the best sense as the latest and the late of which mutual recrimination is all that has been sought after. It seems to us that a dispassionate examination of the subject must lead to the conclusion that one party is to be blamed quite as much as the other for the absence of cordiality between the two races. At present all the odium of the reproach is forced upon the shoulders of the Europeans, while the Natives are overloaded only with sympathy, as though the former are to be considered as wanton aggressors against the latter. The Anglo-Indians are represented as a parcel of snobs, wrapping themselves up in caddish exclusiveness, and spurning the Natives from the social communion into which the poor blacks, with hearts half-broken and hands uplifted, are imploring admission. The absurdity of this misrepresentation can be seen to the best advantage when placed side by side with a parallel picture, in which the Native is introduced in the character of a man of caste looking with pious disgust upon the Feringhee as a pariah, whose very shadow contaminates the objects upon which it may fall. The simple fact is that, however much men may moralise and wrangle over the matter, there are on each side stubborn social and religious prejudices that act as strong barriers to the union of these two classes, and until time and the progress of education shall assimilate or modify these divergent predilections, the two races must remain more or less apart. Either the European or the Native must give up his prejudices in favour of the opposite party, and the by side, it is the more reasonable to expect the European to put aside his manners and customs in favour of the Native's habits of life, or that the Native should make the sacrifice for the European? The Anglo-Indian is ready to associate freely with all who are willing to think and act like him, and the Native is doubtless similarly disposed; but from which of the two can we reasonably expect concessions? Or, to put the question in more precise terms, shall the more enlightened be asked to knock under to the less enlightened? Is there no obvious absurdity in forcing the less to contain the greater?

### THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

The Indian Daily News remarks that the strongholds of the crimes which the department is set to watch are the native States of Western and Central India; and many of the difficulties of the officers arise out of the fact that it is no easy matter to regulate organised crime when pursued by hereditary criminals in a number of such contiguous and yet thoroughly disjointed spheres as native States necessarily are. Not only are the native officials of one State recluded from running home organised crime to its lair in another, but the routine through which the departmental officers receive in-timation of infractions of the law is insufferably tedious and objectionable. Writing from Indore, Captain D. Barr remarks:—"Information of dacoitees trickles slowly through the usual channel from district officials to Durbar, from Durbar to Political Agent, and it is sometimes not until a month after the commission of the crime that intimation is received at Indore of its occurrence; and then all that can be done is to detach a small party of Nujeebs with one or two confessing prisoners or approvers to the locality to endeavour to trace out the offenders. At present the only method of acting against dacoits (that is) practised by the department seems to consist of the despatch of parties into likely neighbourhoods, where local jails and thannahs are examined, and prisoners recognised as dacoits are denounced by approvers and sent in for further recognition and trial. The capture of a gang red-handed is a rare occurrence, and indeed until the system of police throughout native States is greatly improved, no such thing can be hoped for. Dacoits find easy quarters in native States, and the knowledge that they are secure in the territory of one chief from pursuit by the police or troops of another renders them bold." This is in all probability only a too faithful picture of existing arrangements. The necessity, however, of perpetuating these arrangements is considerably less apparent to the ordinary mind than the fidelity of the description. To the statement that no improvement is possible, until the police of native States is radically reformed, we take the liberty to demur. Either the police of native States is sufficient to cope with such an evil as the hereditary and gang crime of Central and Western India, or it is not. If it be, then no doubt the improvement of that police would secure the result aimed at by the Thuggee and Dacoity But the creation of this department in the past, and Department. its retention during all the intervening years up to the present day,



are proofs that a kind of special detective force is needed to deal with a special phase of crime; and though we are far from hinting that there is no room for improvement in the local police of native States, it must be obvious to persons familiar with the statistics of hereditary and gang crime, and with the operations of the abolished Dacoity Department of this province, that what is specially needed in the present case, is in the first instance a carefully organised detective force of picked men, possessing a distinctive discipline and organisation of its own, but having the run of all Hin loostan from Hyderabad to Lahore, and linked on, where necessary, by special but by no means difficult arrangements, with the territorial police of each district, whether British or foreign, through which it might be called on to track down crime. Such a force headed by an officer like Mr. E. B. Baker, or, better still, by an officer like Mr. E. H. Reilly, would probably account for all the dacoits and thugs in India in half-a-dozen years.

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### NOTES ON NAINI TAL.

A letter from an unbiassed itinerant may perhaps prove acceptable to you for a change. Not being a laker in the strict sense of the word, I am in a position to judge everything with an impartial eye. Elective affinities are fashionable. Some time ago a local beauty was seen pacing the Mall by herself in a state of extreme dejection, and a friend naturally asked her what the matter was. The melan-choly fair one replied in a voice resembling a whine, "I've got no bow-wow—no bow-wow, but I've just written to Pompey, and am expecting him up from the plains every day." This anecdote is deeply significant, and if it be not true, it ought to be, which is exactly the same thing. A bow-wow of course means the cavaliere servante of the period, and the term is happily chosen. If Darwin were in these hills, he might collect some interesting facts concerning the development of species. A man becomes an Himalayan bow-wow after the following fashion :- A determined woman (she does not require very good looks to effect her purpose, merely strength of will, moral ascendency does the work) marks him for her own early in the season, and after that, however reluctant to be happy at the expense of his liberty, turn and twist as he may, he might as well try and escape the impending bondage as a caged rabbit the jaws of a hungry python. Before he knows where he is he is run down, doubled up, led away into captivity, and a few days' careful training converts him into a docile setter, an ornamental poodle with a bunch to his tail, or an amorous hound, according to circumstances. Henceforth his existence is devoted to fetching, carrying, standing on his hind legs to amuse his owner's friends, and the performance of such other duties as the nature of his position may happen to demand. Woe to him if he attempts to forfeit his allegiance by straying unintentionally, or still worse running off to incur fresh obligations after the manner of his kind! The mildest punishment he can possibly expect is solitary confinement, together with the substitution of cold for hot tiffins. I can best illustrate this topic by citing a case in point. When I last saw Howler in the plains a few years ago he was a rough manly sort of fellow, with no weakness except a tendency to occasionally drink too much, and then fight, and a supreme contempt for what he was wont to call "sammying." Our next meeting was at a badminton party at this Himalayan Capua. To my astonishment he was playing away hard with some very nice girls, and I was glad to see that while his manners had apparently improved, he had lost little of his pristine vigour. But as I looked, a timid and guilty expression came over his countenance, and his efforts in the game relaxed into feeble and ineffectual passes with his bat. Indeed, I am not certain that he didn't turn pale. The reason of this presently became evident. Oblivious of the arrangements made for his conduct during the season, he had got into the wrong set. A female of commanding presence accordingly advanced towards the culprit, and tapping him on the back with a badminton bat, told him to come along in a very imperative tone of voice. The poor creature hesitated a moment, owing to teh expostulations of his partners. The claimant was, however, resolute, and led him away to the proper set, simply remarking—"Why, this is my man, I brought him here myself." We thus see how the elective affinity system sometimes leads to one of cliquism, which affects dancing as well as badminton and other amusements, so that meetings which would otherwise be pleasant and sociable are often spoilt by a combination of the two, for the spectacle of unmetaphysical ladies sitting in maiden meditation fancy free, and of elected gentlemen gazing wistfully as they wait their turn of forced labour, like convicts, is not uncommon.

One novel institution is that of Sunday walks. A Sunday walk means a congenial assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who having sent forward a quantum sufficit of food and drink to some convenient and picturesque spot, proceed thither on a Sabbath afternoon and there consume the stores provided for them, admiring the scenery at the same time. In fact, a Sunday walk would on any other day be a picnic. The difference between the two consists in this, that on the Sabbath the human mind is disposed towards pious medita-

tion, and what would otherwise be a picnic, therefore becomes on that day a meeting for the purpose of offering up adoration to Providence by admiring the beauties of nature, and rendering thanks for the benefits received at his hands by solemnly devouring the fruits of the earth. A different view has been taken of the questien, which leads me to the relation of an accident that occurred the Sunday before last, when I was myself invited to one of these entertainments. Our party met at the church door after early service, and then proceeded to a lovely place named Cockatoo, with minds bent upon pious meditation and theological discussion. But there's many a slip between the cup and the lip. On opening the hampers we found the solids half eaten and the liquor all gone. Our dismay can be more easily imagined than described. One nervous lady thought the misfortune was a sign of the times, and promptly went into hysterics. We revived her with cold tea and judicious advice, provided by a sceptic, and returned sadly to our homes, discoursing by the way as to what the meaning of this might be. The coolies explained that certain other theologians, having exhausted all their own provisions in the course of a long argument, had accepted the appearance of ours as a miracle, and straightway consumed them. The event, however, has been since denounced from the pulpit by an ecclesiastical censor as a judgment of Providence upon Sabbath breakers.—Pioneer Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

THE LATE DR. BROWN.—We (Indian Daily News) have reason to believe that the inquiry ordered by the Government of India into the late Dr. Brown's administration of his charge as Political Agent at Manipur tends to exculpate entirely the memory of that officer.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON MAJOR FLETCHER.—The court-martial on Major Fletcher at Nusseerabad began on Monday, the 9th October. The evidence for the prosecution came to an end on Friday last, and Major Fletcher's friends are very confident, the Allahabad paper says, about the absence of any sign of a fraudulent intent on his part, in connection with the pecuniary transactions to which the charge relates.—Bombay Gazette, Oct. 23.

THE COMING ASSEMBLAGE.—Delhi is already filling, and houses are very scarce. The Nizam, it is rumoured, has rented the premises known as the "Metcalf Compound" for Rs. 65,000, some speculators having previously purchased the property for Rs. 50,000 but they will have a deal to do to make the place a fit residence for the Nizam, and they have unfortunately a very short time to do it in.

TEA EXPORTS.—Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s. Tea Report tells us, that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in September was 3,522,000 lbs. as compared with 3,017,972 lbs. exported during the same period of last year. From the 1st of January to the end of September this year the quantity exported was 18,426,796 lbs. as compared with 16,526,696 lbs. during the same period in 1875.

AID FOR THE TURKISH WOUNDED.—The Lahore paper says that subscriptions have been voluntarily offered by Mohammedans on behalf of the wounded in Turkey in several districts of the Punjab, and it is contemplated to hold a meeting of both Sunnis and Shiahs at Lahore with the view of presenting a memorial to her Imperial Majesty, praying that England's protection of Mohammedan interests may be continued over the Mohammedan world, whilst reprobating all cruelties, whether committed by Christian or Turk.

Delhi Durbar.—The following native gentlemen from Calcutta have, we hear, been invited to attend the grand durbar to be shortly held at Delhi:—The Hon. Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Hon. Kristo Das Pale, Nawab Amir Ali Khan Bahadur, Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Nawab Mir Muhammad, Babu Digambar Mira, C.S.I., Rajah Jotindra Mohan Tagor Bahadur, Hon. Iswara Chandra Mitra, Hon. Ram Sankar Sen, and Maulvi Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur. Rajah Rama Nath Tagor Bahador, C.S.I., owing to ill-health, will not be able to attend the durbar.—Englishman, Oct. 17.

Cholera in the Punjab.—Comparing the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 19th September were 15,024, against 12,185 in the previous week. Three hundred and thirty-four deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 505 in the previous week. In the 50 large municipal towns 2,206 deaths were registered, 1,105 being male and 1,101 female, giving a death-rate of 90 per mille of population; 1,357 births were registered, 713 being male and 644 female, giving a birth-rate of 56 per mille of population.

Mission to the Straits.—The Government have decided to send two staff officers to proceed on special duty to the Dutch Settlements in the Straits of Malacca. The Atchinese and Netherlands troops have, as is well-known, been long carrying on a desultory warfare there, and there is now reason to believe that they are about to try conclusions in a more serious manner. Captain Lockhart, of the Quarter-master-General's Department, and Captain Palmer, Brigade Major at Umballa, are the two officers nominated. And it is probable that Captain C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 2nd-in-Com-

mand of the 3rd Cavalry, Haidarabad Contingent, may also be deputed on similar service.

FRONTIER NEWS.—We learn that the three grass-cutters of the 12th Bengal Lancers stationed at Fort Mackeson, who were kidnapped about the close of August last by the Pass Afridies whilst they were loitering near a shrine in the Kundul village after their day's work, have effected their escape from the custody of their captors. One lost his way and entered the tract of country occupied by the Guddia Kheyls; he was seized by the tribes men, and after detention of a day, nothing having been found in his posession, was released on the condition that he should return with Rs. 20 as his ransom money. Of course he did not return. They say they were kindly treated by the Afridies during their custody, were well fed, and that their only loss were a few pieces of clothing and their blankets.—Indian Public Opinion, Oct. 16.

PICTURE OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.—We are told by a Calcutta contemporary that the well-known artist Mr. Muir White proposes to paint an historical picture of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, containing correct likenesses of all the native chiefs and distinguished personages present at the ceremony of the Proclamation. Each subscriber of Rs.500 will be entitled to a proof engraving before letters of the picture, and those who subscribe Rs.250 to an engraving after letters. The total cost of the picture and engravings is estimated at Rs.55,000, and a committee will be appointed to receive subscriptions, under the distinct understanding that the painting will not be undertaken until due provision is made for the execution of the engraving. The committee will also decide on the ultimate destination of the picture, which, however, it is suggested should be presented to the Queen.

EFFECTS OF BAD EXAMPLE.—The bad example set by the Bishop of Bombay has, we hear, been followed by a clergyman in these provinces, who has been exhaling from his pulpit his views on the Bulgarian horrors. Such a proceeding is all the more objectionable, because the politics of the situation are too intricate to be correctly appreciated in a pulpit, not to speak of the impropriety of discussing politics in such a place at all. To feel angry with wretches who commit massacres and other deeds of violence is natural, but sensible men who want to see the offenders properly dealt with will be especially careful not to do what the clerical critic of the situation is especially likely to do, to treat the crimes as committed by Mohammedanism against Christianity. In any country it would be stupid to confuse the subject by this sort of religious partisanship: in India it is wrong, insulting to the Queen's Mohammedan subjects, and a breach of her explicit orders.—*Pioneer*.

The late Major Topham.—A correspondent at Bareilly sends to the Allahabad paper some further information about the death of Major Topham, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, lately announced by telegraph. The reader will be already aware of the fact, which we noticed on the 6th instant, that a court of inquiry had been investigating certain pecuniary transactions in which Major Topham had been concerned with the shroff of his regiment. The Pioneer understands that Major Topham had been fully exonerated from all serious blame, but pending the orders of Government he was suspended from the command of the 16th. This occurred on Sunday evening, and the shock to his mind, enfeebled probably for the time by recent illness, proved very serious. He was found drowned on Monday. His body was followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral processions that have been seen in Bareilly for years, and his death is sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends, by whom he was not only liked for his personal qualities, but cordially esteemed.

DEATH OF MR. H. WOODROW.—The Pioneer gives the following account of the death of Mr. H. Woodrow, late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. On the evening of the 10th Oct. he left his house apparently in his usual health, but shortly afterwards feeling unwell he returned home and went to bed. He complained of a pain in his chest, but neither his wife nor the other persons in the house, one of whom was a physician, anticipated or suspected any danger. Before dawn on the 11th he left his bed feeling a difficulty in breathing, had the windows of the room thrown open, and after a few seconds of heavy breathing expired. It is said that not long ago, before he left England to return to India from furlough, a London physician told him that his heart was diseased; but apparently it was thought that with care his life was as safe in that respect in this country as at home. Mr. Woodrow was in the habit of walking a great deal at Darjeeling. Such exercise on hilly ground and at an elevation of 7,000 feet was doubtless injurious to him. He was a most amiable, generous, kind-hearted man, a universal favourite, as thosewho knew him best now testify sorrowing.

Ladies' Trains.—The vanities of life are absorbing and for that reason interesting. The subject of ladies' trains agitated high life in India a few months ago, and apparently it is agitating that life now, especially as those highly-cultured mortals at Simla seem to have condescended to the employing of some of the acts of the baser order of mankind in order to gratify their vanity and self-esteem. The sober-minded Friend of India writes as follows on the subject of trains:—"There is the difficulty about ladies' trains. The original order was issued, we were told, like the Fuller resolution, in the hope that her Majesty would be pleased, but Anglo-Indian society

manifested an unexpected reluctance to prove its already well-known loyalty in this expensive way; and so great was the general dissatisfaction that a new order was issued making the wearing of trains optional. Simple people thought the Government of India had gracefully yielded; but to yield to public opinion is not one of its weaknesses, and it is now becoming evident that, though the said appendage is nominally not compulsory, the want of it will mean the want of many other things which few ladies have the moral courage to see themselves deprived of. We hear that private influence is being brought to act on so many ladies that if trains be not universal the few who lack them will be a disgraced minority. Nothing but an intimation that trains are not to be worn at the drawing-room will save society from this foolish fine inflicted on it by the Government of retrenchment."

The Crops.—The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th October state that in Madras rain is reported from all districts; but in Kistna it has been very partial, and in Kurnool and Tanjore only slight showers have fallen. In Madura and Malabar prospects are fair, but elsewhere there is no improvement. A little rain has fallen in Mysor, but the situation is said to be still critical. No rain has fallen in Bombay during the week; prospects are good in Sind and Guzerat, but in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country and Khandeish and Nassick they are very bad, and apprehensions of scarcity are increasing. In the Central Provinces only trifling showers are reported from two districts; in some parts want of rain is being seriously felt. No rain has fallen in Berar, where it is required for all crops except cotton. In Central India rain is reported only from Sutna, but here and in Rajpootana prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout Bengal, abundantly in many places, and prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces falls are reported from Benares and Allahabad: prospects are favourable. In Oudh some rain has fallen and the crops promise well. No rain is reported from the Punjab; harvest prospects are good. Reports are favourable from Assam and Burnnah.

The Coming Assemblage at Delhi.—The undermentioned officers will be employed in the Quartermaster General's department, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—Lieutenant D. C. Dean-Pitt, E-8th Royal Artillery; Major H. Fellowes, 23rd Pioneers; Captains W. C. Clayton, 9th Lancers; E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars; A. W. R. Becher, 16th Bengal Cavalry!; Lieutenants J. Hare, Royal Engineers; G. D. Stawell, 11th Foot; R. C. D. Wilson, 60th Rifles; E. Burrell, 85th Foot, and C. A. Mercer, 4th Goorkhas. The Civil and Military Gazette states that "very carefully considered regulations have been issued for the hospital and conservancy requirements of the troops taking part in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. There will be a principal medical officer for the whole force, with an administrative medical officers will be selected from amongst the senior Surgeons-Major of either service, and will be relieved from all executive duties; they will also be the sanitary officers of their respective divisions. A general hospital for British troops will be established in the Fort at Delhi. It will be fully equipped by the Public Works and Commissariat Departments, respectively, according to cantonment scale, for two per cent. of the strength of the British troops, and be provided with full hospital establishments. This equipment and establishment will be altogether apart from, and independent of, those belonging to corps moving to Delhi, and will be ready by 15th December next."

CASUALTIES AMONG THE TROOPS AT PESHAWUR.-A traveller who left Peshawur on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., kindly writes to us from an intermediate station, to the effect that he had to pass through strings of heavily-laden camels, some elephants and a miscellaneous horde of native attendants of all sorts and sizes, that were conveying the baggage of the last battery of artillery that was left at that station. The other batteries had, he learned, been, for some days previously, under canvas. He was informed on the spot that this small corps alone had lost eighteen out of about twenty seizures, one of which, however, was a child. The 51st lost, he understood, in the same proportion, some nine out of ten or thereabouts, and the 8th Regiment was still more heavily visited than its sister Line corps. Altogether, the loss has been a heavy one, and as heretofore in that fatal valley, treatment of all kinds has, our friend assures us, been purely negative or worse. This is very discouraging, but medical officers have pointed out over and over again the incurably defective surroundings of this station, and there is no doubt that to use the words of a writer on recent "Peshawur Fever," in the Indian Annals of Medical Science, "we made a great mistake when we elected to halt at Peshawur; we should have gone on to Jelalabad or stopped short at the Indus." The former would give us a hold of the Khyber, we can now never reclaim, while the latter would place us behind our natural barrier, the Indus, in the healthy vale of Chuch, and in either case we might have avoided the terrible sacrifices we have had to pay at the shrine of obstructiveness and routine.—Indian Public Opinion, Oct. 16.

THE NEW MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE INDIA-OFFICE.—Color of Allen Johnson, now Officiating Military Secretary to the Government of India at the Presidency, who has been selected to fill the important post of Military Secretary at the India-office in succes-

sion to Sir Thomas Pears, is an officer who has long served the Government of India in the highest branch of military administration in this country. Colonel Johnson entered the Indian Army in 1846, and has had wide experience of it both in peace and war, having served as Brigade-Major, as D. A. A. General of a Division, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and since 1562 successively as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department and Deputy Secretary. Previous to the mutiny, Colonel Johnson was for a short time Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and subsequently served during the mutiny as Brigade-Major of a field force. He served in the second Burmese war, where his persevering bravery was mentioned in despatches by Sir John Cheape, and was subsequently employed actively on the staff during the mutiny with the Jounpore Field Force at the capture of Lucknow, and afterwards with the Oudh Field Force, where he received the commendation of the Commanding Generals. Colonel Johnson has long been known as one of the ablest officers in the army, and his talents have been thoroughly appreciated by the Government of India in the important military administrative posts which he has filled. He will be a great loss to the public service in this country, and, we may add, to society; but some compensation for that loss will be found in the fact that the post for which H.M.'s Government have most wisely selected him is one in which his experience, ability, and great capacity for public business will be certain to shine.—Pioneer.

Loss of the "Cawdor Castle."-This vessel would appear to have been lost through the pilot mistaking the channel. weather it seems was somewhat thick, and the vessel had been taken outside the channel. The buoys being distinctly visible, the circumstance was brought to the notice of the pilot, who appears to have disregarded it, and to have persisted in his course, although warned by Captain Greig that they were manifestly approaching what had the appearance of shoal water. Immediately after the warning, the vessel took the sand, and heeled over on the lee side. After recovering herself for a moment she turned right over, and was soon keel uppermost. The boats on the lee side were crushed of course instantly, but the crew eventually disengaged two of the boats on the windward side, and owe their escape thereto. The Chinamen are said to have behaved exceedingly well. Several of them liberated themselves from the engine-room by breaking through bars of the stoke hole. Amongst the drowned was the third engineer, a fine young officer who had been with the ship from her first voyage, the quarter-master, and two cooks. The crew all told consisted of forty-eight men, and of these eight are lost. The Cawdor Castle was launched but three years ago, and was one of the prize teaships of the season. The underwriters are hit very heavily, the insurance on the vessel being £55,000. The captain with fourteen of the crew passed the night in an open boat near the wreck, and was picked up by the Ooriya at half-past eight yesterday morning. Two Chinamen, badly scalded, have been left at Atcheepore. The Ooriya was returning from Chandballi, and took the boat in tow containing fourteen men, among whom were three engineers and eleven of the crew, and landed them in Calcutta last evening. The pilot and over twenty men are on shore at Kedgeree, but were not seen by the Ooriya. The Cardor Castle was a magnificent vessel, and was proceeding to Colombo with a cargo of 2,200 tons of rice, laden, we believe, by the agents, Messrs. J. Nicol, Fleming and Co.—Calcutta Statesman, Oct. 13.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. Str. Himalaya, Moulmain, Rangoon, and Akyab; str. Africa, Bombay, via Coasts; Florence, Queensland.—14. Str. Merkura, London, &c., via the Succanal.—15. Str. Khandadia, Bombay, via Coasts; str. Teheran, Southempton, &c., via Sucz Canal, Nusser Musject, Jeddah; Fazel Currim, Gulfs.—18. Str. Mahratta, Kyouk Phyou, &c.; str. India, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.

Per Himalaya.—Mr. T. W. Hall, Mr. F. R. Thompson, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. G.
Patterson, Capt. G. Pous, and Mr T. M. Sarkies.

Per Africa.—Mr. E. Parburry, Capt. Douglas, Mr. J. Pearce, Mr. T. Edward orden. Col. Standen, Mr. H. S. Wicks, Mr. Menterscale, and Mrs. Hutcheson and

two children.

For Merkara,—Mr. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherdon, Miss and Mr. Hadenque, Miss Steuart, Mr. Woolridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hoggan, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, Miss Merie, Mr. Canindd, Mrs. Weatherall and infant, Mrs. L. Mann and infant, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. Blasher, Mrs. Harvey and family, Mr. T. Caulter, Mrs. Dale and child, and Mrs. Wooderoft and child.

Child.

For Teheran.—From Southampton.—Sub lieut. Standen, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, Miss Bitthwayte, Mr. H. Matheson, Miss B. Wetherall, Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Burke and two children, Mr. F. Jacobonrez, Mr. and Mrs. Dozoy and three children, and Mr. Cohns. From Adbra-Major Dunt. From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Kmedy, Mr. Soutter, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Thornton, Mr. W. T. Curthope, Mrs. Macharen and infant, Mr. Lyn h, Mr. Watson, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Downs. From Glenkelg.—Mr. W. C. Horrocks. From Madras.—Mr. A. P. McDonald, Mr. Faweett, Mr. H. Schmid, Mr. Morris, Capt. F. Galloway, Mrs. F. Galloway and infant, Col. Balfour, Mr. O. Lash, Lieut. Bewer, and Mr. L. S. Morris.

Fer Indu.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. H. A. Laird, Mr. A. Smidt, Mr. G. V. D. Wense, Lieut. E. G. Euwards, Mr. E. Munro, and Mr. Carlier.

DEPARTURES. DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Bessie Greenfell, uncertain; str. Mecca, Galle and Colombo.—13. Atlantique Mauritius; Astracan, Boston; str. Socotra, Madras, &c.—14. Str. Precurseur, Gall and Colombo.—15. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London, via Saez Canal; Locksley dl, New York; str. City of Carthage, London, via Suez Canal.—16. Str. Burmes , Marseiles; Alpine, Mauritius; str. Madras, Akyab and Kyouk Phyon; str. Busheer, Rangoon and Monimen.—17. MacCullum Moore, London.—18. Queen of the East, London; Albania, Dundee; Airlie, Dundee,—19. Str. Queen Anne, London, via Sucz. Canal; Loch. Rannoch, London; Mozuffer, Cochin; str. Penguin,

don, via Suez Canal; Loch Rannoch, Edward Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Spectra. From Calcutta.—For Coast Posts.—Mr. James Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Menge, Mr. E. Workman, Mrs. Geary, and Master

Geary.

Per str. Bushoer.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. R. W. Rumsby, Mr. W. M. North, Mr. E. Perognon, Mr. A. C. MacBean, Mr. F. N. Burn, Mr. J. K. MacFatlane, Mr. D. Mactavish, and Mr. S. S. Sarian.

## Madras.

## THE ROBBERY OF EIGHTEEN LAKHS OF RUPEES AT CALICUT.

In our issue of yesterday our Calicut correspondent briefly informed us of an extensive robbery at that station, in which a wealthy Thier, inheriting immense ancestral property, was robbed of money and jewels to the extent, it is estimated, of about eighteen lakhs of rupees, the depredators having effected a burglarious entry into the house in the execution of their object, and that two of the watchmen had been arrested. Our correspondent now informs us of the further steps that have been, and are being, taken by the local fauthorities to trace out the robbers, and of the results that have as yet attended their exertions in this direction; and from this information we gather that, so far, the police and the local magistracy have achieved considerable success in their inquiries. A rather startling fact is that several of the richest men at the station are suspected to be implicated in the robbery, among them being included some of the relatives of Moodathiel Choi, the man who has been robbed. A nephew is said to have absconded, and it is supposed with ten lakhs. A Chetty, who is a shroff, has been arrested, and a search of his house instituted by police in the presence of the sub-Magistrate of Calicut has resulted in the discovery of old coin and jewels of the value of 3,000 rupees. Shankaran, a Thier labourer, was arrested on the statement of one of the prisoners, and as he affirmed that a large share of the stolen property was hid in a field at Mamally, near Beypoor, he was sent under the custody of a head constable and two con-When they were about to cross the ferry, however, Shankeran seized the opportunity, and took to his heels. He was pursued by a mob, but he escaped through a small lane in the village hard by, and has not been heard of since. A head constable and two constables are suspected of conniving at Shankaran's escape, and they are under suspension. A coffee contractor and another have been wanted in consequence of information received that they were the ringleaders of the robbery; and another suspected party has absconded, it is supposed with five lakhs, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. In one person's house Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery has been unearthed. The robbery under notice took place about eight months ago in Choi's house, but no information was given about it until the other day, up to which time evidence was being collected as to the ornaments, worth 20,000 rupees and claimed by complainant as his, which were found in (1) a carpenter's house, (2) a room in a shop in big bazaar of a Moplah tradesman, and (3) a Guzarattee merchant's factory. Another merchant has been suspected of having taken with him to Bombay two lakes worth of precious stones, to dispose of the stolen property there. warrant has been issued for his apprehension also. Search warrants have been issued against two shroffs and three Guzerattee merchants, besides those above referred to. The sub-Magistrate and the Head-Quarter Inspector have been engaged day and night in making the necessary inquiries and searches. Owing to the absence of the sub-Magistrate with a view to bring the perpetrators to justice, there has been no office at the Court of the 2nd-class Magistrate of Calicut town .- Madras Times, Oct. 7.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADER.

Coomaren, the alleged ringleader of the robbery at Choi's treasury was arrested at Paniankaray Amshum, three miles off, and brought before the sub-Magistrate on the morning of Friday last, Shankara has implicated one Chekoo, who has been kept in close custody. The former admitted having broken, in company with the latter, into the room containing the hordes of gold and silver. The confessions of these prisoners, who have been kept apart, tally with cach other, and not only so, but with the statements of Ramen and of Kalleppen, Choi's servant, also. On the morning of Friday last 700 rupees worth of jewels was brought to the police-station—the result of a confession by Karupen, the toddy-seller. The coins were gold, of the size of a two anna piece, and twice as thick. They bore marks resembling Hindoostanee characters. The ornaments were those worn by the male sex. They consisted principally of girdles of the same precious metal as stated above. From carpenter Andy's sister's house jewels worth 1,500 rupees have been found. From Ramen's house property worth fifty rupees was shortly afterwards unearthed. Parachan, who was arrested by ex-head constable Narraina Menon, at Olavanom Amsham, while the former was taking his meals at his brother's wife's house, has inculpated two other Theirs, for whose apprehension warrants have been issued. The sub-Magistrate, Head Quarter Inspector, and Police Inspector

are busy taking down the evidence of the prisoners. The box containing the precious stones has not been discovered. No clue has as yet been found out as to its whereabouts.—Madras Times, Oct. 10.

### Miscellaneous.

THE RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram is, we regret to learn, suffering from diabetes. He has aged greatly in appearance recently, the Madras Mail tells us, and lost much of that imposing presence which assisted in rendering thim one of the most conspicuous of nobles at Viceregal Darbars.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—The Rangoon divorce case of Fowle v. Fowle came to a conclusion on the 23rd ult. The learned Recorder acquitted the respondent of all charges of cruelty, desertion, and adultery, with the exception of the one he admitted, and gave a decree of judicial separation, with permanent alimony of Rs.700 a month to the petitioner. Mrs. Fowle arrived in Calcutta and has left by steamer for England.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY NEWMAN.—The Madras Mail records the death of Mr. Henry Newman, M.C.S. Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, on board the s.s. Siam in the Red Sea, on the morning of the 24th Sept. Mr. Newman joined the service on the 17th of August, 1863, and arrived in the country on the 4th of January in the succeeding year. He had been ailing for some time, and in the early part of last month obtained furlough for two years, and left for England. His remains were committed to the deep on the evening of the day on which he died.

"SUTTEE" AT MADRAS .- Something like Suttee, says the Mirror, "has happened at Madras, showing the attachment of a Hindoo wife to her husband, and throwing some light, perhaps, on the secret of the Suttee in the olden days. A Guzerati having been afflicted a long time with a severe cough, called in the services of a Vythean (doctor), who, on seeing his patient, at once told him that his illness was incurable, and that he would not live long. His wife, on hearing this, after the departure of the doctor, went and threw herself into the well of the house, and on this being made known to the husband the shock was so great that he immediately expired. Husband and wife were buried at the same time.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BELLARY AND CUDDAPAH.—The condition of affairs in the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah has induced the Board of Revenue to send Mr. Thornhill to inspect those districts and report upon the state of the season. Mr. Thornhill was at Cuddapah in the early part of the month, and then proceeded to Bellary, where he will be able to form his own opinion whether it is necessary to open relief works on a very extended scale. It may have been learnt from a telegram published in our last issue, and for which we are indebted to our evening contemporary, that the people of the district seem to be of opinion that relief works have not yet been opened where they are really necessary.—Madras Standard, Oct. 16.

BURMAH.—A telegram to the Pioneer, dated Rangoon, 14th October, gives some further particulars of the fatal accident at Table ber, gives some further particulars of the fatal accident at Laber Island, Cocos:—"The superintendent of lighthouses, executive engineer, lighthouse-keeper Woodcock, and wife, Messrs. Hernandez, Cruickshank, and Dewet attempted landing. While crossing the bar the boat capsized. After struggling for a considerable time all reached the shore, except Mrs. Woodcock and Dewet. Shortly after reaching the shore the ship's gunner died of exhaustion. The steamer reaching the special part so it is boat, which also considerable but righted seeing the accident, sent a life-boat, which also capsized, but righted in time to save Woodcock, supported by the lighthouse-keeper Kimbrell, who bravely swimming, rendered valuable assistance. The bodies are undiscoverd. The Recorder yesterday paid a touching tribute to the memory of Dewet."

THE "TENASSERIM."-In our last summary we alluded to the anxiety felt at Madras on account of the Tenasserim, with the Governor and party on board, as no news had been received of her whereabouts. Just as the mail had been despatched, intimation reached here of the safe arrival of the vessel at Elephant Point, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, with all well on board. As was expected, the Tenasserim ran into the cyclone of the 6th and 7th, to which we alluded in our last issue, but although they felt the storm sufficiently to describle it as having been "very heavy," no damage seems to have been done. The *Tenusserim* was to have left the Rangoon coast last Tuesday for Colombo, where Colonel Shaw-Stewart, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant of Madras, have been requested to meet his Grace the Governor for the purpose of inspecting the Colombo Harbour Works and the Paumben Channel, across which it is proposed to construct a railway which will connect India with Ceylon. From Ceylon the Governor will proceed to the Western Coast, visiting Travancore, as was intended. Meanwhile, the establishments of the Government Secretariats that proceeded to the Hills have returned to the Presidency, and the next meeting of the Executive Council in the Council Chamber of Fort St. George will be held next Tuesday. - Madras Times, Oct. 21.

THE BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS.—The Bangalore Spectator says:—'On para e Colonel Benson intimated to the Volunteers that he

had received through the Local Government a letter from the Supreme Government of India inviting a Company from the Bangalore Volunteers to take part in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi next December. The company was to be composed of one captain, two subalterns, and eighty rank and file, including the proper number of non-commissioned officers, and it was suggested that care should be taken to send efficient men, while a preference was to be given to those who were regular at parades, &c. The Local Government further suggested that as some of the men of No. 5 Company at Mysore might wish to go also, they be informed of the matter. believe that all expenses of the Volunteers to and fro are to be paid by Government, and all grades are to draw the pay of their relative rank in the regular army. The Government will find all camp equipage, and the rank and file are to be placed on rations, &c. It is expected that the party will be away for one month, and from the period of leaving to that of their return the Volunteers will be placed under military law. More than one hundred men have volunteered to go, excluding those who may yet join from Mysore, and from this number a selection will be made. The company will be embodied for duty in the Volunteer Battalion, which, we believe, is to be commanded by Colonel Walton, of the Calcutta Volunteers, and which forms part of the first Brigade of the first Infantry Division under command of General Sir J. Brind, K.C.B.'

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14.—Str. Malda, Bombay.—15. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—18. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; Invedrurie, Coconada; Charmer, Coconada.—19. Suzerain, Coconada; Choice, Coconada; Hope, Coconada.—20. Str. Duke of Argyll, London; Str. Socotra, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Per str. Malda.—From Mangalose.—Mr. J. H. Morgan. From Pondicherry.—

Mr. G. Duberu.

For str. Ethiopia.—From Calcutta.—Mr. Aumack. From Gopaulporr.—Mr. Matheson. From Vizagapatam.—Mr. T. C. Sherwood. From Coconada.—Mr. St. Martin, Mr. West, Mrs. Jeffrey.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—St. Anne, Coconada; svr. Duke of Pevonshire, London.—15. Str. Malda, Calcutta.—16. Str. Asia, Rangoon; Geh. Watson, London; str. Dacca, Coconada; str. Ethiopia, Bombay.—17. Emma Sims, Coconada; Belted Will, Coconada.—19. Str. Dake of Satherland, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per str. Asia.—For Bimliparam.—Mrs. Churchall and infant. For Rangoon.—
r. C. W. Macleod, Mr. J. Macleod, Surg. G. H. Le Motter, Apothy. T. K. Hall, wife and three children.

## Nombay.

### THE FAMINE IN WESTERN INDIA.

TIMELY RELIEF.—The villagers of Sumgamnare, in Dhad talooka, petitioned the Collector of Ahmednuggur praying to decrease the rate of two per cent., which was taken for water supplied for jowarri (also called saloo, sown at the time of the rabi crop) from the Lakh and Oojar Canal, in Khandeish, to one per cent., as the villagers had come to grief on account of the utter destruction of the kharif The Collector forwarded the petition to the Executive Engineer, Lakh and Oojhar Canals, who recommended the Bombay Government to accede to the request of the petitioners. The Government after thinking over the subject have passed a resolution, acceding to the request of the petitioners for one full year.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN DHOND AND GOOLBURGA. We are informed by a gentleman who travelled recently between Dhond and Goolburga that the state of the country is most deplorable, not a piece of land is seen covered with grass, but the whole country was observed barren and uncultivated, owing to there being no fall of rain either on this side or the other side of Sholapoor. At Goolburga the fall of rain during the monsoon was thirteen inches; the usual fall of rain there is between twenty-six and thirty inches. Goolburga looks forward to the setting in of the south-east monsoon, which commences next month, and expects a good fall of rain.—Poona Observer.

The Famine Relief Works.—We understand that Government

has ordered the Irrigation Department to press on the works in connection with the extension of the Canal from the Khurruckwasla Dam to Indapoor, so as to give employment to as many hands as possible, and consequently Mr. Joyner, of the Irrigation Department, has left this for the districts to carry out the orders of Government. There is no doubt that a very large number of people will be employed on the Canal works by Mr. Joyner, and thus relieve poor sufferers. We further understand that the Bombay Government have requested the Imperial Government to place at their disposal one million of rupees to enable them to carry out relief works.

On Monday, the 9th instant, a meeting was held at Ahmednuggur for the purpose of considering what should be done for the poor who are suffering from want in the Ahmednuggur districts. The Collector of Ahmednuggur presided at the meeting, and Mr. W. H. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner S.D., took part in the proceedings. Ten thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. The ceedings. Ten thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot. Incepeople of Ahmednuggur went about the holding of their meeting n the right way, and it was consequently successful.

PUNA MUNICIPALITY AND THE FAMINE.—Our City Municipality has sent several agents to purchase grain to the value of Rs. 50,000, in order to meet the wants of the impending famine, and to see the corn at common reduced rates to the poor, This will, we have no doubt, bring down the present high price of grain, as the Bunias, seeing the scarcity, raised the value of grain, though they have enough stock for three years. We hope the Municipality of Bombay and of other places will not on this occasion hesitate in relieving the great wants of the inhabitants of the Southern Mahratta Country.

Our Revenue Commissioner, Mr. W. Havelock, with Colonel Finch, returned to Poona yesterday morning from Barsi, one of the impending famine districts of Sholapore, where they found the people in great distress, we are told. How far it is to be believed, we are informed that the poor people are actually dying from starvation. Mr. Havelock has started several relief works. the outcry, prevalent both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; every hour we receive letters and rumours of threatened loots. Meetings are every day held, and subscription lists are being sent We apprehend that matters are coming to such a crisis as that the officers in authority here, and at such other parts of the country where a drought is expected, will experience some difficulty to what particular locality they should afford relief.—Deccan Herald, Oct. 20.

### Miscellaneous.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The court-martial that is now going on at Nasirabad on Major Fletcher, R.A., is for the investigation of certain charges, in reference to battery and mess accounts, brought by Colonel Phayre. The inquiry once made by an astute observer of human actions, "who is she ?" might be made in the present instance The inquiry once made by an astute observer of as it has so often been made in a number of others.

BARODA.- The little Gaikwar of Baroda intends to be present at the Delhi Assemblage. Already grand preparations are being made in the City of the Cowherds, to enable their representative prince to maintain the dignity and importance of the State. It is, however, believed that there are in course of manufacture some rose-tinted spectacles for presentation to the Viceroy on the occasion, which are specially adapted to give particular views of affairs in Baroda. portion of the Gaikwar's troops, fully equipped, has,we are informed, left Baroda for Delhi on foot, under the command of Colonel Hycoop. The detachment numbers some five hundred men in all, and will have to undergo the fatigues of a fifty days' march, as the resources of the treasury, so it is stated, do not permit of their transport by The gold and silver guns, four altogether, have also been railway. despatched. Sir T. Madhava Row is to follow in December with a small escort. All the other officials will keep to their posts and maintain order and tranquillity in the Baroda territory.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.-We learn from Rajkote of the capture, on the 13th instant, by the Station Magistrate, of the famous outlaw and murderer, Jaitho Valo. This notorious leader of a band of robbers was convicted of dacoity some thirty years ago, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. On his release from the Ahmedabad jail and return to Kattywar, he proceeded to the village of Noganchora, where his wife was, but finding that she had contracted an intimacy with a Rajpoot, he abandoned himself more entirely to crime, and later on carried out a scheme of revenge which resulted in an attack on the village of Noganchora and the murder of his wife's paramour. Since then his career has been one of uninterrupted pillage and crime, his success being not less marked in cluding the European Bahirwuttia officers and their spies than the members of the Provincial police. More than a dozen villages have successively fallen a prey to his rapacity, the bare mention of his name sufficing to strike terror into the hearts of the inhabitants. In bringing the criminal within reach of the law the Station Magistrate has not only accomplished a great feat, but rendered important service to the province, and it is to be hoped that his high official qualities will be rewarded before long with some recognition proportioned to his merits. The Province of Kattywar has by his capture been completely rid both of this outlaw and his associates.— Times of India, Oct. 23.

THE FAMINE AREA.—The area of the Bombay Presidency at present threatened with famine contains 44,234 18 square miles. This constitutes a tract of land comprising 7,724 square miles more than the whole of Portugal. The population is 5,911,261, or 498,884 more than the population of Ireland, its density varying from 31 08 persons per square mile in the Taloda talooka of the Khandeish district, to 353 96 persons per square mile in the Haveli talooka of the Poona collectorate. There are 81 towns and 9,809 villages contained in the threatened districts, 40 of the towns averaging over 10,000 inhabitants each. These towns and villages occupy 108,253 acres, or 186 square miles of ground, and there are besides 1,120 villages, totally, or almost so, uninhabited. Of the houses, buildings, &c., 47,593 with 306,243 inhabitants are classed as "of the better sort," while there are 1,059,085, with 5,594,996 inhabitants "of the inferior kind." Of the total population of 5,911,261, there are 244,423 persons who are classed as belonging to "aboriginal tribes." 1,356,820 are engaged in agriculture or in connection with animals, and the former are classed as-

> Proprietors ... ... Tenants ... Farm labourers 204,313 209,102 ... ...

These statistics will place our readers in a position to judge for themselves the extent and nature of the impending calamity. Bombay Gazette.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AND THE MISSIONARIES. - Some apprehension was felt in August last when the Bishop of Bombay sent a circular letter to the clergy of his diocese, in reference to the "unhappy difficulties which have arisen between my brother of Colombo and the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon," that his Lordship will probably apply the same treatment to the clergy of that Society in Bombay. We hear that the Bishop has done so in Mazagon, and that the services held by the Rev. J. G. Deimler will cease on Sunday next (to-morrow). The Bishop wrote to Mr. Deimler a short time ago directing him not to hold any more services in the customary church at Mazagon next the Zanana Mission House. Zenana Mission House. Mr. Deimler thought that the Bishop allowed him some option as to closing the services at once, but a second letter from the Bishop has removed any doubts on that point, for his Lordship, writing on Sunday, the 8th inst., from Lanowlee, directed that Mr. Deimler should at once discontinue the services in his church, and that neither himself nor any of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society should officiate there. To-morrow at the evening service the Rev. Mr. Deimler will read a letter from the Bishop, in which the reasons will be stated for issuing this order. The Bishop says that the Rev. Mr. Deimler is not placed at Mazagon to supplement the labours of the regularly appointed clergy; neither is he to be the centre of agitation and dissatisfac-tion in Mazagon. The congregation have, we hear, drawn up a letter addressed to Mr. Deimler lamenting the occurrence of these proceedings of the Bishop, but no further steps have, we believe, yet been taken. It is remarkable how completely the tables have been turned at Mazagon. Only two or three years ago the Cowley Fathers were accused, and justly, of creating schism in Mazagon, but now, by having the Bishop in their hands, they accuse the opposite party of that offence. The dispute will certainly be greatly embittered by the conduct of the Bishop.—Bombay Gazette, Oct. 16.

## Shipping.

Oct. 14.—Centennial, Liverpoel.—15. St. Enoch, Shields; strs. Puttialla, Aden ; Ausgarino, Zanzibar.—16. Str. Umballa, Bussorah.—17. Strs. Kashgar, Shanghai; Bellona, Antwerp.—18. Strs. Batavia, Genoa; Trentham Hall, Liverpool.—19. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; Malwa, Suez; str. Propontis, Liverpool.—20. Str. Teredo, London.—21. Str. Canara, Calcutta; Amizade, Mozambiqua; Oriana, Liverpool.

PASENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—For Bombay.—From Southampton.—

Messrs. Watken, J. Young, Trevithick, Bevan, Goodricke, Lieut. H. Cumming, Mr. Wightman, Mr. A. C. Pott, Colonel M. Boyd, Captain and Mrs. Wace, Mr. Inglis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Helms and infant, Mr. A. Barrett, Mrs. Lovejoy, four children and, an infant, and Mrs. Holms and infant. From Vanice.—Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Lambard, Mr. Thorpe, Captain D. T. H. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Baker, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Mrs. M. A. Weatherhead, Mrs. Candy, Mr. F. Finlayson, Mr. J. Mackilligan, Major Gompertz, Mr. Buist, Mr. J. W. Griffiths, Mr. W. C. Morgan, Lieut. Brookes, Mr. D. F. Addis, Mr. H. B. Webster and two daughters, Mr. Smellie, Colonel Napior Sturt, Major Gordon, Major Manderson, Major Swinton, Colonel J. F. Tennant, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Swinton, Mr. Inglis, Mr. W. Parker, and Mr. Sumziona. From Adex.—Mr. Hajoebhoy Jalijee and infant, Mr. J. Walshe.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16, Str. Avoca, Aden and Suez; str. European, Calcutta.—17. Exporter, Calcutta: str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee; str. Travancore, China, &c.—18. Str. Atholl, Calcutta.—19. Str. Zanto, Coconada; str. Madura, Calcutta.—20. Str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—21. Str. India, Liverpool; str. Orissa, Aden, Str. Hydaspes, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Avoca

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Avoa.—From Bowsay.—For Southampton.—Mr. F. Rogers, Mr. W. M. Anderson, Mr. H. Cohn, and Mr. Moffat. For Verice.—Capt. La Touche.

La Touche.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From Bombax.—For Southampton.—

Mrs. P. Phillips, Mrs. T. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Carey and infant,
Miss F. E. Partridge, Mrs. Mactier and two children, Mr. G. F. Trimnell, Colonel

J. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Skipwith and two children, Mr. A. E. Gennoe, and Mr. A.

Hills, jun. For Venice.—Colonel A. Ritherdon, Mr. T. J. Geoghegan, and Mr. G.

F. Harconart. For Aden.—Mrs. Gallagher and Col. Penn, c.s.

### Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ... ... ... House Rate 120 Nominal Ditto ... ... ... ... Market Rate 120 Nominal EXCHANGES.

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BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

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### Official Gnzette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 14.)

Anthony—Vansitrant.—Messrs. A. H. Authony and C. G. Vansittart are app. to be probs. in the 6th class of the Financial Dept. Mr. Anthony attached to the office of the Accountant Gen., Bengal, and Mr. Vansittart is attached to the office of the Accountant Gen., Bombay.

CROMMELIN, Major gen. W. A., C.B., R.E., dep. secy. to the Govt. of India, P.W. Dept., Mily. Works Branch, is app. to offic. as secy. from Oct. 10. Dundas, Capt. J., v.c., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, with the temp. rank of 1st grade, is app. to offic., as a temp. arrangement, as asst. secy. to the Govt. of India, P.W. Dept., Mily. Works, from Oct. 11. While so employed Capt. Dundas will have the temp. rank of suptg. engr., 3rd

Eckford, Major J., R.E., officg. supt., 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., is app. to offic. as director of construction, from Nov. 1, during such time as Major Mallock continues to offic. as dep. director gen.

time as Major Mallock continues to offic. as dep. director gen.

GAYNOR, M. II., accountant, 3rd grade, Mysore, is transfd. to the Punjab.

HENRY—LEONARD.—Mr. W. Henry, accountant, 4th grade, Mily. Works

Branch, is transfd. to the Punjab. Mr. H. Leonard, prob. accountant,

4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confd. in his app.

HOSKYN—FINNIS.—Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade,

Indus Valley State Railway, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the

29th ult., and is posted to the Upper Sind dist. Lieut. H. Finnis,

R.E. asst. engr., 2nd grade reported his arrival at Mooltan on the

R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the

2nd inst., and is posted to the Upper Sind dist.

Mattland, Capt. G. T., made over, and Capt. Clive received, charge of the 1st Allahabad division on Sept. 11, in addition to his other duties. MARSHALL, Capt. G. F. L., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as asst. secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Civil Works Branch of the P.W.D., during the absence on furlough of Capt. G. T. Skipwith, R.E. Capt. Marshall assumed charge of the office on Oct. 9, on which date Capt. Skipwith availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him.

Nelson—Evans.—The following engr. apprentices attached to the N.W.P., Irrigation Branch, are prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 3rd grade, from July 1:—Mr. H. H. Nelson, and Mr. A. C. Evans.

PIERCY, W. T., is app. to offic. as asst. to the acct. gen., Bengal. PLOWDEN, T. J. C., of the Bengal C.S., to be inspector gen. of police in the general police district of Assam; Mr. Plowden is also app. inspr.

gen. of prisons, comr. of abkari revenue and supt. of stamps in the chief commissionership of Assam.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. H. E., officg. 2nd squad. sub., 7th Bengal cavalry, to offic. as 1st squad. sub., 2nd regt., Central India Horse, on prob., v. Lieut. Daly.

RENTON, Col. R., town mag., Mysore, to offic. as mily. asst. to the chief comr., Mysore, from the date of receiving charge, v. Major Stewart on

furlough.

Schurr, H. S., is app. to offic. as asst. to the comptr. gen.

Warden, H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Deptl. Standard Examination on Sept. 19.

THE TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.GENERAL. Simla, Oct. 16.—The Gov. gen. in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Gov. gen. shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Sec. 6, the Gov. gen. in Council hereby nominates Major gen. the Hon. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., to be President of the said Council during the time of such visit; and the powers of the the said Council during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Gov. gen. in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Major gen. the Hon. Sir H. W. Norman, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 67. And the Gov. gen. is authorised by this order made for that purpose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Gov. gen. in Council in every case in which the said Gov. gen. may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Oct. 6, 1876.—With the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following modifications be made in the Civil Pension Code:—

(The following is to be substituted for Section 12.)

"Service as an apprentice, or in Bengal as a supernumerary assistant surgeon, does not qualify; and except for compensation gratuity, superior service, before completion of twenty-two years of age, does not qualify. But this restriction does not apply to officers appointed to the service under the regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, or specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under regulations made by the Secretary of State.

(The following is to be inserted as Section 12A in Chapter III.)

"The service of an officer appointed to the service under the regulations "The service of an officer appointed to the service under the regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, or specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under regulations made by the Secretary of State, counts from the date of the despatch appointing him to the service unless any special date of appointment be fixed in the despatch announcing it to the Government of India. But this privilege is forfeited unless the officer land in India within three months from the date of his appointment. In such cases, his service, like the service of any civil engineer appointed in England, counts from the date on which he lands in India."

(The following is to be inserted as an exception under Section 41.)

" Exception.—In the case of an officer appointed to the service under the regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill and of an officer specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under regulations made by the Secretary of State, furlough to the following ex-

Service from date of appe	ointm	ent.	Fur	lough (	counts as service.	
Under 20 years		•••	•••	•••	None.	
20 years	•••	•••	•••		2 years.	
25 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	3 "	
30 "	•••	•••	•••	•••	4 ,,	
35 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	5 ,,	

(The following is to be inserted as case (e) under Section 61.) "(e) When on the ground of his previous experience a civil engineer is appointed specially to the service of the Government in the Department of Public Works with initial rank higher than that of a first grade assistant engineer, the Secretary of State will at the time of the engagement of the officer sanction such a departure from the rules of this code in his favour as may be agreed upon."

No. 3316.—The Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the ifollowing for case (a) and (1) of Section 61 of the Civil Pension

(a) To the following officers, not being natives of Asia, pension is admissible after three years less service than is required from other officers, provided that they began service after twenty-five years of age:—
(1) Directors of public instruction, inspectors of schools, principals and

professors of colleges, and head masters of colleges and high schools.

The Governor-General in Council directs the substitution of the following for Rule 1 under Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code:—

An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the local Government) be retained in the service pending the decision on his application for pension. Without the further special sanction of the local Government service after the date of a medical certificate can in no case count for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications. But an inferior servant or a police officer below the rank of head constable who, in the opinion of the head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension or gratuity is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 11.)

Mr. H. Lee, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Baraset div., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as cantonment mag. and as judge of the Court of Small Causes in that cantonment, during the absence on leave of Lieut. A. E. Gordon, or until further

Mr. A. Manson, officg. mag. and coll., Pooree, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Rungpore during the absence on leave of Mr. Glazier, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, c.s.I., dep. comr. of Darjeeling, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs. during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. L. Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officg. dep. comr. of Cooch Behar, is app. to act in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs. during the absence on deputation of Mr.

J. W. Edgar, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Bell, supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, is app. to be president of the Central Examination Committee for the second half-yearly

deptl. examination of assts. and others of 1876.

Mr. M. Rivett-Carnac, officg. sub dep. opium agent, Benares agency, is app. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. H. N.

Snell, resigned.

Mr. R. W. Blair, officg. asst. sub dep. opium agent, Behar agency, is app. to be an asst. sub dep. opium agent of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. A. H. Cum-

It is notified for general information that the next half-yearly deptl. examination of assts. and dep. mags. in the regulation and non-regulation dists., and of officers in the police and opium depts., will begin on Thursday, Nov. 9.

Mr. E. T. Roberts is app. to be a comr. of the town of Calcutta.

Mr. W. H. Grimley is app. to be a comr. of the town of Calcutta.

### THE LATE MR. HENRY WOODROW.

Oct. 17.—The Lieut. gov. records with great sorrow the sudden death, on Oct. 11, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, M.A., Director of Public Instruction in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal. By this event the Government has been deprived of an able and devoted servant, while the natives have lost a wise and zealous friend.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 7.)

H.H. the officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to direct the following transfers

Mr. W. R. Barry, officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, on return from leave, from Jhansi to Jalaun.



Mr. C. W. Mellor, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly.

In continuation of notific. No. 1,354A, dated Aug. 14, the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Muttra, to offic. as chaplain of Landour, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Aug. 8.

The notification from this department, No. 1,291A, dated Aug. 1, placing the services of the Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, is hereby cancelled.

The services of the Rev. W. J. Rowland, chaplain of Roorkee, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, with effect from Sept. 23.

The following transfers are notified:

Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Archaeological div.
to the charge of the Meerut dist., Meerut provincial div.

Mr. W. E. Parry, exec. eng., 2nd grade, from the Meerut dist., Meerut provincial div.

With provincial div. With reference to notific. No. 1,110E, dated May 31, irrigation branch,

Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is re-transferred to that branch.
Mr. M. J. Monekton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, 1st div., Agra Canal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in P.W. Code, Chap. II., iv., 21, on Sept. 12.

Mr. A. C. Newcombel, asst. engr., Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal,

passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Sept. 4.

Mr. T. O'Connor, overseer, 1st grade, Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, returned on Sept. 30 from the priv. leave granted him in notific. No. C400E of Aug. 10.

With reference to notific. No. 1,664E of Aug. 18 last, Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, rejoined the Anupshahr branch div., Ganges

R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, rejoined the Canal, on Sept. 9.

Mr. A. C. Evans, apprentice engr., is transfd. from the 1st to the 3rd circle of irrigation works, and posted to the Anupshahr branch extension div., Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 11th inst.

Mr. R. Foley, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Meerut to the Northern div., Ganges Canal.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Oct. 14.)

Sept. 26.
Mr. M. A. McConaghey, settlement officer, 2nd grade, Muttra, to offic. as mag. and coll., Banda, from the date of taking charge.

Surg. W. A. Duke, 62nd foot, Chakrata, to the charge of civil medical

charge of that station, from Dec. 6.

Mr. W. T. Martin, asst. mag. and coll., to Jaunpur.

Mr. C. W. Moore, coll. of Bareilly, with the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement, to be exercised in the Deoria mahals, in pargana Bisulpur, in the Bareilly dist.

Mr. W. F. Heath, exec. engr., 3rd grade, will hold charge of the Agra Provincial div., in add. to the Archæological div.

Messrs. W. Hall, exec. engr., 1st grade, and W. F. Heath, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Archæological div., respectively made over and received charge f the Agra Provincial div. on the 16th ult.

Mr. A. Sprenger, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr.,

Mr. A. Sprenger, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr., 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Saharanpur dist., Meerut Provincial div., on Sept. 19.

The services of Mr. A. Pengelly, asst. conservator, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mr. W. G. Allen, offictg. dep. conservator, 3rd grade (transfd. from the Punjab to these prevs.), is posted to the charge of the Kumaun forest div. and Ranikhet sub div., v. Capt. J. E. Campbell.

Mr. P. H. Brown, asst. engr., 1st grade, Bhongaon div., Lower Ganges Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Sept. 4.

Mr. W. Thatcher, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the 1st to the 3rd circle of Irrigation Works, N.W.P., and placed in charge of the Mat Branch Extension Survey on Sept. 20.

Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 1st to the 3rd circle of Irrigation Works, N.W.P.

Mr. A. Dubus, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the

Mr. A. Dubus, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 3rd circle of Irrigation Works, N.W.P., and is posted to the exec. charge of the Deoband Branch, Ganges Canal.

The following adjustments are made:—
From March 20, v. Mr. Phillpott on furlough, Mr. C. T. Evans, to exec. engr., 4th grade, temp., and Lieut. J. T. Badgeley, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. C. T. Evans.

From April 24, v. Mr. A. Grant on furlough, Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., to exec. engr., 4th grade, and Mr. W. P. V. Horst to asst. engr., 1st grade,

v. Lieut. Hyslop, R.E.

From June 30, v. Mr. Coddington on furlough, Mr. P. Nelson to exec. engr., 3rd grade, temp., and Mr. G. C. Barnardo to exec. engr., 4th grade, v. Mr. Nelson.

H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to order the following temp. proms. in the engr. estab. :-

Mr. J. R. Green to asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Barnardo, from June 30. From July 29, v. Capt. Marindin, R.E., on furlough, Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., to exec. engr., 1st grade.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Mr. M. Macauliffe, offictg dep. comnr., Montgomery, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of Oct. 2, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave of abs. granted to him in Punjab order, dated Aug. 8, is hereby cancelled.

Rev. W. J. Rowland, chaplain of Roorkee, whose services have been tempy, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of the N.W.P., is app. to offic as chaplain of Subathu, with effect from Sept. 23, during the abs. on leave of the Rev. B. Sharp.

Surg. major F. G. Constant is app. to offic as civil surg. of Jhelum, during the absence of Surg. Major A. J. Dale, 22nd Punjab inf., on special

With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 3,828, dated Aug. 17,

Mr. F. Kirby, exec. engr., made over, and Major gen. J. D. Campbell, R.E., assumed charge of the office of suptg. engr., 3rd circle, on the forenoon of Sept. 20.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 7.)
Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., offic. comr., Nagpur div., reported his return to Bombay, from furl. to Europe, on the 27th ult., before noon. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. Jones, to enable him to rejoin his appt. Mr. Jones reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties from Col. J. B. Dennys, on the 29th ult., before noon.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 7.)

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, Kamrup, is transfd. to

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Sylhet, is transfd. to Cachar, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Place.

The chief comr. is pleased to app. the following gentlemen to be members of the District Road Committee, Sylhet :- Messrs. D. O'C. Daly and E. G. Foley.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 14.)
HEATH, Lieut. H. H. R., 10th hussars, 1st squad. subalt. 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Sept. 17.

JENNINGS-KAUNTZE-MUIR-GORDON.-Regtl. orders confd., dated Sept. § 30, making the following appointments in the 6th Bengal cav., consequent on Lieut. col. H. T. Oldfield having assumed com. of the regt.: -Capt. R. M. Jennings, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Major E. H. E. Kauntze, 3rd squad officer, to offic as 2nd squad officer; Lieut. col. W. Muir, 2nd squad subalt, to offic as adjt.; and Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, offic. 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad.

officer, in addition to his other duties.

MARTELLI, Lieut. N. C., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Oct. 11.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:-Major W. F. Bartleman, late 39th regt. N.I.

Surg. major C. E. Raddock, med. dept., in med. charge 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (Pioneers).
Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E., depy. supt., 3rd grade, Topographical Survey

of India.

Capt. D. C. Hennessy, gen. list, inf., qrmr. 10th regt. N.I. Lieut. C. A. Coles, Bengal S.C., 1st wing subalt., 36th (the Bareilly) regt. N.I.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 28 to Oct. 6.)

-IRVING .- Dagshai station order confd., dated June 19, appg. Lieut. E. W. Conran, 39th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, from the 16th idem, v. Lieut. M. J. E. Fenwick, on leave. Dated Aug. 7, app. Lieut. and Local Capt. J. C. S. Irving, 39th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, from the 1st idem, during the absence on leave of Lient. M. J. E. Fenwick.

EMAN—MONTANARO.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Aug. 1, appg. Lieut. B. L. Eman, 3-13th R.A., to offic. as fort adjt., v. Lieut. P. E. Henderson, proceeded on leave, there being no fully qualified officer. Dated Sept. 15, appg. Lieut. A. Montanaro, 70th foot, to offic. as fort adjt., v. Lieut. Eman, proceeded on leave, there being no fully qualified officer available.

GARDNER-BROOKE.-Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been perm. to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—Capt. C. H. Gardner, 2nd batt. 12th foot, and Capt. R. O'S. Brooke, 1st batt. 12th foot.

JENNINGS - KAUNTZE - MUIR - GORDON. - Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 19, making the following apps., consequent on the retirement of Col. J. F. Richardson, c.B., as a temp. measure:—Capt. R. M. Jennings to offic. as comdt. 6th Bengal cav.; Major E. H. E. Kauntze to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties as 3rd squad. officer; Lieut. C. W. Muir to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon to offic. as adit.

LANGTRY, Capt. H., 15th hussars, is provisionally app. A.D.C. to Major gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., comdg. Meerut div., subject to his passing the test prescribed by revised para. 339, Bengal Army Regulations.

MACPHERSON.--Lahore div. order confd., dated Sept. 26, directing Brig. gon. H. T. Macpherson, c.B., v.C., comdg. at Mooltan, to assume com. of the div., v. Major gen. D. M. Stewart, c.B., proceeded on special duty to Simla.

M'RAE-COTTON.-Lieut. H. M. M'Rae, 2nd wing subalt. 45th N.I., v. Pollard, exchanged into the Madras staff corps; Lieut. A. F. Cotton, exchanged from the Madras to the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., v. M'Rao.

PASLEY—JACOB—PRATT—DUNSFORD.—Major G. J. Pasley, wing officer

and officg. 2nd in com. 34th N.I., to be 2nd in com., and to offic. as comdt., v. Col. Daudridge, retired; Major W. V. F. Jacob, office. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Pasley, officg. as comdt.; Cap. C. S. Pratt, adjt. (on farl.), to be wing officer, v. Pasley; Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, 108th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to officg. 2nd wing subalt. on prob., dated Sept. 22.

Morris, Capt. R., brigade major at Ferozepore, is transfd. to Jubbul-

PASLEY-JACOB-COOKE-WEBB.-Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 20. making the following apps., consequent on the retirement of Col. C. C. Dandridge:—Major G. J. Pa-ley, wing officer and office. 2nd in com. 34th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major W. V. FitzG. Jacob, office. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. E. S. Cooke, qrmr. and office. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties as qrmr.; and Lieut. H. N. Webb, office. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Powell.—Saugor station order confd., dated Sept. 16, directing Vet.

Surg. B. A. W. Powell to take over veterinary charge of F baty. 11th

brigade R.A. from Vet. Surg. I. Matthews.

ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confirmed., dated Sept. 25, app. Capt. D. H. Robertson, 1st squad. subalt. and officg. wing officer, 9th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer, on the brigade

RYVES-THOMPSON - TROTTER. - Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 25, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on furl. of Major W. H. Macnaghton, from the 24th idem:—Capt. H. E. Ryves, 3rd squad. officer 13th Bengal lancers, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. D. H. Thompson, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. R. F. Trotter, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

SKINNER.—Subject to the approval of H.M., Capt. C. Skinner, 2nd batt. 19th regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase comrs. as the value of his

commission, dated Oct. 1.

STEVENS .- Sangor dist. order confd., dated Sept. 25, directing Major H. C. Stevens, 3rd squadron officer, 3rd Madras L.C., to offic. as brigade major in the district, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, with effect from Aug. 20, v. Capt. II. G. Waterfield, proceeded to Bombay on preparatory leave.

WINDER—Meean Meer brigade order confd., dated Sept. 26, directing

SWINHOE.—Meenn Meer brigade order confd., dated Sept. 26, directing Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., to assume command of the station, conse quent on the departure of the major gen. comdg., to Simla, on special

ďuty.

WATSON—LESLIE.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Sept. 22, directing Lieut. col. J. T. Watson, 37th N.I., to assume com. of the station of Bareilly, during the absence on inspection duty of the brigdr. gen. comdg., and Lieut. and Adjt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer at Bareilly, during the absence of the brig. major on inspection duty with the brigdr. gen. commanding.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 12.)

BATES, Major C. E., Bengal staff corps, to be wing officer to 32nd N.I., v. Walker, app. 2nd in com. 44th N.I.

BUCKLAND, Lieut. P. A., from 39th N.I. to be office. 2nd wing subalt. to 45th N.I.

GRAVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 29, app. Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, officg. 1st wing subalt. 26th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

JAMIESON, Lieut. A. W., qrmr. 19th N.I., to be adj. to 7th N.I., v. Hamilton, transfd, to the half-pay list.

Law, Capt. W., R.A., is directed to proceed to England on prom. to a baty. on the Home Estab.

MACCALL, Capt. H. B, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to be an aide-de-camp (temp.) on H.E. personal staff; dated Oct. 9.

MALLESON, Col. G. B., c.s.i., staff corps, is posted to Fort William for

gen. duty

ROUPELL, Lieut. F. F. F., to be adjt. 70th regt. N.I., v. Munsey, resigned. subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.; dated Oct. 1.

### COURT-MARTIAL.

MAJOR J. N. B. HEWETT, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 10.—At a general Court-martial, assembled at Meerut on Oct. 2, Major J. N. B. Hewett, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff

Corps, was arraigned on the following charge:—
Charge.—Having, on or about April 23, 1875, been indebted to Rajah
Jung Bahadoor Khan, Talookdar of Nanpara, to the amount of Rs. 10,000,
in neglect and disobedience of the orders for the Bengal Army, as contained in para, 16, Section 48, of the Bengal Military Regulations of 1855, and para, 448 of the Bengal Army Regulations of 1873, the above sum having been accepted as a loan from the said Rajah in the month of Jan., 1873, while he, Major Hewett, was officiating as deputy commissioner of Bahraich.

-The Court finds that the prisoner, Major J. N. B. Hewett, of Finding.-H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, is guilty of the charge, so far as it alleges the neglect and disobedience of the orders contained in para. 16, Section 43, of the Bengal Military Regulations of 1855, and para. 448 of the Bengal Army Regulations of 1873; but the Court acquits him of the latter por-tion of the charge, which alleges that he, Major Hewett, accepted the loan from the Rajah of Nanpara, while he was officiating deputy commissioner of Bahraich.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Major N. B. Hewett, of H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, to be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct.

Meerut, Oct. 2.

C. R. O. Evans, R.A., President.

Confirmed.—In accordance with the sentence Major Hewett is hereby reprimanded. He is to be released from arrest, and to return to military duty.

FRED. P. HAINES, Gen., C. in C. in India. Head-quarters, Simla, Oct. 6.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The privilege leave for

three months granted to Major J. T. Bushby, deputy commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. D. Joscelyne, temporary executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the Mhairwarra division, returned on Sept. 19 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him. Lieut. col. G. C. Depree, in charge No. 4, N.E. Division, Central Provinces Topographical Survey, privilege leave for one month, from Nov. 6 next. Mr. W. Nethersole, superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, for two months, in extension. Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Extension Survey District, Neemuch State Railway, privilege leave for one month and a-half, from Oct. 6. Mr. C. Kriens, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Balasore Survey Division, for two years, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. W. Hall, executive engineer, 1st grade, Agra Division, Public Works, Provincial, for seven months, from Oct. 16, together with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Judge of Small Cause Court, Alahabad, for six months, from June 7, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave, in supersession of Notification No. 856A, dated May 30 last. Mr. W. A. Howe, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Jaunpur, priv. leave for one month, in extension of that granted on Sept. 13. Rev. J. A. Stamper, chaplain of Amritsar, priv. leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from Sept. 29. Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain of Subathu, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Sept. 23, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. C. Browa, assistant commissioner, in charge of the sub division of Rupar, in the Umballa district, privilege leave for five days, with effect from Aug. 21, Mr. H. H. Rotton, assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, privilege leave for sixteen days, from Oct. 25. Mr. G. O'Donnell, a superintendent of the 1st grade, for one year, from Oct. 1. Mr. E. A. Floyer, 3rd grade, clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for six months, on private affairs, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from Oct. 11. Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, assistant examiner, availed himself on Sept. 22 of the twelve months' leave granted to him. Lieut. col. A. R. Bayly, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, Military Works Branch, for six months, in India, in extension. Col. C. H. Dickens, c.s.I., R.A., secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, privilege leave from Oct. 10 to Nov. 5, inclusive. Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. Department, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. W. Ridoout, Madras staff corps, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, for one year, on private affairs. MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regula-tions of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :- Lieut. col. (brevet have reported their departure on the dates specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. L. Magniac, Madras staff corps, Aug. 11. Lieut. col. H. Fraser, Madras staff corps, April 24. Major J. G. Bell, Madras staff corps, April 10. Major O. I. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, Aug. 27. Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Madras staff corps, Aug. 24. Capt. A. W. Graham, generel list, infantry, Aug. 27. Capt. H. H. P. Cewper, general list, cavalry, Sept. 22. Capt. T. F. Stillwell, Bengal staff corps, Sept. 19. Capt. E. S. Neave, Bengal staff corps, Aug. 19. Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Bengal staff corps, Aug. 11. Major E. L. Ommaney, Beng d staff corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Peshawur, to Europe, on private affairs, for two years. The leave to Agra and Ferozepore granted to Condr. Z. H. Hand. years. The leave to Agra and Ferozepore granted to Condr. Z. Helland, ordinance commissariat department, is extended to Nov. 1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Capt. A. Fishe, Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 8th regiment N.I., for one year. Capt. H. G. Waterfield, Bengal staff corps, brigade major on the establishment, for one year. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. Davidson, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, P.W. dept., N.W. Provinces, for two years. Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, general list, infantry, 2nd grade assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, Assam, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. Howard, 4th battalion rifle brigade, instructor of musketry, to travel in Chamba from Oct. 25 to Dec. 13. Lieut. col. (b. evet col.) C. H. Byers, staff corps, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. col. (C. brevet col.) G. A. St. P. Fooks, staff corps, comdt. 3rd N.I., to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availring himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. J. F. Meiklejohn, F battery F brigade R.H.A., to remain at Rawal Pindee from date of departure of his battery (Oct. 31) until Dec. 9, on urgent private affairs. Major G. J. Smart, No. 3 battery 6th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. R. Povah, 2-1st foot, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. J. Pike, 2-12th foot, to Mussoorie, from Sept. 30 to Nov. 15 next. Lieut. T. M. Robinson, instructor of musketry to 1-14th foot, from Sept. 27 to Sept. 30, in exinstructor of muskerty to Figure 1984. The Bonday, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. A. W. Jamison, quartermaster 19th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie from Oct. 16 to Nov. 6, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, quartermaster 24th N.I., to remain in the hills from Oct. 7 to Jan. 6 next.

### Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 17.)

CLAY, Major A., offic. dep. supt., Revenus Survey, to be lay trustee of the Church at St. Thomas's Mount, v. Lieut. col. J. E. Hope.



DANIEL, J. R., acting coll. and mag. of the Chingleput dist., is directed to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

DAWES, S. R., sub judge of Bellary, to be sub judge of Cochin, in succession to Mr. J. D'Silva, transfd. to the Pension List

Hodgson, Lient, col. J. G., comdt. of the 39th regt. N.I., to be lay trustee of the Church at Palaveram, v. Col. W. Jones.

MORRIS, Capt. C. C., asst. supt. of police, Godavery dist., to not as supt. of police, Jeypore, during the abs. of Capt. C. E. I. Eastall on leave, or until further orders.

Sullivan, H. E., Madras C.S., to be a trustee of St. George's Cathedral, v. Col. J. W. Rideout.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty :-

Mr. J. B. Jones, covenanted, permitted to return within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. S. Harington, uncovenanted, exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., Madras, permitted to return within the period of his leave.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 17.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. The following proms. are made in the Ordnance Dept. :-

Offieg. Conductor M. Stephenson to be conductor, Sub conductor J. McManus to be officg. conductor, and Store Sergt. M. Crimmins to be officg. sub conductor, from Oct. 1, v. Costello, transfd. to the supernumerary list.

Office. Dep. Asst. Comsy. J. Harvey to be dep. asst. comsy., and Office. Conductor W. Cooke to be conductor, from Oct. 16, v. Burke, pensioned.

Conductor J. Wolfe, to be office. dep. asst. comsy., Sub conductor G. Greenhill to be office, conductor, and Serjt. major G. Dempster to be officg. sub conductor, from Oct. 16, v. Harvey, prom.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 25 to Oct. 6.)

CAMPBELL.—Order confd., dated Sept. 11, by the officer com. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appg. Lieut. Campbell, 2-16th foot, acting interpreter to the regt., from the 15th inst., v. Capt. Brereton, 29th N.I., relieved.

MACDOUGALL.—The following orders are confd., dated Sept. 7, by the officer comdg. British Burmah div., app. Major J. Macdongall, doing gen. duty at Tonghoo, to offic. as wing officer, 17th N.I., during Lieut. col. Grant's absence on leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev. C. Smith, B.A., chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 30, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

### Nombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 12).

ALLEN, W., mag. of the 1st class, in charge of the Larkana div. of the dist. of Shikarpur, to exercise the powers vested in a mag. of police by the Act XIII. of 1859.

BAUMGARTNER.—The services of Licut. col. T. M. Baumgartner are re-

placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., on being reli ved of his duties as acting 4th asst. political agent, Kattywar, to be railway mag. on the G.I.P. Railway line from Bhusawal to Kasara and cantonment mag. at Doolali. Mr. Crawford is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the mily, cantonment of Deolali, and in the Tanna, Nasik, and Khandesh dists.

JONES-SELLON-THOMSON.-H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. from the date on which Col. J. Jones, R.E., returns to duty:—Col. J. Jones, R.E., to be supt. engr., central div. Col. R. S. Sellon, R.E., to be confirmed as supt. engr., northern div. Col. D. Thomson, R.E., to be exec. engr., Kanara, on relief by Col. Finch, R.E. POWELL, W. J., late Indian Navy, is app. to act as harbour master and conservator of the port, and as shipping master at Aden from Sept. 18, the date on which he took charge during the abs. on leave of Mr.

18, the date on which he took charge, during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. K. Thynne.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 19.)

Coles, C. E., actel as superint. of police, Khandesh, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 2.

GRIFFITHS.—The services of Mr. J. Griffiths, Sir J. J. School of Art and Industry, are tempy, placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., for special duty.

MONTEATH, J., C.S., to act as a Justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presy. town of Bombay.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 19.)

BAUMGARTNER, Col. T. M., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.
STOPFORD, Lieut. A. B., R. E., aide-de-camp to Major gen. Montgomery,
C.S.I., was permitted to join the garrison instruction class at Poona on
Sept. 12, from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieut. Stopford is cancelled.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 11 to Oct. 14.)
UST—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 18, app. Lient. Cust to perform
the duties of asst. instructor of musketry, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

AYER—FRENCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Major Gayer, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., 19th N.I., and Capt. Treuch, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties

Wood-Regtl. order could., dated Sept. 28, app. Lieut. C. Wood, asst. instructor of musketry 56th foot, from Oct. 1, in the absence of a qualified officer, and in addition to his other duties.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. G. Turner, supernumerary assistant collector of Surat, having returned to the presidency on the morning of the 11th inst. from England, the unexpired portion of the furlough for fifteen months granted to him from July 30, 1875, is cancelled. Mr. Turner has ten days' subsidiary leave from Oct. 11 to Oct. 20. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S., has been allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave from Oct. 11, to enable him to rejoin his appointment of collector and magistrate of the district of Nasick. Mr. F. L. Charles, acting second assistant collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 8th prox. Mr. T. S. P. Lely, acting second assistant collector, Ahmedabad, privilege leave for one month. Mr. A. Dalzeil, assistant superintendent, Guzerat revenue survey, duly availed himself

of the privilege leave granted to him, returning to duty on the 7th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Reguand medical certificate, under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. J. Rose, 1st battalion 2nd foot, A.D.C. to the Queen, to Bombay, for ten days, from date of departure. Major E. G. Jenkins. Bombay staff corps, for eighteen months. Surg. major G. F. Trimnel, Madras Medical Establishment, for two years. Surg. major W. A. Thomason. M.B., 3rd hussars, to Madras and the Neil-gherries, for four months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. A. W. E. Ravenscroft, 108th foot, to remain in Bombay for twenty days, from Oct. 10. Major E. G. Jenkins, 2nd squadron officer, 1st L.C., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

### Mar Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 10.

3rd Hussars.—The app. of Lieut. A. Wiley, from the Kerry Militia, to

a lieutenancy, dated Oct. 28, has been cancelled.

11th Hussars.—Sub Lieut. C. J. Roberts to be lieut.; Feb. 12, 1873.

Sub Lieut. H. D. Willock to be lieut.; Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1875. Lieut. the Hon. H. A. O. Gore, from the Shropshire Militia, to be lieut., v. W. W. Dandas, re. signed; Nov. 11.

3rd Foot.—Sub Lieut. H. C. Somerset to be lieut.; June 13, 1874.

5th Foot.—Lieut. T. A. Campion retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Nov. 11.

the value of an ensigncy; Nov. 11.
6th Foot.—The restoration to full pay of Capt. A. S. Bell, from halfpay, late 2nd West India regt., dated July 15, has been cancelled.
9th Foot.—Lieut. E. C. Maltby retires from the service, receiving the
value of his commission; Nov. 11.
10th Foot.—Capt. A. H. Handley retires from the service, receiving
the value of his commission; Nov. 11.
17th Foot.—Sub. lieut. M. R. Hyslop, from the 73rd foot, to be sub.
lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. O. Harris, a probationer from the Indian
steff corpus. Nov. 11. staff corps; Nov. 11.

18th Foot.—Lieut. E. J. Grant, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to be lieut, v. A. R. Saville, prom.; Nov. 11.
22nd Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Elwes, from the Oxford Militia, to be lieut.,

v. H. Earle, transf. to the 51st foot; Nov. 11.

25th Foot.—The Christian names of Lieut. Mackay are Arthur Leith-

Hay, and not as hitherto stated.

48th Foot.—Lieut. G. A. Lewes to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. Pennell, prom.; May 31. 59th Foot.—Sub lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson to be lieut.; Aug. 28, 1875,

but his commission as lieut. in the Army to bear date June 13, 1875. 60th Foot. - Major F. D. Farquharson retires from the service, re-

ceiving the value of his commission; Nov. 11. 67th Foot.—Capt. W. W. Dunlop, from the 47th foot, to be capt., v.

67th Foot.—Capt. W. W. Dunlop, from the 47th foot, to be capt., v. T. F. E. Knox, who exchanges; Nov. 11.

73rd Foot.—Capt. A. Hume retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Nov. 11. Lieut. A. Wiley, from the Kerry Militia, to be lieut., v. R. Mitford, retired; Oct. 28.

92nd Foot.—Major G. H. Parker to be lieut. col., v. A. W. Cameron, retired on full pay; Capt. J. C. Hay to be major, v. G. H. Parker; Lieut. R. H. Oxley to be capt., v. J. C. Hay; Oct. 28. Lieut. F. Maclean, from the 6th West York Militia, to be lieut., v. R. F. Darvell, prom.; Lieut. G. W. M. Dundas, from the Edinburgh Militia, to be lieut., v. F. G. Kinloch, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 11.

Rigle Brigade.—Capt. the Hon. J. C. Amherst retires upon temp. half-

Ryle Brigade.—Capt. the Hon. J. C. Amherst retires upon temp. halfpay; Nov. 11. UNATTACHED.

To be Sub-Lieutenants for Cavalry, Nov. 11.

C. M. Grenfell, gent., Sub Lieut. A. F. G. Beresford, Viscount Lumley, from the Leicester Militia; C. Stevens, gent., Sub Lieut. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue, from the Devon Artillery Militia; G. K. Daly, gent., S. W. Richmond, gent., T. H. Farrar, gent., H. Elston, gent., A. E. Caldecott, gent., E. Bolton, gent.



To be Sub-Lieutenants for Infantry, Nov. 11.

E. C. Broughton, gent., F. W. Steele, gent., A. B. Pritchard, gent., C. L. Connellan, gent., E. H. R. Hibbert, gent., D. C. Halkett, gent., A. G. Chesney, gent., J. Leslie, gent., R. G. Iromonger, gent., N. Irving-Noble, gent., W. H. Coles, gent., A. H. Clark.Kennedy, gent., J. F. Muntz, gent., H. E. Porter, gent., G. L. Angelo, gent., J. C. Young, gent., G. A. Trevor, gent., E. A. C. Garland, gent., R. H. W. Dann, gent., and C. H. Payre, gent. and C. H. Payne, gent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major L. Armstrong, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay; Oct. 8. Surg. major J. B. Cockburn, M.D., from half-pay, to be surg. major; Oct. 6.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. Surg. C. Percivall, 11th hussars, to be vet. surg., first class; Nov. 11.

BREVET.

Major F. D. Farquharson, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. on retiring from the service; Nov. 11.

Capt. E. Mockler, Rombay army, to have the local rank of major while employed as asst. polit. agent at Gwadar; Nov. 11.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be cols.:-

Lieut. col. W. A. Armstrong, 22nd foot; April 26.
Lieut. col. J. P. Battersby, half-pay, late 60th foot, Comdt. Royal Mi-

litary Asylum; Aug. 11.
Lieut. col. G. H. Waller, 7th foot; Lieut. col. R. T. Godman, 5th Dra-

goon Guards; Oct. 28.
Lieut. col. W. G. D. Massy, 5th lancers; Lieut. col. H. Wilkie, 29th foot; Oct. 31.

The undermentioned warrant officers to be granted a step of honorary rank:

To be Captains.

Lieut. and dep. comy. G. Hall, Bombay estab.; Lieut. and dep. comy. J. Keily, Bombay estab.; Lieut. and dep. comy. J. Clabby, Bombay estab.; April 24.

Lieut. and dep. comy. H. Telfer, Bengal estab.; May 2.

To be Lieutenants, but junior of that rank for one year.

Dep. asst. comy. C. Pain, Bombay estab.; April 24. Dep. asst. comy. H. D. Ford, Bombay estab.; June 25. Dep. asst. comy. W. Swinnerton, Bengal estab.; Aug. 2

The undermentioned warrant officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment to be granted the honorary and local rank of surg. in India, Nov. 11:-

Senior apothy. W. J. Hannagan, First class apothy. R. D. Legg, First class apothy. J. Connor.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to

be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:-To be Major Generals.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Ruggles, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. F. Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. C. Dandridge, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. C. Marston, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. W. Walker, Bombay staff corps; Nov. 11.

To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. J. P. Cambridge, Bengal staff corps; Nov. 11.

## Births, Marriages, and Beaths.

### BIRTHS.

ASHE-At Simla, Oct. 8, wife of A. B. Ashe, son.
Baines-At Bangalore, Oct. 13, wife of Captain Baines, 45th regt., daughter.

BALFOUR-At Bhamboorda, Poonah, Oct. 10, wife of M. Balfour, of Bom-

BELL—At Jamalpore, Oct. 11, wife of David Bell, E.I.R., daughter. Caldecorr—At Kirkee, Oct. 11, wife of Capt. F. J. Caldecott, R.A.,

CLOUGH—At Calcutta, Oct. 14, wife of Capt. T. H. Clough, daughter. Collen—At Simla, Oct. 12, wife of Capt. E. H. H. Collen, asst. mily.

sec. to the Govt. of India, son.

DAYY—At Mysore, Oct. 17, wife of W. V. Davy, daughter.
DRUMMOND—At Ahmedabad, Oct. 3, wife of Major Drummond, daughter.
FARRINGTON—At Murree, Oct. 6, wife of Major Farrington, 51st L.I., daughter.

FITZGERALD-At Aurungabad, Deccan, Oct. 7, wife of Capt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 3rd cav., H.C., daughter.
Fox—At Madras, Oct. 14, wife of A. D. Fox, daughter.

GARLICK-At Weedon, Oct. 27, wife of Capt. J. W. Garlick, 106th foot,

GOLDSMITH-At Sutna, Central India, Oct. 8, wife of Surg. S. J. Gold-

mith, Bombay M.S. agency surg., Baghehund, daughter.

Gunter—At Sialkot, Oct. 11, wife of Capt. H. Gunter, 73rd regt., son.

Hill—At Calcutta, Oct. 11, wife of C. R. Hill, son.

Hosking-At Kaladgi, Bombay Presidency, Oct. 12, wife of E. Hosking, C.S., daughter.

Huson-At Bellary, Oct. 15, wife of Arthur Huson, son.

KIERNANDER—At Calcutta, Oct. 15, wife of George Kiernauder, son. LARSEN—At Delhi, Oct. 14, wife of J. A. Larsen, son.

MACLEOD-At Moulmein, Sept. 30, wife of D. Macleod, julge of Moul-

Mainwaring -- At Bukloh, Oct. 10, wife of Capt. E. P. Mainwaring, 4th

Goorkhas, daughter.

MATURIN—At Poonamallee, Oct. 14, wife of J. Maturin, surg., Army Medical Dept., daughter.

MEADOWS -At Motibari, Oct. 13, wife of Surg. C. J. W. Meadows, civil surg., Chumparun, daughter.

MELVILLE—At Deesa, Oct. 6, wife of W. B. Melville, Government tele. Miller—At Rajpootana, Oct. 3, wife of C. E. Miller, son.

Samuells-At Umballa, Oct. 8, wife of Capt. A. P. Samuelis, 32nd Pioneers, son.

SCHNEIDER—At Calcutta, Oct. 17, wife of E. F. Schneider, daughter. SKINNER—At Calcutta, Oct. 15, wife of J. Skinner, son. STEEL—At Simla, Oct. 6, wife of Major J. P. Steel, R.E., daughter, pre-

maturely. [daughter. TAYLOR—At Kilpauk, Oct. 13, wife of Capt. R. F. Taylor, 15th M.N.I., WALKER—At Dalhousie, Oct. 12, wife of Col. E. W. E. Walker, R.A., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

CREAGH—ASPINALL.—At Bombay, Oct. 14, Wm. Creagh, surgeon major,
A.M.D., son of the late Lieut. gen. J. Creagh, 86th regt., to Bertha R.,
eldest daughter of J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., R. co der of Liverpool.

HATCHELL—FURRELL.—At Calcutta, Sept. 23 Francis J. G. Hatchell,
Punjab Police, son of the late Capt. J. H. Hatchell, H.E.I.C.S., to Ann
W., daughter of J. Furrell.

LONGBOURNE-GREIG.-At Bombay, Nov. 9, Frank Longbourne, 6th

Royal Regt., to Laura A., daughter of J. Greig.

Pearson—Washington.—At Bombay, Oct. 18, P. Pearson to Jane E.

Washington, both of Bombay.

Williams—Green.—At H.B.M.'s Consulate, Hiogo, Japan, Aug. 23, Harry W. Williams, of Bombay, to Mary H. Green, of Kobe.

### DEATHS.

BLANEY-At Howrah, Oct. 7, Winifred E., daughter of the late C. H. P.

Blaney, aged 1 year. Cornish—At Bankura, Oct. 16, F. Y. Cornish, second son of Major P. G.

Cornish, aged 38 years.

DEY—At Bengal, Sept. 26, wife of G. G. Dey, B.C.S., aged 24.

GRUNDY—At Delhi, Oct. 11, Herbert C., son of F. L. F. Grundy, aged 4 months.

HART-At Madras, Oct. 16, Leah C., wife of J. A. Hart, aged 20 years. HERSCHEL-At Mussoor's, Oct. 10, Mary C., wife of Major J. Herschel, R.E.

-At Dacca, Oct. 13, Paul, son of J. G. N. Pogose, aged 22 years. Pogose-SCHOCH-At Madras, Oct. 9, S. G. Schoch, of the firm of Schoch and

Schonthal, Cannanore, aged 40 years.

Scott—At Burrisaul, Oct. 12, R. W. Scott, the only surviving son of the

late Major J. Scott, B.N.I., aged 57 years.
SMITH—At Trichinipoly, Oct. 17, Flora F. G., child of Rev. C. Smith,

chaplain, Madras Presy., aged 5 years.

Steel—At Simla, Oct. 7, infant daughter of Major J. P. Steel, R.E.

Stewart—At Chakrata, Oct. 7, Rev. R. M. Stewart, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, aged 32 years.

THOMAS—At Culcutta, Oct. 17, George F., second son of Capt. C. F.

Thomas, aged 18 months.

Walker.—At Bankipore, Bengal, Oct. 11, wife of Major R. J. Walker, 17th Bengal N.I., aged 28.

WESKINS-At Calcutta, Oct. 15, Catherine H., widow of the late W. T. Weskins, aged 18 years.
WILD—At Rawal Pindi, Oct. 9, wife of Lieut. col. E. J. Wild, B.I.

Woodrow - At Darjeeling, O .t. 11, H. Woodrow, M.A., director of public instruction, Lower Bengal, and formerly Fellow of Cains College, Cambridge, aged 54 years.

Woolley-At Bangalore, Oct. 17, C. Woolley, 45th regt., aged 33 years.

## Official Papers.

### SAMBHAR SALT.

The following notification appears in the Gazette of India:-On and after the 1st November next the Assistant Commissioner of the Inland Customs Department in charge at the Sambhar Lake will be prepared to receive indents for the supply of salt in any quantity not less than fifty maunds from any person who is resident at any town to which there is direct communication by railway from Sambhar.

Salt will be supplied in compliance with such indents at the rate of 8 annus per maund of 3,200 tolahs. No selection of special varieties of salt will be permitted for these consignments. The Government will, however, undertake to deliver salt of fair quality and of average sized crystals as excavated from the heap, and will also undertake that no local trader purchasing on selection shall be permitted to select special qualities of salt from any heap which may be opened for the supply of traders from a distance who under this notification may deal direct with the Assistant Commissioner.

The salt indented for will be weighed, filled into bags, and loaded on the railway waggons by Government without any further charge except for bags supplied (if any). The Assistant Commissioner will be prepared to supply bags to any parties requiring them at four annas per bag. Any per-Assistant Commissioner, who on the arrival of the bags will weigh off, pack, and despatch the consignment. It must, however, be understood that the officer at Sambhar is empowered to refuse to despatch a consignment. ment in cases where the bags are not sufficiently strong to stand the journey.

All traders and others indenting for salt under the provisions of this notification must, in the first instance, pay into the Government treasury of this district where they reside (a) the value of the salt they require at the rate of 8 annas per maund, (b) the duty of three rupces a maund, and (c) the price of the bags for packing, in the event of their preferring to buy bags from the Assistant Commissioner.

## Pome.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Siam left on Thursday afternoon for the East with specie to the value of £245,500, of which £164,500 was in gold for Alexandria, and £81,000 in silver for Bombay.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The directors of the Bombay Gas Company in their report for the half-year ended June 30 state that the net profit has been £11,753, out of which £3,000 is placed to the reserve fund, raising that fund to £10,905, and £2,873 has been written off for depreciation and loss in exchange. A dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year is declared, and £380 remains to be carried to the credit of the current half-year.

BILLS ON INDIA.—India Council drafts to the amount of 35,00,000 rupees (say £350,000) were allotted on Wednesday, at a rise of 3d. per rupee as compared with last week. The amounts taken were £200,000 for Calcutta and £150,000 for Bombay, tenders at 1s.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. on the former Presidency, both for bills and telegrams receiving in full, while on Bombay applicants for bills at that price got all they asked for, and those for telegrams about 66 per cent. Bar silver was in consequence very firm, and some considerable sales were effected at 54d.

quence very firm, and some considerable sales were effected at 54d. per oz., another rise of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{2} \)d.

Death of Major-General A. H. L. Wyatt. He entered the service in 1825 in the 65th Regiment, with which he served for several years, but the latter period of his regimental career was with the 11th (1st Battalion at Fyzabad in 1867). By his death a good service pension of \( \frac{\pi}{2} 100 \) a year is at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge, and Col. F. G. Wilkinson, commanding the brigade depot at Shrewsbury, becomes a major-general and vacates his appointment.

pointment.

THE ROUTE TO INDIA .- Sir John Lubbock, M.P., speaking at the Mayor's banquet, at Maidstone, said there were now hopes of peace in the East, but that as far as England was concerned the one thing wanted was a safe route to India, and if they studied their own interests only it would be well to induce Turkey to allow them to purchase the western part of Asia Minor, and "that would secure our route to India." He did not think this would entail any great burden upon England, and at the same time it was the best thing that could be done to open up that rich, populous, and once happy country.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS .- The following lieutenants of militia have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have passed a qualifying examination for first appointments to the cavalry and

infant y:—
Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, W. A. E. Boyd, G. C. N. Bryan, C. Campbell, Lord W. Cecil, P. T. Chute, F. T. Clayton, J. M. Dawson, T. H. Campbell, Lord W. Ceeil, P. T. Chute, F. T. Clayton, J. M. Dawson, T. H. B. Day, H. W. De Montmorency, M. Drummond, G. de la M. Faunce, H. E. Field, R. S. Graves, Hon. C. P. Jervis, J. S. Lightfoot, W. H. Lowry, S. MacDougall, E. C. Mills, R. F. L. Napier, C. F. A. Noel, A. Nugent, R. H. Parkinson, R. J. B. Parkinson, H. C. Perkins, A. F. Peyton, J. J. Purdon, E. H. G. Quicke, Lord Rodney, F. C. Schooles, W. H. H. Sitwell, H. S. Smith, G. F. V. B. Smyth, O. F. Tatham, H. A. Taylor, J. G. E. Templer, H. A. Terry, R. A. Threshire, H. W. Tryon, H. Wright, M. Wright, and W. R. Yeilding.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST AN EX-INDIAN OFFICER.—Ernest Scott Jervis, formerly in the army, and who at one time held a staff appointment in India, was on Thursday indicted in the Queen's Bench Division, by order of the Court of Bankruptcy, for obtaining goods, &c., by fraud and misrepresentation. The prisoner has been for some years engaged in monetary transactions and mining speculations on a very large scale, in the course of which he had entered into an agreement to purchase Wenvoe Castie for £105,000. Altogether between £2,000 and £3,000 were supplied by different tradesmen on his alleged misrepresentations. It was stated in evidence that between February, 1872, and November, 1873, his solicitor had defended 46 actions, in most of which judgment was given against him. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

Indian Appeal.—Naraim Singh and Others v. Shimbo Singh AND OTHERS.—This was an appeal on Nov. 4. to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from a decree made by the Appellate Branch of the Allahabad High Court, dated May 13, 1873, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Aligurh, in the North-West Provinces. The suit was brought by the appellants, claiming as mortgages, to get possession from the respondents of a portion of a mouzah called Lallpoor; and the issues were first in bar of suit, among others, as to whether interest for a period of dispossession should be claimed; and, next, on matters of fact, involving suggestions of collusion and fraud. The litigation in one way or another had extended over thirty years. Their Lordships, in the result, reversed the decree of the High Court, and affirmed that of the Subordinate Judge, except so far as regarded the possession of the land. The appeal, with this provision, was allowed, with costs.

KAISAR-I-HIND.-Dr. Birdwood writes a column or two to the Athenaem of Nov. 11 upon the Queen's new title:—In The Times of Oct. 7 (he writes) the Queen's title of Empress of India is translated as "Shri-Kaisar-i-Hind," and it is now known that "Kaisar-i-Hind" (in Hindi, "Hind ka Kaisar") is to be the official transla-

tion in India of Empress of India. It is a most happy translation, and the credit of proposing it is believed to be originally due to Dr. Leitner, who six months ago—namely, in *Indian Public Opinion* of May 7-showed how it was the only translation of "Empress" or "Emperor" which could with any propriety be adopted. There was no doubt from the first, whatever differences of opinion there might otherwise have been about it, that the new title would give the highest satisfaction to the princes and chiefs of India. It exactly defined their relation to the British Government, and, above all the relation of the British Government as the paramount Power in India to them. And after all it was not an un-English title.

THE "FRANCONIA" AND "STRATHCLYDE."—The Court for Crown Cases Reserved met on Saturday to deliver judgment in the Fran-conia case, "The Queen v. Keyn." The main question was as to the jurisdiction of our criminal courts over acts of violence committed at sea by foreigners against vessels within three miles of our coasts. Sir Robert Phillimore was of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction over the prisoner for an offence committed on board a foreign vessel on the high seas, and that the conviction could not be sustained; Mr. Justice Lindley thought the conviction was right, and should be affirmed; Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Lush said they agreed with the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, and therefore thought it unnecessary to read their own; Justices Denman and Grove, Lord Coleridge, and Sir R. Amphlett thought the conviction should be affirmed; and other judgments being given, the Lord Chief Justice, remarking that at present opinion was equally divided, said he would read his judgment on Monday (to-day). It was understood that his Lordship's decision will be against the conviction.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN INDIA.—A large and influential meeting, presided over by the bishop of the diocese, with the object of raising funds for the endowment of the see of Lahor, was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Wednesday afternoon. Amongst the speakers were the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook and the Venerable Archdeacon Johnson, Bishop Designate of Calcutta. The bishop opened the meeting with a reference to the late Bishop Mil-man, after which the first resolution, "That in consideration of the magnitude of the work to which the Church is called in India, an extension of the episcopate is imperatively demanded," was moved by the Rev. Dr. King, and seconded by the Rev. H. S. Holland, of Christ Church, who read a letter from Sir Bartle Frere, in which he said "It is a physical impossibility for any human being to do the duty of a bishop in the Punjab without neglecting or postponing equally important duties in other parts of the Calcutta (present) diocese. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Bishop Designate of Calcutta proposed, and the Rev. E. Jacob, late chaplain to Bishop Milman, seconded, "That the division of the diocese of Calcutta is especially required at this moment, and is an object worthy of our hearty support." The Earl of Northbrook moved the third resolution, "That the devoted ministry of the late Bishop Milman in India deserves the grateful recognition of all Churchmen, and particularly in this diocese, in which he laboured for twentyeight years; that the foundation of the see of Lahor is an object to which members of the university and diocese of Oxford should be asked to make liberal contributions; and that a committee be formed for that purpose." The Ven. Archdeacon seconded the resolution, which was carried nem. con.

CLAIM AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—At the Mansion-house this company were summoned, through their legal adviser, before the Lord Mayor, to show cause why they refused to pay the wages of one of their officers. The complainant, Henry Gullham, had raised a claim for wages amounting to £20 16s. for three months and six days' pay as a baker on board a vessel of the company from Lisbon to India and back to Southampton, at the rate of £6. 10s. a month. The complainant had joined the ship at Lisbon on the 18th of April last at the wages stated, and proceeded to India and thence back to Suez, where he was accused on suspicion of having a quantity of missing stores accumulated in his berth. On the 3rd of July the vessel arrived at Suez, and on the following day the matter in dispute was investigated, the charge against him being that he was in the unlawful possession of stores, including large quantities of jam, marmalade, and sardines, which, it was said, had been secreted in out-of-the-way places. On arriving at Southampton he was given into custody, and kept locked up on the same charge which had been previously investigated at Suez. He was committed to take his trial, but was never tried before any jury, no prosecutor having appeared. All that he was blamed for in the matter was carelessness in allowing the commodities in question to accumulate. The Lord Mayor, after hearing both parties to the comtention, said he did not think the company could reasonably refuse to pay the complainant's wages, the stores in question having been returned to them. At any rate, he would be entitled to his pay from Suez to England. He appeared at the proper time to take his trial, and was acquitted, the result being that he had really lost six months' pay. His lordship, therefore, under the circumstances, ordered the company to pay his wages, amounting to £20.16s., and six guineas as costs. The money was at once paid, the solicitor for the company explaining to the Lord Mayor that they had not felt justified in acceeding to the complainant's demand without first instituting a judicial inquiry upon it.

### India Office.

Nov. 9, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- Messrs. E. Rule (Uncov.), W. Hall (Uncov.), G. O'Don-

Bombay Estab.-Messis. T. H. Stewart, W. S. Price (Uncov.). MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. Hutcheson.

Malras Estab.—Licut. col. R. Q. Mainwaring, Staff Corps.'

Bombay Estab.—Major F. J. Smith, R.E.; Licut. col. Sir J. Louis, Bart.,
Inf.; Major C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E.; Major G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.-Messrs. H. J. Ralpho (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; F. Baker, 2 mo., s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. B. Jones, 3 mo., s.c. (permission to return caucelled).

Bombay Estab.-Mr. C. E. Fox, 6 mo. s.c.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major F. J. Earle, 6 mo.; Capt. J. M. Trotter, Inf., 4 mo.; Major R. E. Boyle, s.c. 4 mo.; Lieut. col. H. H. Gough, Staff Corps, c.s., v.c., 1 mo.; Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E., 1 week. Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.-Messrs. C. Stuart (Uncov.), D. McMordie (Uncov.), F. Tytler (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. L. A. Watkins (Uncov).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. F. Murray; Major P. W. Powlett, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Huchens, R.E.; Col. L. B. Jones, R.E.; Hon. Lieut. J. Cargin, Barrack Dept.; Lieut. col. E. Tierney, R.A.; Capt. H. J. Baston, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. C. Hutchinson, Inf.; Major W. S. McLeod, Staff Corps; Capt. G. H. Tellard, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged}\\ Five Shillings each. \end{tabular}$ 

#### BIRTHS.

AGNEW—The wife of Capt. G. A. Agnew, 30th Regiment, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Nov. 3.

IREDELL-The wife of Capt. L. W. Iredell, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, of a

Son, at Brighton, Nov. 8.

WARDELL—The wife of Major W. H. Wardell, R.A., of a daughter, at Waltham Abbey, Essex, Nov. 8.

### MARRIAGES.

DICE—Hamilton.—George H. C. Dyce, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, to Marion, daughter of Matthew Hamilton, at Cheltenham, Nov. 2.

HALL-LOWNDES .- Charles M. Hall, Indian Army, to Maria M., daughter of Edward W. S. Lowndes, at the Parish Church, St. Marylebone,

PATTON-FURLONGER.-Frederick J., son of the late Joseph Patton, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, to Edith, daughter of C. J. Furlonger,

at Betchworth, Nov. 1.

PRIOR—HOSEASON.—Lieut. col. Prior, Madras Staff Corps, to Adelino M., daughter of Major gen. Hoseason, Madras Staff Corps, at Dinan, France, Nov. 4.

### DEATHS.

Bellairs-Lady Cassandra, widow of Sir William Bellairs (formerly H.M.'s 15th Hussars, and Mulbarton, Norfolk), and daughter of the late Edmund Hooke, Esq., Barristor-at-Law, Nov. 1.

CHAMBERS—Charles H. Chambers, son of the late Sir C. H. Chambers,

Chief Justice of Bombay, Oct. 30, aged 49.

HALL—Frank G. W. Hall, son of Major M. Hall, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, at Vallotta, Malta, Nov. 1, aged one year and seventeen days.

HARRISON—Charlotte M., widow of Benjamin Harrison, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Blackheath, Nov. 3, aged 83.

HUTCHISON—Clara G., widow of Col. George Hutchison, of 97th and 80th Regts., at Neville-street, Nov. 1, aged 70.

MAYOW—John H. W. Mayow, Lieut. col. 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers,

at Bath, Nov. 5.

ROMER-Margaret A., daughter of Lieut. col. Romer, late 59th Regt., at

Hastings, Nov. 8, aged 22.
INCENT—Arthur Vincent, late H.E.I.C.S., at Sidbury, Devon, Nov. 5, VINCENT-

### Shipping.

ABRIVALS.

Nov. 2. General Sedgwick, Samarang.—3. Str. Java, Kurrachee: Geraldine Pagot, Calcutta; str. Peon, Manila: Nancy Pendleton, Calcutt.—4. Baron Blantyre, Calcutta; Dorset, Cochin; British Monarch, Calcutta; British Peer, Calcutta; Juno, Calcutta; Strathblane, Calcutta; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay.—5.

Hope, Cochin; Bertie, Singapore; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; str. Childwall Hall, Bombay.—6. Slicee Donard, Calcutta; Woodburn, Calcutta; Jeannio Douglas, Calcutta; str. Sirius, Calcutta; str. Bokhara, Bombay; Offerton. Singapore; J. W. Stettervall, Akyab.—7. Northern Light, Rangoon.—8. Tigri, Singapore; Battista Bassein.—11. Slicee Donard, Calcutta; str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2. Largs, Singapore; Stanley, Singapore,—3. Maiden Queen, Padang; H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Vermont, Singapore; str. Venice, Aden; Khersonese, Galle; str. Clive, Bombay; Dunnottan Castle, Bombay; Cosmopolitan, Manila; Clau Feguson, Calcutta; Red Rover, Penang; str. Mira, Colombo and Calcutta,—4. Str. Diomed, Penang; Prince Frederich, Bombay; Dominion, Bombay; Britannia, Calcutta; Derbyshire, Rangoon.—5. Svea, Akyab; Esmoralda, Singapore; Herman, Batavia.—6. Wakefield, Batavia; str. Glamorgan, Bombay; Circassian, Bombay; Martha Davies, Calcutta.—7. Essex, Singapore; Patrician, Rangoon; Elizabeth Childs, Singapore,—S. Cedric the Saxon, Madras; City of Bombay, Calcutta.—9. Str. Gordon Castle, Singapore; str. Dorunda, Colombo; str. Lorne, Bombay; Ophir, Rangoon; str. Siam, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dorunda, Nov. 9.—For Colombo. Miss Davidson, Miss M. Davidson, Mrs. Halliley, Miss Wood, Miss Eyre, Misses A. and R. Bingfield, Mr. Niel Gore, Major Coningham, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. J. H. Spedding, Mr. Gorman, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Colledge, Rev. and Mrs. Shipstone and child, Major gen. and Mrs. Dixons Mr. and Mrs. Stronach, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two childrens Mrs. Clarke and four children, Mr. Montoich, Mr. Underdowis, Mr. Smith, Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Rovel. For Madras.—Miss Anstey, Mr. Gisbourne, Major and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. A. Y. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Perrott, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. P. Alpe, Mr. Cadell, and Mr. H. Ihle. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Keene and family, Miss Shattleworth, Miss M. Shattleworth, Miss Rolfe, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Newton, Rev. and Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Miss Barry, Miss Smith, Lieut. Kenedy, Mr. M. Browne, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Marphy and three children, Mr. B. Smyth, Mr. S. J. Gnise, Miss A. Keene, Miss M. Keene, Mr. Russell, Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Cole and Mrs. Williams, Mr. D. K. and Mrs. Mcallam, Capt. D.——, Mrs. Nuthall and infant, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Melling, Mr. Varrieter, Mr. J. C. Kiddle, Mr. A. J. C. Dando, and Mr. Suppel.

Per str. City of Cambridge, Nov. 10.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Logan, Mr. Beattle, Mr. Abercrombie.

Per str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers, Mr. A. A. C. Per Str. Siam, Nov. 9.—From Soumetanes — Exp. Powers,

Mr. Andrews, Mr. Burns, Capt. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. Abercrombie.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Siam, Nov. 0.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Klein-Kriecht, Capt. and Mrs. Morris and child, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Kempson, Mr. G. A. Cox, Mrs. S. Mylae, Mr. Watson, Lady Morgan, Miss Morgan, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Winton, Mrs. Steele, Miss Banister, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and two childeen, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. M. G. Grant, Capt. J. Rutherford, Mrs. Percival and child, Col. G. E. Flomas, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Porter, Migor Pearson, Mrs. Mears, Mr. G. R. Payter, Mrs. James, Miss Carter, Miss M. C. Stewart, Mr. H. R. and Miss Walker, Mr. W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas and two children, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Lieut. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Cruddas and two children, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Lieut. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ingram and child, Mrs. Smith and five children, Mr. A. Hall, Sir D. Wedderburn, Miss Stuart, Mr. Routh, Mr. G. C. Ewing, jun., Capt. and Mrs. Frore, Mr. W. S. Potter, and Miss Henry. For Aden.—Mr. T. A. Lemon. For Suez.—Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. E. H. Johnson, Mr. Browning, Mr. Foggs, Mrs. McEwan, and Mrs. Duffleld. For Poar Said.—Mrs. Gibbs. For Malta.—Mr. W. C. Strickfund, Major and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. J. H. Clegg, Mr. J. and Miss Jackson, Lieut. T. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Tilly and two daughters, Captain Black, and Mr. F. Johnson.

Per str. Venetia, Nov. 17.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. Steinbelt, Colonel Tiernsy, Mr. W. Cornell, Mr. Cochinard, Mr. Monod, Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Grant, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. A. Macgregor, Mr. H. J. Simpson, Mr. A. C. Cavendish, Mr. R. Rommers, and Mr. F. G. A. Palimer. For Alexandera.—Mr. Greenfield, son and two daughters, Mr. Hill, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Justice Richmond, son and daughter, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Enfield, and Rov. and Mrs. Stewart.

Per str. Venetia, Nov. 20.—From Bennist.—For Bombay.—Lady and Miss Wostropp, Mr. W. Stalkartt, Col. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. Douglas, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. F. Liffer, Mr. Borland, and Mr. Wikishuson. For Alexandera.—Mr. Ani

Hudson.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—From Liverpool.—For Bombax.—Col. G. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. B. Gilbert Cooper, Capt. Oldham and family, Mr. Nordfors, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Perrar, Mrs. Ferrar and children, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Buller, Mr. Candy, Mrs. McCombie and child, Miss King, Mrs. Quinlan, Misses MacDonald, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Green and children, Surgeon major De Witton, Mrs. De Witton and party, Miss Barwell, Miss Small, Miss McNab, Rev. Mr. Doglas, Mr. Docherty, Mr. Brown, and an American party of eight ladies and gentlemen.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Blair Drummond, Calcutta to Dunkirk, Oct. 1, 12 N., 26 W., and Oct. 13, 30 N.,

39 W. Star of Scotia, from Calcutta, Aug. 25, 32 S., 32 E. Ellerslie, from Calcutta, Sept. 12, 18 S., 30 W. City of Berlin, for Calcutta, Oct. 30, 45 N., 12 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Geraldine Paget, from Calcutta, reports having experienced very severe gales from the 2sth to the 39th of August, during which she had topgallant bulwarks washed away, starboard lifeboat smashed, and several things washed overboard from the deck.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Rev. J. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Warner, Mrs. Sands, Miss Purcell, Miss Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Forster, Miss Foster, Lieuts. Bressner and Lombe, Mdlle. Michel, Miss Billings, Mrs. and Miss Tyler, Lieut. Oyle, Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Dryland, Mr. Knox, Miss Burne, Mr. E. H. North, Lieut. Edwards, Mr. Macgregor, Mrs. Cunningham, Col. and Mrs. L. B. Jones, Miss Delpratt and Lieut. A. Frasor.

Vence to Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Griffliths, Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. P. Horner, Lord Kilmain, Sir R. Abercromby, Mr. H. Cohen, Miss Wright, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. Lang, Mr. Stemmitz, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. Krick, and Mr. F. Jennings.

Bandist to Bombay.—Hon, Justice and Mrs. Green and child, Hon. A. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Winter and child, Sir J. and Lady Strachey, Mr. J. Bythell, Mr. Gubbay, Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and two daughters, Mr. J. Bythell, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Stones, Mr. Mulbay, and Mrs. Bannont.

Vence to Alexandra.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, and Mrs. Benders to Alexandra.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Bolood, and Mrs. Scentwarder of Mennes, Mayor Russell Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-Scentwarder of Mennes, Major Russell Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-Scentwarder of Mennes, Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-Scentwarder of Mennes, Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-Scentwarder of Mennes, Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-Scentwarder of Mennes, Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Tarner, Messrs Dare, Sub-

VINICE U. ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Mortis, Mr. and Mrs. Blood, and Mrs. Loftic and friend.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Miss Dabney and party.
Southampton to Madras.—Major Russell, Mr. A. W. Turner, Messrs. Dare, Sub lieut. Tuckey, Mr. W. Oates and son, and Messrs. Dare.

Venice to Madras.—Mr. S. Hall.
Southampton to Pout Said.—Mr. and Mrs. De Leon, and Rev. F. A. Bellamy.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Miss Gostling, Miss Stonehouse, Dr. Crerar, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Monekton.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Capt. Dugdale, Mr. Loftie, Mr. F. Woodley, Mr. Wood, Mr. Fablz, Messrs. Addison, Mr. Biood, Mr. Inman, Mr. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, Mr. Tessier, and Mr. Cook.
Southampton to Crilon.—Mr. Mair, and Miss Delmege.
Venice to Crylon.—Mr. Delmege.
Brindist to Crylon.—Mr. D. Reid.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. Cracknell, Mr. H. M. Davis, Mrs. Stene, Mrs. Gillbanks, Mr. W. N. Campbell, Mrs. Paliner, Dr. Davis, and Miss Leslie.



BRINDISI to CALCUITA.—Mr. W. W. Urquhart, and Mr. Halliburton.
VENICE to CALCUITA.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, Col. and Mrs. Comber, and Miss Wood-Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. B. D. Contal, Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. R. McKewan, Venice to Singapore.—Mr. A. M. Aitken, and Mr. J. Brown, Southampton to Shangini.—Mr. W. J. Gardner.
Southampton to Suez.—Mr. Green, and Mrs. Case and family.
November 23.

SOUTHAMPTOR to SUEZ.—Mr. Green, and Mrs. Case and family.

November 23.

Southamptor to Bombay.—Mr. and Miss Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Thempson, Miss Eirdwood, Mr. A. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Misses Gill, Mr. Hosack, Mr. E. W. Bald, Mrs. W. Ducat, Mr. Romilly, Rev. W. Kenne, Mr. Spodding, and Mr. J. Mackintosh.

Venick to Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Gun ing, Mr. Boyson, Mr. A. V. D. Best, Mrs. Bayley and friend, Mr. F. Whitney, Miss Aspiuwall, Col. J. O. Mayne, Col. W. Hitchens, Mr. H. F. Blair, and Mr. A. Francke.

Brinds to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Machonochie, Mr. F. Plowden, Mr. Elliott, Mr. W. Moir, and Lord Brooke and friend.

Suez to Bombay.—Mr. Tyrrell.

Mabseilles to Bombay.—Mr. Scoulondi.

Southampton to Alexandera.—Mr. F. H. Huth.

Venice to Alexandera.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer.

November 30.

NOVEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stringer.

NOVEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotman, Mr. W. A. Tritton, Mr. A. C. Sweeting, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. Dodgson, and Mrs. Johnstone and two children. Venics to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Mackinnon, and Mr. C. T. Geddos.

Bernnist to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Rhind and child.

Southampton to Madras.—Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Capt. R. Chapman, Miss Delprait, and Major and Mrs. Weedon.

Berndist to Madras.—Mr. E. East, Major Arbuthnot, and Major Rossell.

Southampton to Boneay.—Mr. J. M. Robertson, Col. W. Cabell, Mr. T. B. Gibbs, and Mrs. R and Mrs. Twidale.

Venice to Boneay.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple Mr. and Mrs. Weedon.

NMM Mr. R. and Mrs. Twidale.

Venice to Bomeay.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. D. W. and Mrs. Beaston, and Mrs. and Mrs. Horden.

Beinder to Bombay.—Capt. the Hon. G. Villiers.

Southampton to Gibraltae.—Mr. H. W. Stratford, and Mr. Dodgson.

Beinder to Yorohama.—Mr. Conder.

Southampton to Suez.—Mrs. S. Glenfell, Mr. Oswald, and Lord Garvagh.

Venics to Alexanderia.—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Lowe, and Mrs. Mills.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Teale, and Mrs. A. Forty.

Southampton to Centon.—Mr. P. G. Spence.

DECEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rynd, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Buckley, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sawyn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mallett and child, and Mr. W. Kerr.

Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. Porteous, Major J. P. Grant, Mr. S. Stanley, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tatham.

Bouthampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. C.

BRINDS to BORBEL-Mr. FOREOUS, MISOT. P. Crimit, Mr. S. Standy, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tatham.

SOUTHAMPTON to MAITA:—Mr. and Mrs. Sivaby, Miss Sivaby, and Miss Musel.

BOUTHAMPTON to BORBELTER.—Mrs. O. Ball.

DECEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBEL.—Mr. T. M. Busteed, and Mr. and Mrs. Streeten.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Capt.

Evanson and family.

BRINDIST to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. McLeod.

SOUTHAMPTON to CENTON.—Mr. G. N. Gould.

BRINDIST to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Gredlestone, and Mr. Romaine.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Fortaine.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.

DECKMBER 21.

DECEMBER 21.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Keily,
Brindist to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Johnston and Dr. and Mrs. Cornish.

Discussion 25. But in the Boundary.—Mr. W. Southampton to Boundary.—Mr. W. Soudwith, and Mr. and Mrs. Crole. Marshilles to Boundary.—Mr. G. P. Metitus.

JANCARY 4, 1877.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Pemborton.
Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

JANUARY 11.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, and Miss Barlow.
Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Bamfleid.

### Mails to India, dc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southeaveron, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at S A.M., and those via Bundless, every Friday, at 6 F.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Nov. 23. VIA BRINDISI, on Filday, Nov. 21.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

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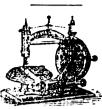
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,256.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Revielo.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombey, October 30; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, October 28; Calcutta, October 27.

WITH regard to the scarcity in Western India, the Government of Bombay had notified that in the Central districts of the Dakhan, comprising Ahmadnagar, Puna, and Sholapur, public works will be undertaken at an estimated outlay of about 25½ lacs of rupees, of which 3½ lacs have already been sanctioned. The Government was for making a railway through these districts—part of the Dhond and Manmar line—but the Government of India refused its sanction to so large an enterprise. On the southern, western, and northern districts, comprising Dharwar, Belgam, Kaladgi, Satara, and Nassik, the Government propose to spend more than 36½ lacs, of which 20 lacs will go to roads and 16½ lacs to irrigation works. Over two lacs had already been sanctioned for these undertakings. The water failure is a difficulty which the Government propose to meet by transferring as many as possible of the sufferers to places where water may be obtained. The Government have advertised for the supply of grain for the 10,000 people likely to be employed on the Mutha Canal, near Puna, during the time the work will last. It is believed that between now and June next they are prepared to spend half a million sterling. So far the famine appears to embrace only a thirtieth part of all India.

THE reports from the Southern Maratha country, and the southern parts of the Dakhan stated that the prices of food were rapidly rising, and that in some places the means of providing for the cattle were so limited that the owners were selling their cattle for a few shillings each. Already we hear too of deserted villages, of robberies and looting of stores, and of much alarm among grain-owners lest attacks should be made on their stores. The dread of these attacks was said to be preventing the grain-dealers in the districts from getting supplies from a distance.

FROM the Madras papers we learn that in the Kadapah, Bellary and Karnul Districts the distress seemed to be at its height. The rains had been a complete failure, all the dry

crops are said to have withered, and the consequent scarcity of grain was much felt. "Pasture there is none, as last year's dry fodder is exhausted, and people are obliged to see their cattle die of starvation or sell them. The rayats are patiently waiting a fall of the 'early and the latter rain.' Many have committed crime to be sent to jail, where they will at least not starve. Relief works are in operation on a large scale, and the Collectors of Districts, directed by a vigilant Government, are doing all in their power to meet the crisis with success." In Tanjor, the "Garden of Southern India," the rivers were very low, the tanks had received no fresh supplies, cultivation in some places had been stopped for want of the usual rain and freshes, and the standing crops were in a very bad way. In Mysor and Kurg, the failure of the expected rains had been most disastrous to such crops as had survived the drought, and distress among people and cattle was very sharp; prices rising everywhere, and the markets badily supplied.

A TELEGRAM in the Madras Athenœum from Raichor, says:
—"Distress in the Nizam's territory is terrible. The rayats are starving. A large stone was found placed across the line in front of the grain train near Yadgiri. No inquiry has been instituted."

It appears that an attempt was made lately to poison Mr. Thomas, Collector of Tanjor, Mr. Weld's superior officer, and stout defender in the Negapatam affair. Mr. Thomas became seriously ill after dinner. The Doctor declared that his food had been poisoned. The food and vomited matter were forwarded to Madras for chemical examination, the result of which was not known. It is said that Lord Lytton approves of the Duke of Buckingham's action in Mr. Weld's case. His Grace, on the other hand, does not seem quite so satisfied with his own work; if it be true that he telegraphed from Rangoon for all the newspaper criticisms in the Weld case, and that Colonel Shaw Stewart went off to Colombo laden with a heavy bundle. Meanwhile Mr. Weld is coming home on two years' leave, and we trust that his stay in England will be gladdened by such a revision of the sentence awarded him at Madras as the real merits of his case demand.

The Bombay Gazette declares positively that the Sandeman Mission at Khelat would shortly be relieved of its onerous duties. Colonel Colley, accompanied by Major Upperton, left Jacobabad for Khelat on the night of the 8th or 9th October, the former bearing despatches for the Khan and instructions for Major Sandeman. Meanwhile two Under-Secretaries to Government in the Railway and Telegraph Departments remained at Jacobabad surveying the country with a view to pushing the railway and telegraphic communication on to Dadar or Quetta. These officers will likewise examine the Bolan and Mula Passes. This certainly looks like moving forward. Col. Loch, it seems, is not to return to Jacobabad. In that case the command of the Sind Frontier Force will probably devolve upon Colonel Nuttal, who "still retains his nerve and rides as straight and as hard as ever." The force now at Khelat will probably not be relieved until February, 1877, but Major Sandeman with a portion of the escort will accompany the Khan to meet the Viceroy at Jacobabad next month.

SIR A. ARBUTHNOT, who has some aptitude for figures, takes over the office of Finance Minister from Sir W. Muir, and will discharge the duties until Sir J. Strackey's arrival.

Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division, retires under the fifty-five years' rule almost immediately, being succeeded by Mr. Donald Macnabb, at present Officiating Commissioner of Peshawar.

DR. MORICE, at present on duty in Kashmir, will be appointed to the charge of the Punjab camps at the Imperial assemblage, and Dr. Taylor will assume medical charge of the large police force which will be collected on that occasion. There are to be extensive rifle matches for troops at Delhi.

MR. MALCOLM LOW, C.S., Commissioner of Narbadda, retires under the Secretary of State's terms. Mr. J. Pratt, of the Bengal Civil Service, has gained a reward of Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Bengali.

From the Calcutta papers it appears that there is intense dissatisfaction with the finding of the Coroner's jury with regard to the late explosion in the river. The neglect of the Port Commissioners to provide competent superintendence during such dangerous experiments, the fact of a boat containing 2,000 lbs. of powder being in the river a whole day before it was needed, and a boat attached to it carrying fire, and the fact that loose powder was being handled on the boat in such circumstances, set people wondering that any jury could have found nobody to blame. Had the whole powder in the boat exploded, it is believed that most of the buildings near that part of the Strand would have been demolished, and yet nobody might have been held to blame.

In a letter to the *Englishman* Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Liverpool, offers some plausible suggestions for raising a part of the Indian revenue in gold. The land-tax cannot of course be levied in gold, nor can the charge for stamps, post-office, telegraphs, and tribute from Native States be paid otherwise than in silver:—

than in silver:—
But you have customs, producing £2,750,000; salt, £6,250,000; and excise, £2,500,000; in all £11,500,000, which might be levied in gold, seeing that they are all, or nearly all, paid by imports. But allowing £1,500,000 for payments in India under these heads, in silver, there would remain £10,000,000 in gold, available for meeting the annual sterling debt in London. With the view of simplifying matters I would allow duties to be paid in London at the time of shipment, deducting one month's interest at 5 per cent., on goods, via the Suez Canal, and four months' interest at the same rate on goods via the Cape. The invoices would be certified by the authorities in London, and stamped with a receipt for the duty, for exhibition at the India Custom-house. Merchants would have the option of paying the duty either in London or in India, as well as of bonding their goods as hitherto; but whenever the duty was paid it must be paid in gold. I am also of opinion that the duty on opium might also be levied in gold; and, if so, another £3,000,000 would be available for the sterling payments of the Government.

Here, then, according to Mr. Gladstone, is one means of pro-

Here, then, according to Mr. Gladstone, is one means of providing all the gold which the Indian Government requires for the payment of its annual sterling debts. Even if the effect of adopting this plan would be to enhance the value of gold, it could hardly do so to any very appreciable extent; for a large portion of the sum would, for the most part, merely change hands in London. We commend this scheme to the early consideration of the Indian Government.

In the course of his recent speech on the Oudh Revenue Bill the Viceroy made a brilliant defence of the policy of the Indian Government against the misrepresentations of the well-known Belgian economist, M. de Laveleye. In Oudh, according to that writer, "the British Government has considered the talukdars, as the sole proprietors of the soil, without any reserve whatever on behalf of the interests of the subordinate holders." He went on to assert that "during that period of anarchy which preceded the annexation of Oudh, the talukdars (who are merely the ancient heads of clans, feudal seignieurs, and collectors of imposts, just like the zamindars) usurped the position of independent proprietors; and after the suppression of the last insurrection, the British Government purchased their support by recognising them in that capacity." M. de Laveleye added that "although the Government instituted an inquiry into the question whether the rayats possessed any rights at all in connection with the soil they cultivated, yet they (the rayats) were terrified into answering that inquiry with a negative." After having drawn, says Lord Lytton,

This double indictment against the British Government for bribers and intimidation (bribers in our dealings with the talukdars,—intimidation in

our dealings with the rayats), M. de Laveleve continues—"In Oudh the State (that is, of course, the British Government), has stipulated no guarantee whatever for the rayat. This is a fault, and something more. It is a crime, the crime of high treason against humanity."

well, now, what can one say of assertions like this, unless it be what Horace Walpole, I believe, said of a certain lady of his acquaintance—"She has," he said, "as good a set of teeth as any woman can possibly have, who has only three teeth, and each of them black." Is it too much to say of such a passage as this, that it is as full, candid, and accurate, as any passage can be which contains only three statements, and each of themfalse? M. de Laveleye is, I believe, a member of the Cobden Club, and if so, he is certainly one of the most distinguished members of it and I have no doubt whatever that to his numerous Continental readers this circumstance will have been an all-sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of his statements upon the subject of Indian legislation. But what are the facts? Now I speak here in the presence of experienced Indian legislators. There is not a single honourable member sitting at this table who will not be able to correct me immediately if I am unwarranted in asserting that in the whole history of our land legislation for Oudh there has been no period at which the Legislature of this Enpire has ignored the existence of proprietary rights in the soil of that province, other than those of the talukdars; that at no period has it disregarded the interests of the subordinate holders of those rights; that at no period has it omitted to take elaborate precautions for the protection of the tenant and the rayat from any abuse of powers which, though recognised by our generosity, have always been restrained by our justice. I appeal to the records of our land legislation for Oudh, which I now hold in my hand. Act XXVI. of 1866 is entirely and exclusively devoted to the affirmation and definition of the claims of subordinate proprietors in Oudh. Now, this Act was passed within ten years after the annexation of the Province of Oudh; but its very preamble attests the pre-existence of rules and regulations issued by the Government of India for—what are the words?—"the better determination of claims

persons possessed of subordinate rights of property" in Oudh.

Again, I turn to Act XIX. of 1868, and I find it to be one elaborate Code of Law for the maintenance of subordinate proprietary rights and for the protection of tenants in Oudh. Section 5 of this Act defines the rights of occupancy, which include those of the rayats. Sections 22 to 26 secure to the tenants of Oudh the right of compensation for improvements. Chapter IV. limits the maximum rates of rent; Chapter V. strictly circumscribes the power of ejectment; and the same consistent tendency of our land legislation for Oudh is continued in this direction, and carried on by the Bill which we hope to pass to-day. Section 25 of that Bill subjects to important exemptions the right to resume rent-free grants; and, again, Section 135 reserves to the State comprehensive powers for the rescue and preservation of the interests of tenants whose land is sold for arrears of revenue.

THE publication of Lord Salisbury's Despatch of July last, dealing with the grievances of Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces, enables us to see how far the measures recommended by Sir R. Temple's Committee coincide with the concessions sanctioned by the India Office. The block of promotion in those Provinces, to begin with, is accepted as a fact "so serious as to threaten the efficiency of the administration." A stagnation so abnormal, affecting as it does "a large section of the service," undoubtedly calls for "an unusual and exceptional remedy." With regard, however, to the particular tional remedy." With regard, however, to the particular measures proposed, Lord Salisbury objects to granting large pensions to "young men who have done little service, and who will return to England to live as annuitants for long terms of years." Such a remedy, besides its costliness, would create an injurious precedent. It appears however that one cause of the present block in the service of the North-West Provinces is the number of high posts in Non-regulation provinces, now occupied by military and uncovenanted officers, who, on account of a difference in the scale of pensions, do not retire so early as covenanted civilians. "I would sanction"—says his Lordship-"the grant to a limited number of military officers in civil employ of a bonus of such sum as you might think fit to offer, but not exceeding, in any case, one year's pay, or the sum of Rs. 22,000, with permission toretire on the terms of the Government General Order of Jan. 1, 1876. These retirements would be in excess of the ninety allowed to the army at large. The offer should include officers not within two years of colonel's allowances." The Secretary for India is likewise prepared to sanction the grant of bonus to uncovenanted officers in addition to their pension, as proposed by the Special Committee, with a like reservation as to those who are soon to be superannuated. "With the half of the vacancies thus created, your Excellency will have no difficulty in providing employment for the civilians of the North-West Provinces suitable to their standing in the service, and especially for those belonging to the overstocked years of 1861, 1862, and 1863. But in making arrangements for this purpose, you will not in any degree lose sight of the just claims of the officers who are already in the commissions of the Non-regulation provinces."

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With regard to Covenanted Civilians, Lord Salisbury would allow during the current year any civil servant of twenty years' service, who cannot as yet claim his annuity, to retire on a pension "bearing to £1,000 per annum the proportion which his term of actual residence bears to twenty-one years, the full term required for full pension." To such a relaxation of the pension rules he sees no objection, so long as the principle of granting pensions proportioned to the work done is observed. The proposed option of capitalising any balance of pension in excess of £500 per annum might also be permitted. Beyond this indulgence his Lordship declines to go. Nor does he approve of any scheme guaranteeing the payment for all time to come of a certain salary to civilians of a certain standing:—

In many cases slowness of promotion at one period of a civilian's service is compensated by rapidity of promotion at another period. I cannot therefore take cognisance of individual cases of hardship. But I am of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances of the present block in promotion, depending upon a series of events which are not likely to recur, justify the application of a temporary remedy. This may be done by granting personal allowances at the rates proposed by the special committee in the 39th paragraph of its report. I will sanction those rates for a period of five years, beginning from May 1 last, under the conditions stated in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the report of the committee.

Lord Salisbury also asks to be informed whether the state of the junior ranks in the Civil Services of Bombay and of Lower Bengal is such as to call for any measures similar to those which he has sanctioned for the North-West Provinces. "It seems especially worthy of consideration whether the proposed pensions to those covenanted civilians who have resided less than the full term of years might not be made applicable, and this would have the special advantage in Bengal that it might be possible to transfer to some of the vacancies thus created civilians from the service of the North-West Provinces."

In Lord Salisbury's opinion the present is a fitting time for the changes involved in any plan for promoting administrative efficiency by increasing the number of districts in the North-West Provinces, and introducing a more gradual scale of salaries. The Indian Government is therefore requested to consider "whether it would not be expedient to introduce, either wholly or partially, a system of grades of senior and junior judges and collectors, such as have been created in the Lower Provinces, the opportunity being taken to form such additional collectorates as may be really required, and to make a corresponding increase in the number of joint magistrates." Any scheme for these ends his Lordship is ready to sanction, so long as their execution may involve no increase of the total outlay. The Viceroy in Council is also recommended to lose no opportunity of "drafting men from the overstocked years" into the Political and other departments. In view, morever, of the stagnation in promotion extending from the North-West to some of the Non-regulation Provinces, Lord Salisbury thinks that

The time has now come to lay down a new rule as regards some of those provinces, and, unless your Excellency in Council is distinctly of a contrary opinion, I desire that the appointments to the commissions of Oude and the Central Provinces, and to the administration of the non-regulation provinces attached to the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, be regulated henceforth in accordance with the principle applied by the 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 54, to the Regulation Provinces. With respect to the other Non-regulation Provinces, namely, the Punjab, Assam, British Burmah, and Sind, some admixture of military officers seems still to be advantageous. The proportion of military appointed, however, should in no case exceed one to every three civilians, and for the present, till the proper proportion is attained, you should not appoint to these commissions any military officers unless some special grounds exist in any case for a departure from this rule. Should there appear reason for the appointment of an uncovenanted servant to the administration of any Non-regulation Provinces, my sanction to the nomination must previously be obtained. These instructions are not intended to interfer with persons who are now in office, and, of course, will not affect the operation of the 6th section of 33 Victoria, cap. 3, empowering the employment of natives of India of approved merit and ability in the Civil Service of India.

In conclusion, the Secretary of State feels it necessary to "state distinctly that these orders involve no kind of pledge, and that they confer upon no person any title to claim in the future as a personal right, in the event of their being modified, any benefit which would have accrued to him from their operation; but they simply indicate the present policy of the Government." In an earlier paragraph of the same despatch Lord Salisbury had carefully closed the door to another set of

rash expectations by emphatically stating that "rules such as those of Lord Dalhousie, framed for administrative purposes, and notifications such as those of the Civil Service Commissioners, indicating existing rates of salaries invarious branches of the services, must not be held to pledge Government to maintain particular offices or forms of administrative agency, or be regarded as guarantees for any particular rates of salary or prospects of promotion."

THE latest Times telegram from Calcutta adds new horrors to the tale of havoc wrought by the late cyclone. It appears that according to official returns from each police section the loss of life in the districts of Bakarganj, Noakhali, and Chittagong may be reckoned at not less than 215,000. Three large islands-Dakhin Shahbazpur, Hattiah, and Sandwip-and numerous small islands were entirely submerged by the storm wave, and so was the main land for some five or six miles inland. A Reuter's telegram on the other hand gives the estimated loss at 120,000, which is probably nearer the mark. Sir R. Temple has the gift of embellishing whatever he touches, and the lower figures are quite lamentable enough. From the Times telegram it seems that up to 11 P.M. on the night of the catastrophe there were no signs of danger, but before midnight the storm wave swept over the islands to a depth in places of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Happily the groves of trees planted around each village afforded shelter to the villagers, and almost all the survivors saved themselves by climbing among their branches. Those who took refuge on the roofs of their huts were carried out to sea. A few were carried thus from Sandwip across the channel, ten miles broad, to Chittagong; but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country being perfectly flat, almost every one perished who failed in reaching a tree. There is scarcely a household in the islands and adjacent coast that has not lost many of its members. The cattle were all drowned. All the boats were swept away, and as wheeled carriages were unknown in those delta districts, the people were thus deprived of means of communication. Almost all the Civil officers and police officials in Dakhin Shahbazpur, except the Deputy Magistrate in charge, perished.

It is stated as a curious fact that in Dakhin Shahbazpur and Hattiah most of the damage was done by the storm wave from the north, sweeping down the Meghna; whereas in Sandip and Chittagong the destruction came from the south. The condition of the survivors is said to be better than might have been expected. There was much distress for two or three days, but things are now improving. Bakarganj is a great rice-producing district, and its peasantry are very prosperous. Their stores, which are mostly kept under ground, have been thoroughly soaked; but it is believed that they are not seriously damaged. Wherever Sir R. Temple went, he saw the people drying their grain in the sun. The cocoanuts will help to give subsistence till the harvest. The growing crops, which were nearly ready for reaping, and which gave splendid promise, have suffered greatly, but will still yield a fair harvest. For some days much disorder prevailed, and robberies were attempted. This state of things was soon rectified. About sixty relief centres have been established. Persons actually destitute will be relieved, but no large sums will be spent. It is believed that all danger of distress will be over after two or three weeks. The district officers are acting with great energy. Sir R. Temple started for the scene of the misfortune immediately the news was received in Calcutta, and personally visited the suffering districts, going from village to village, and making inquiries regarding the extent of the disaster. He returned to Calcutta on Thursday last.

THE following extract from the last Government Gazette has a sad significance:—

Wherever the storm wave passed, it is believed that not one-third of the population is surviving. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrefying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is hourly expected.

This fear happily has not yet been realised, except in Noakhali, where the disease has manifested itself.

The following items are also furnished by the *Times* agent:—
The news from the distressed districts of Madras is somewhat better.
Rain has come in time to do some good. The Bombay prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts seems probable, and great distress in four or five more.

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The preparations for the Delhi Assemblage are being pushed on rapidly. It is believed that the cost will be well within £100,000. All military charges, including that for the Voluntcors, will be within the Budget estimate for this year. Whatever may be thought of the Assemblage, it is evidently now too late to stop it. As I said last weet the position of the Government in the matter is most difficult. Having adopted this programme and gone so far, it would be simply a useless and foolish waste of public money to stop now. The Amir of Kabul cannot attend the Assemblage, owing to an attack of typhoid fever, from which he is only now recovering. covering.

The Viceregal party was to reach Amritsar yesterday (the 19th), Rawal Pindi on Wednesday, and Peshawar on Thursday.

LORD SALISBURY set off this morning from Charing cross to attend the Conference, which Turkey has at last accepted.

# Odds and Ends.

THERE have been three cases of typhoid fever at Dagshai among the officers' families. One case has proved fatal.

MR. F. R. MALLET acts as Curator of the Geological Museum. MAJOR ECKFORD acts as Director of Construction of Telegraphs, whilst Major Mallock acts as Deputy Director-General.

CAPTAIN G. F. L. MARSHALL succeeds Captain Skipwith as Assistant Secretary in the Civil branch of the Public Works Department.

THE receipts from seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £548.863.

MR. J. B. N. HENNESSEY acts as Superintendent of the Trigono-

metrical Survey during the absence of Colonel Walker.

THE MARINE COURT on the Pilot of the Cawdor Castle has brought in a verdict that the loss of the ship was caused by the unskilfulness and negligence of the pilot. He has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

MR. W. DUFF BRUCE is re-appointed Vice-Chairman of the Porte

Commissioners of Calcutta.

THE crops in the Allahabad District have been damaged by the late heavy rain, but otherwise the prospects throughout the North-Western Provinces are good.

MR. ALDIS, Principal of the Calcutta Martiniere, has resigned

his appointment.

RESSALDARS ANUP SING and Muhammad Afzal Khan are to be

styled "Orderly Officers to the Prince of Wales."

A MEETING of the friends of the late Mr. Woodrow has been held at the Sanscrit College, to consider the best means of perpetuating his memory.

THE HON. C. H. STEWART, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, is about to retire from the service on a pension of

Rs. 9,000 per annum.

ALL the public offices are to be closed next year from the 1st to

the 8th January, on account of the Imperial Assemblage.

The report that the Accountant-General of Madras had cut the Duke of Buckingham's pay during his absence, from the Presidency turns out to be incorrect, for the Act only says that his salary is not to be paid, or payable, during his absence to any agent for his use, and in case of his not returning is to be forfeited from the day of his departure.

THE BRITISH AGENT at Kabul has not been recalled. He only came to Simla on leave, and has started on his return journey with

a letter from the Viceroy to the Amir.

MR. J. R. COCKERELL, Commissioner of the Nilgiris, has been granted furlough for two years.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANKOR is said to be about to make a

railway from Tinnevelli to Travankor.

THE French ship Jules Rose was lost off Biblipatam during the

late cyclone. Two of the crew are missing.

Serious damage to house property was done at Chicacole by the late storm, and five arches of the bridge were carried away.

SIR S. Hoog has been obliged to go to Madras for a change for

the benefit of his health. Dr. Lamprey, 67th Regiment, Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, B. F., at Madras, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of

Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. C. BERKELEY is posted as Political Agent for Haraoti and Tonk, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge on return from furlough.

MR. HALSEY, Commissioner of Inland Customs, has been danger-

ously ill at Agra, but is recovering.

('APTAIN McCall, 2-60th Rifles, is appointed temporarily as Aidede-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

COLONEL G. B. MALLESON has been posted to Fort William for general duty.

A Public Health Service is to be established in the Madras Presidency. THE 32nd Pioneers go to Simla this cold weather, to commence

the necessary sanitary improvements. CHOLERA has entirely left the troops at Peshawar, and has nearly

ased in the city

THE services of Mr. P. Robinson, of the Educational Department in the N.W.P., have been dispensed with, owing to his having been absent without leave.

MAJOR BATES is appointed Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Muir Aide-de-Camp to Sir H. Norman, whilst acting as President in Council.

LIEUTENANTS FRITH and Buckland are placed on Sir R. Temple's Staff for the Darbar at Delhi.

SIR GEORGE COWPER has gone on tour in Almora and Ranikhet. Major F. Luard officiates as Secretary to the Simla Municipality.

CAPTAIN W. LOCH, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, has gone on six months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. MAXWELL goes as Brigade-Major to Agra, and Captain H. T. Jones to Ambala.

MILITARY PRIZES.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that, with the sanction of Government, the 8th Infantry and 3rd Cavalry prize for proficiency in instruction has been increased from Rs. 20 annually to Rs. 5 per mensern.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At an European General Court-Martial, held at Camp Ahmedabad, on Thursday, Sept. 7, No. 6,267 Gunner James Thomas, of the 4th Brigade Royal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Ahmedabad, on or about the 20th day of August, struck with his clenched fist No. 5,229 Bombardier Robert Baxter, 4th Bright Bright Baxter, 4th Bright Bright Baxter, 4th Bright Brig gade R.A., at the same time using threatening language in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I know I am for the guard-room now, and when I get out I will deal with you," the said Bombardier Robert Baxter being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Eaxter being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Finding: The Court find that the prisoner No. 6,267 Gunner James Thomas, of the 4th brigade R.A., is guilty of the charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner No. 6,267 Gunner James Thomas, of the 4th Brigade R.A., to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years. Confirmed. (Signed) C. STAVELEY, Lieut. General, C. in C., Bombay. With the sanction of Government, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort and handed even to the civil power under the under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ORDERS.—A general order dated Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Aug. 2, notifies as follows:—It has been decided by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India that the judge advo-cate general and the deputy judge advocate general should wear the uni-form of deputy adjutant general and assistant adjutant general, respectively, but without the shoulder belt and telescope case. A general order dated Head Quarters, Simla, July 21, notifies on the subject of musketry practice as follows:—"Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that whenever the musketry practice of a regiment for the year is not completed at the time of its annual inspection, the inspecting officer will insert in the confidential report form the full details of the p actice of the previous year, taking care, however, to specify to which year the figures refer." G.O. 33\* of 1876 is cancelled, and the following addition made to the inserted paragraph at page 63, paragraph 169, part I. of the transport regulations, regarding the grant of passage money to subaltern officers when proceeding to the colonies on sick certificate:—"This ruling is also applicable to warrant officers folding honorary commissions." "The difference between the cost of a second class passage to Southampton and of one to Melbourne, or other port in Australia is also allowed to second class warrant officers who may be entitled to a free passage to England on medical certificate, to enable them to reach the colony to which they may prefer to proceed."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Major Robert C. Bruco, late of the 85th Regiment and 92nd Highlanders, at Ealing, Nov. 9. Capt. the Hon. E. C. Vaughan, 4th Battalion Rifle Bribage, at Ambala, in Oct. J. C. Harrison, Esq., late 42nd (Royal Highlanders), at Ilarrogate, Nov. 13, aged 28.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. E. H. Kenny, R.N., at 49, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, Nov. 9, aged 67.

Nov. 9, aged 67.

Bengal.—Licut. col. John Harding Wynell-Mayow, late of the Bengal Army, at 95, Sydney-place, Bath, Nov. 5, aged 67. Mr. E. Lawreston, lost at sea by accidentally falling overboard the shin Richard Green, in the Indian Ocean, while on a voyage to Java, Aug. 1. Mr. John Lynch, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, at Calcutta, Oct. 20. Mr. C. A. Leslie, Inspector, Calcutta Police, at Dhurrumtollah, Oct. 22, aged 42. R. F. Clifford, Esq., Bengal C.S., at Almora, Oct. 21. Dr. Sankey, 39th Regiment, at Dagshai, in Oct.

Maddas.—Lieut. C. C. Cottrell, Madras European Invalid Veteran Establishment, at St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, lately. M. Nowman, Esq., on board thes.s. Siam, on his return home from India (Madras Presidency), on furlough, in the Red Sea, Sopt. 24. Capt. F. M. Roche, Madras Service, at Margate, Nov. 13.

Bombay.—W. Hudson, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Military Service, in England, Nov. 14, aged 84. Capt. F. J. White, late H.E.I.C.S., at Valparaiso, Sept. 15.

Ceylon.—Sir Emerson Tennent, late Governor of Ceylon, in England, lately.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nizam, Nov. 27.—From Bombay.—Lieut. Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and four children. From Calcutta.—Mrs. C. 8. Mend and three children, Mr. E. H. Dulgetty, and Mr. H. Aithensen. From Howe Kong.—Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Boyes and four children. From Galle.—Mrs. Thomas and two children, and Lieut. MacIlwaine.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Coylon, Nov. 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Buchanan. From Singapore.
—Mr. C. Dunlop, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Harper. From Alexandria.—Mr.
Cubitt.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Ceylon, Nov. 20.—From Bombax.—Mr. E. Carroll, Mr. G. Macpherson and Col. Richardson, From Subz.—Mr. Verboun, From Alexandria.—Mr. Kottegen and Col. Ewan.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest. and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 20, 1876.

# INDIA'S MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS IN 1874-75—III.

UNDER the head of Agriculture we have on the whole a favourable report for the year under review. In Bengal the distress caused by the scarcity of the previous cold season gradually melted away under the cheering influence of the summer rains. The renewed anxiety consequent on the lack of rain in August in Tirhut and the neighbouring districts was dispelled by the timely downpour of September, and all further measures of relief were accordingly stopped in the following month. Heavy floods caused some damage in Madras. The crops in many parts of Bombay exceeded the average. A splendid spring harvest in the Punjab was followed by a rather short yield of the autumn crops, against which may be set a considerable increase in the breadth of land brought under cultivation. In the greater part of the North-West Provinces, the spring harvests were unusually good, thanks in some measure to the help afforded by the Ganges Canal; but the cotton and indigo crops in Allahabad and Benares suffered from the ill-timed distribution of the rain, and the other spring crops in those districts were below the average. Oudh, which early in the year was suffering from the effect of unseasonable rains in 1873, was refreshed by an early and abundant rainfall. In the Central Provinces a heavy rainfall unevenly distributed was followed by a short yield of certain crops, though the general returns were very good. For want of a railway from Nagpur to Chatisgarh, a want which is now being supplied, the cereal wealth of "the granary of Central India" could not then be turned to due account. The growth of cotton in the Warda Valley was likewise checked by the deficiency of good roads. With due encouragement many useful trade-products could be raised in these provinces. Rhea grass, for instance, will grow well there. Some good specimens of flowers and vegetables were displayed at a flower-show held this year for the first time, but unfortunately no natives were among the exhibitors. In Berar, Kurg, and British Burmah, the outturn for the year was generally good, though drought in Berar and excessive rains in Kurg caused a partial failure of some crops, while the damage done by rats in the Karen country caused much distress among the people in that part of British Burmah.

The working of model farms in different provinces seems to lead to very doubtful results. In Bengal they have been an acknowledged failure. The model farm at Saidapet in Madras

was fairly successful, except from a financial point of view. The model farms in Bombay are allowed by the Government to be of much service in certain ways, but ill suited to meet the practical wants of a poor peasantry with small holdings, the grops on which require no special labour nor expensive manures. The results of the Nagpur model farm were trifling, and gained at heavy cost. It is thought that a better mode of improving husbandry is to be found in schools of agriculture, one of which was projected for Bahar, and another for Saidapet.

Government efforts to improve the breed of horses in Bombay were furthered by seven horse shows held during the year, which were visited by appreciative crowds. The farmers seem quite alive to the value of the stud-horses supplied by Government, and resort to them freely. The cattle shows were less successful in point of quality; although the stock of oxen, sheep, and goats has steadily increased, and a better style of feeding has set in, the breeds have "sunk to the lowest possible point." In the Punjab three new cattle fairs were started with some success during the year, raising the total of such fairs to fifteen. Cattle disease was very fatal in British Burmah, where the people take small care of their stock. The number of ploughs in that province increased in one year by as much as a half. Savage chiefs competed for prizes at an agricultural show in Northern Arakan, and two Khami chiefs were on the committee.

Owing chiefly to a fall in the price of cotton, there was a marked decrease in the acreage laid under cotton in Madras. The same thing occurred in the Native States of Western India. The increase of cotton-culture in the Bombay Presidency was solely due to indigenous cotton, the outturn of which exceeded by 97,661 cwts. the average of the four preceding years. In the Sind collectorate of Haidarabad the yield is said to have reached 287.19 lbs. per acre. This, however, is nothing to the yield of 473 lbs. obtained at Salaru from experiments made on a model farm with the help of an English plough. The saw-ginned cotton of Dharwar was on the whole of fair quality, and a marked improvement was reported in the produce of Khandesh. Broach however still reigned supreme in the Cotton Market. In spite of an increased cultivation the outturn of cotton in the Punjab was poor. The best cotton in the Central Provinces is grown in Nagpur and Warda. There was a large increase in the cotton area of Berar. The cotton raised in Northern Arakan, while inferior to the Egyptian staple, yields a much larger crop, and needs little cultivation.

With regard to the comparative yield of irrigated and unirrigated rice-lands, it appears from experiments made in 1873 by Mr. Apjohn in Midnapur, that in ordinary years the crops from the former are to those from the latter as 6 to 5, while in bad years the difference will be as much as  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. The attempts made to grow Carolina rice in Bengal failed as usual in 1874. In Ratnagiri on the Bombay side similar attempts were more successful. The natives there prefer the Carolina rice as yielding a larger and heavier grain, and sometimes a second crop. The same kind of rice was grown successfully in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, but the natives complained of the difficulty of husking it without breaking the grain, which though large is brittle.

Chinchona culture prospered in Sikhim during the year under review. The red bark, if less rich in quinine than the yellow, appears to yield a larger quantity of the fever-conquering alkaloid. Its advantages in this respect can now be utilised by the discovery of a cheap and efficient method of extracting the alkaloid from the bark. The bark produced in the Nilgiri plantations and sent home for sale fetched an average of 4s. the pound, or more than a shilling above that of the previous year. The attempt to grow chinchona on the Mahableshwar Hills in Bombay has been abandoned after ten years' failures, ascribed to the unfitness of the climate. In Mysor and British Burmah, on the other hand, chinchona culture was steadily gaining ground.

Tea-planting in Bengal and Assam has already become a paying industry. Every year increases the number of tea-

Digitized by GOOGIC

gardens, well-stocked, and carefully managed, the produce of which commands good average prices. The average yield per acre in Darjiling rose from 256 lbs. in 1872 to about 325 lbs. in 1874. It is only of late years that tea-planting has made any real progress in the Nilgiris. In the North-West Provinces the outturn for the year amounted to 1,217,975 lbs. Nilgiri Hills have also witnessed the rapid growth of coffeeplanting in twenty years, from 500 to 13,000 acres. Mysor and Kurg are also the seats of a thriving trade in coffee. Tobacco is grown extensively in Bengal, Madras, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces. Various experiments have been made under Government auspices for improving the quality and curing of the native plant. The introduction of Manilla seed into British Burmah appears so far to have turned out well; but in Madras and the Central Provinces the native taste seems to prefer the coarser kinds of tobacco to the best produce of Virginian seeds. The indigo-crop in Bengal, owing to the drought, was one of the worst on record. There was a decrease in the area planted with indigo in Madras.

With regard to the forest lands, we find that in 1874 a large addition was made to the reserved area, chiefly in the Sundarbans and Chittagong. There appears to have been of late a sad waste of timber in the Darjiling Hills and the Sundarbans, owing to the spread of tea-planting in the one place, and of boat-building in the other. The Government have sought to check this waste by issuing strict rules for the protection of the forest reserves. Sir R. Temple's appeal to the Minister of the Sikhim Rajah to try and check the ruthless destruction of magnificent sâl and pine forests in Sikhim appears to have borne some fruit. In Bombay much progress was made in selecting and marking off forest reserves, and steps were taken to guard the forests of Sind from the encroachments of the Indus. The young plantations were everywhere doing well, and increased by many thousands of seedlings. In the Punjab also some good work was done in the way of enlarging the forest area under Government control. Little has yet been done towards the extension of forest reserves in Assam, whose vast supplies of timber would go far to make up for the growing deficiency in Bengal.

More than three hundred square miles were added to the forest reserves in the Central Provinces, and those in British Burmah were enlarged to nearly the same extent. In the latter province the breeding of lac was carried on successfully, and the attempts made to propagate this useful insect in the woods of the Central Provinces bade fair to prosper also. The seed had been applied to a large number of trees in the Satpura reserves, and the insects "had taken well," but the crop was not due till November, 1875. These experiments open out a source of large and easy profits to the State, for the cost of collecting the lac from a regular nursery will be merely nominal.

# Correspondence.

# POLITICAL WISDOM. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The admirable moderation of the East India Company's servants, and their determination to let the Mohammedan power expire by slow natural decay, without hastening its death a single moment, averted this danger. India passed from a country of Islam into a country of the enemy by absolutely imperceptible gradations. After many years' study of the District and Imperial Archives, I find myself unable to place my finger on any given year or decade of years as that in which the change was effected. We got rid of the subordinate Mohammedan Governors long before we touched the nominal supremacy of the Mohammedan Emperors. Long after that nominal supremacy had become a farce, and, indeed, up to 1835, our coinage still issued in his name. Even after we thus ventured to impress the British Sovereign's effigy on our coin, we maintained much of the Mohammedan procedure along with the Mohammedan cut language. These in their turn slowly disappeared. But it was not till 1864 that we took the bold step, and in my opinion the unwise step, of doing away with the Mohammedan Law officers by an Act of the Legislature.—Page 136 of Hunter's "Our Indian Musulmans."

SIR,—England has acquired the empire of India, not by pomp, pageantry, and pride, but by saving Province after Pro-

vince from anarchy and unutterable misery. On the 1st of November, 1858, her Most Gracious Majesty's assumption of the empire was proclaimed by Sir Hope Grant at the head of an army, the courage of whose soldiers was equalled by their mercy towards the natives of Oudh. That noble army, commanded by a true Christian, who was assisted by excellent officers, among whom were Sir A. Horsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley, inaugurated her Majesty's reign in India by giving peace to a distracted province.

Was not that proclamation sufficient? Instead of beneficent action is it expected that the natives of India are to be satisfied with bombastic language? What good can be expected from the Assemblage at Delhi! The evils which are sure to result should be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by the experienced members of Council at the India-

office.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta yesterday telegraphed as follows from that city:—

Yet it cannot be denied that public opinion here is generally adverse to the Assemblage, and the press is almost unanimous in condemning it. This arises chiefly on account of the Deccan scarcity and the financial crisis.

—Your obedient servant, Nov. 13. Т.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### THE DEHLI CEREMONIAL.

The Englishman owns that there is no great use in crying over spilt milk; and the Royal Titles Bill has passed into law, and is now irremediable. That being so, the Dehli assemblage was perhaps not to be avoided. Nevertheless, it is with a feeling of unmixed regret that we think about this pageant. Even had the country been in a flourishing financial condition, it would still have been a scandal, inasmuch as it would have involved, in more or less hardship, thousands of the poorest people in the country; for, according to the custom of the country, it is they who must pay for the brave show their maharajas and chiefs are to make at this new field of the cloth of gold; and they have had to pay so lately for the visit of the Prince of Wales. It is a monstrous scandal now, when the Government affirms that adverse rates of exchange have re duced the country to penury, and compelled the postponement of all but absolutely necessary public works. And this is what we shall see. The Viceroy has strictly enjoined on all departments the most rigid economy; and so probably the travelling bills of poor clerks going to and from the Hills will be cut down a few rupees; Mr. Keranee will have to pay the pankha-walas, whose services he retained "after the 15th ultimo;" a dozen bulky official letters will country the Lagrange of the pankha-walas will be reserved. compel Mr. Uncovenanted to discharge one of his peons-and, with a righteous sense of complacency at its thrift and carefulness, Government will expend fifty lakhs of rupees on a tamasha that may please my Lord Beaconsfield, but can scarcely commend itself to thinking men burdened with any bowels of compassion. In connection with financial difficulties, we have not referred to the famine that threatens us in the Dekkan and the Southern Mahratta Country, although the last news received from that part of the Empire tells us that a population of six millions of souls must be more or less affected by the scarcity of food, and the Governor of Bombay has no doubt that considerable outlay of Imperial money will be necessary to meet the distress. This must, of course aggravate and intensify the scandal of spending at such a time fifty lakhs of rupees on illuminations, cloth of gold, and tinsel generally. Since, however, there were no apprehensions of this famine, when the pro-clamation of the Queen's new title in such costly fashion was determined on, it would be unfair to impute blame to any one for this unfortunate conjuncture of misfortunes. The oriental bent of the Premier's mind, however, leads him to attach importance to omens and auguries. Will he esteem it a happy augury if the new Empress of India can only be saluted by millions of her subjects, "Ave Imperatrix! Morituri te salutant"? The idea of the Queen's new title and its high Imperial proclamation at India's expense could hardly have originated in any brain but my Lord Beaconsfield's; and that he should have been able to force this expenditure upon us, at a time of such extreme financial depression, is one more indication of the dangers India has now to face by reason of her nearness to England, and the increasing inclination of English statesmen to meddle with foreign affairs, which, in the nature of things, they cannot rightly understand cannot rightly understand.

#### THE COMING NATIVE COLLECTOR.

The *Pioneer* cannot tell what Utopian results may not accrue on the earth ten thousand years hence, but within no period which our action can affect is it reasonable to imagine European and Asiatic natures so metamorphosed from what we see them now that the

British supremacy here can be anything but a good thing for India and for England. Well, then, the native share of government here will never be a very large one; at best it is a sacrifice of a certain amount of good government to gratify a sentiment among certain Pushed beyond a certain development it might become a political danger, and it is a social evil pro tanto, however little it may be developed. The sentiment is to be gratified so far as it may be better to endure badly-governed districts than to deny its gratification altogether. The gratification of the sentiment, gratification altogether. The gratification of the sentiment, moreover, is held to be progressive, but progress must not go too far in that direction, or mal-administration would become too rampant. Keeping strictly to abstract principles, an honest examination of the proposal before us lands one in absurdities of this kind. How much more entangled the situation becomes directly one passes to practicalities. The native employed in the Civil Service must be an English-speaking native. That is just as essential as that the European officer should be a Hindustani-speak-But the condition at once shuts out the whole class ing European. of natives for whom one would be most anxious to find public employment, the representatives of noble and princely families who are really cut out by our regime from that share in the government of their country they might otherwise have. The native upper classes, sons of rajahs and the like, are not the natives who learn English and obtain that kind of European education which would enable them to take part in the administration of British India. Who, then, are the natives who would be available for employment as proposed! The class we have artificially created and no others; if indeed, to -tell the truth, there are any persons all through India who would fairly fulfil the conditions required. Probably Lord Salisbury fancies natives who would do for magistrates of districts are plenty as blackberries from Delhi to Calcutta. A little while ago in noticing this subject we asked our readers at large if they knew of any such putting the qualifications in a simple and reasonable way, in a shape which they would probably have been passed even by any honest representative of the native employment party at home—but not a solitary correspondent replied. The Bengal Government, as we have seen, forced to send up some names, has sent up two, which, to say the least, public opinion in the Lower Province fails to support, and which the Bengal Government is supposed to have sent faute de micu.c simply. In fact, the whole project is an exotic impracticable notion, which merely finds a little favour in this country on what seems to us very inadequate grounds among a small group of too sanguine philanthropists. We should be glad to think it were less impracticable, and that the higher civilisation here were winning more converts, converted to the core of their hearts, so that they might love civilisation better than race, and be men who, put in high office among Europeans, would do something to break down race prejudice in two directions; but to believe that this desirable state of things can be realised by orders from the India Office would be a vain dream. The present project is foolish and mischievous, grounded on delusion and tending to disaster, and the Government which allows itself to become the instrument of pressing it forward will be very sorry for having done so in the long run.

#### EPISCOPAL NEW BROOMS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette relates that when the Cowley Fathers went to St. Peter's Church in Mazagon, a number of people, numbering from sixty to ninety, found that they could not conscientiously approve of the method of worship conducted by Fathers Page and Rivington. They requested the Fathers to discontinue these practices, but, as apparently these practices are so many keys to heaven specially invested in the Cowley Fathers and other religious gentlemen of their way of thinking and acting, no attention was paid to the request. They next appealed to the Archdeacon of Bombay, who was then the highest ecclesiastical authority in the island, as he was acting for the late Bishop Douglas, and he decided that several of the practises pursued by the Cowley Fathers were illegal and should be discontinued. But, just as celebrated lawyers have been known to become confused and speechless if the button were cut off which they were accustomed to twirl in Court before the Judges, so the Cowley Fathers resolved to stick to the things which gave them power and notoriety, no matter at what cost of conscientious dissatisfaction in the congregation of St. Peter's. The following are some of the buttons which the Cowley Fathers persist in twirling in the face of their Creator, and which are dearer to them than the adherence of scores of simple-minded followers of the Church of England who do not understand these things :-

1. Wafers (use of) instead of bread. 2. Wine mixed with water. 3. Adoration of the Sacrament. 4. Elevation of the sacramental species. 5. Prostration after freceiving the Communion. 6. Processional Cross. 7. Bowing to the Cross. 8. The services of an acolyte or lay server. 9. Lighted candles. 10. Confession and the Confessional. 11. The doctrine of the Real Presence. 12. A sacrificing priest.

It was, we think, quite natural that many people should object to these things. Better judges than they are of ecclesiastical propriety had decided many of these practices to be illegal. The substitution of wafers for bread and the mixing of water and wine were declared to be illegal by the Purchas judgment; and various authorities have aid it down that the "processional cross," "bowing to the cross,"

and the services of an acolyte are also illegal. When to these things are added the Romish practices of the confessional it is no wonder that the dissentients resolved to quit St. Peter's and have a house of worship of their own. Rather than see the flock scattered which the Cowley Fathers had driven away, the Rev. Mr. Deimler, at the request of the dissentients, undertook to lead worship weekly in a small house at Mazagon. The quiet worshipping of these people has now been rudely terminated by the Bishop of Bombay, who has ordered Mr. Deimler, with all the sharp arrogance of a young pre-latical parvenu, to hold no more weekly services, but to mind his own work as a missionary. Mr. Deimler has protested in vain, and his little congregation have expressed their sympathy with him; and there at present the matter stands. In order that the congregation of the Cowley Fathers may be swollen, that the paramount power of the Bishop of Bombay may be asserted over poor missionaries who are struggling in their own way to help on Christianity in India, a small congregation of Christians have been summarily deprived by another Christian of such religious consolations as they could receive weekly from a pastor whose services chimed in more harmoniously with their consciences than the gaudy performances of the Cowley Fathers! It is nothing to my Lord Bishop of Bombay that his action may drive a number of people to seeede altogether from the Church of England, that their immortal souls might be in danger of perishing from the want of the religious sustenance he has snatched from them, or that at the least the Christian feelings of a small religious community may be supplanted by intensified feelings of disgust at English Church prelatical autocracy and the thinly disguised mummeries of the Church of Rome to which he was indirectly given his sanction and approval-no; these are but trifles, compared with the satisfaction of letting the small ecclesiastical community of Bombay know that a Bishop is a personage who must be obeyed, no matter at what cost to the general cause of Christianity.

# Bengal, Apper India, Kc.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA Oct. 16.—The inquiry before Mr. Marsden, the Coroner of Calcutta, into the causes of the explosion on Wednesday week was held on the 12th, but, as might have been expected, nothing new has transpired. All that seems certain is that Sergeant Harrison, after filling the cask with gunpowder, hammered in a wooden plug with an iron hammer, and poured some melted wax over the plug. He gave a khalassie an order for a third supply of wax, which the man went to the jolly-boat to obey, when the explosion took place. There was no fire on the torpedo boat, but on the jolly-boat alongside was a wood fire, used to melt the wax. The jolly-boat was made fast to the other with a rope, and, except when hauled up to it, was about thirty feet off. It seems impossible to find out the real cause of the explosion. Major Eckford, who gave evidence upon the inquiry, said he could not account for it, except on the supposition that there was some loose powder out ide the cask. Harrison was seen with a dry fuze in his hand, but this fact does not seem to help to a solution of the mystery. Harrison was, it appears, a very good man at his work, and had been in torpedo committees at home, and gone through a regular course of training. He was preparing the charge for an explosion on the following day, and as his attendance was sufficient for the purpose, no blame seems to attach to any one for not having been blown up with him. Mr. Duff Bruce gave all necessary orders for regulating the strength of the charges, and there his responsibility ceased, until the time fixed for blowing up the vessel, which could not be done without his being on or near The jury at the inquest found that there was nothing before them to show whether the explosion was accidental or not; and on the evidence before them they attach no blame to any one of the officers connected with the working of the torpedo.—News reached us the other day from Darjeeling of the sudden death, from heart disease, of Mr. Henry Woodrow, Director of Public Instruction. It is not only in Calcutta that the loss of this most kind-hearted, good man will be deplored, and his widow has the consolation—such as it is—of a very general and sincere sympathy. Mr. Woodrow was educated at Rugby, and was one of Dr. Arnold's sixth form boys in the school house; he was an enthusiastic admirer of Arnold, and always ready to talk of his old school with the freshness of a boy who had just left it. I have heard it said that he was one of those from whom Tom Hughes drew his characters for "Tom Brown's Schooldays." If this is so, it was none other than a manly and upright one that could be drawn from him.

LAHOR, Oct. 14.—The revised judicial scheme, of which I wrote some time since as having been sent home to the Secretary of State for sanction, will come into force with effect from 1st July last. The Government of India seem to have taken it for granted that the scheme will be approved of by the Home Government, and so, to save further trouble and correspondence, have sanctioned its retrospective introduction themselves. Originally there were sixteen appointments of Assistant Commissioners, 1st class and sixteen 2nd class. The number of Assistant Commissioners, 1st class, is now reduced

to two only, the number of 2nd class remaining the same. In lieu of the fourteen appointments taken from the 1st class of Assistant Commissioners, fourteen appointments of Judicial Assistants are made, quite distinct from the general line of the commission, with separate salaries of their own. The extra allowances formerly known as Judicial Assistants' allowances, and given to Assistant Commissioners in addition to their pay as such, have been abolished, except with regard to the allowances to Extra Assistant Judicial officers, and to the officer temporarily appointed to Simla each year; these will still draw their own pay, plus so much as Judicial Assistants' allowance. The new scheme distributes Judicial Assistants' into three grades, and is as follows: -First grade, six appointments at Rs. 1,100 each; second grade, four at Rs. 1,000 each; third grade four at Rs. 900 each. Extra allowance to an Assistant Commissioner at Simla, Rs. 200 for six months in each year. Judicial allowances for Extra Assistant Commissioners, two at Rs. 200 each; two at Rs. 200 each, and four at Rs. 100 each. This redistribution of appointments is certainly a vast improvement on the original scheme, which was "neither flesh, fish, nor good red herring;" and how such a crude un-satisfactory scheme as it was could ever have been sanctioned is beyond comprehension. However, that is a thing of the past, and the new scheme ought to gladden, at all events, the hearts of all those in the commission whose good fortune it will be to be appointed Judicial Assistant within the next month or so. The name of Judicial Assistant is hardly a happy one. On the whole, of course, one would imagine him to belong to the judicial branch of the service exclusively, but the old order hath not changed yet in the Punjab, nor given place to new, and we find Judicial Assistants are only the old Assistant Commissioners with larger salaries; in some cases they even carry on the Treasury duties when an Extra Assistant or Assistant Commissioner is not available. The appointment of Judicial Assistants has, however, got the thin end of the wedge in towards that most desirable end, the entire separation of the judicial assistants has a separation of the s cial from the revenue administration, but it will be a very long time before that separation is ultimately effected in the Punjab. It is, of course, impossible for me even to suggest who will be the fortunate recipients of these appointments so soon to be distributed; but I should imagine that some will have to be given to 2nd class Assistant Commissioners, as several of them have been holding the post of Judical Assistants for some time past.—Pioneer Correspon-

# Miscellaneous.

THE TISTA BRIDGE.—The bridging of the Tista is to be commenced during the coming cold weather. The bridge will be a steel wire suspension one, and will have a span of about 275 feet from tower to tower.—Darjiling News.

The Delhi Assemblage.—Bengal sends one independent Chief to the Assemblage, the Maharaja of Sikkim, who will be attended by the Political Officer, Mr. Edgar, c.s.i. This, it is said, will be the first time that a Sikkimputtee Rajah has attended any tamasha beyond the bounds of his own territories.

The Prince of Wales and Messrs. Kellner and Co.—Messrs. Kellner and Co. have, we see, received a testimonial from the Prince of Wales, expressive of H.R.H.'s entire satisfaction with the arrangements made by them throughout the royal tour in this country. This will be some compensation to them for the grumbling encountered by them in connection with the Delhi entertainment, in respect of which, however, they were probably more sinned against than sinning.—Englishman, Oct. 21.

India's Foreign Trade.—From the returns relating to the Trade

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.—From the returns relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year we see that, as compared with the same period of last year, the total value of merchandise imported was Rs. 13,92,63,289, as against Rs. 14,74,47,493; and that of merchandise exported Rs. 25,29,31,707, as against Rs. 25,81,10,968. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,57,41,500, as against Rs. 2,00,63,194; and of that exported Rs. 1,90,08,200, as against Rs. 7,97,486. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,69,01,257, as against Rs. 1,77,77,337, and of export duty Rs. 20,65,604, as against Rs. 33,02,776, showing a total decrease in the customs revenue of Rs. 21,13,252.

The North-West Frontier.—Speculation as to probable arrangements on the frontier point to the possibility that Major Sandeman will be put in charge of the Upper Scinde frontier, and that a Resident will be appointed, subordinate to him, at Khelat. Major Sandeman might very likely in that case have charge of the Belooch border in the Derajat; as far as the Dehra Ghazi Khan border. There might still be a Commissioner for the lower Belooch border; the whole arrangement being under the Punjab Government. But all schemes of this kind are purely conjectural for the present. Even if the Viceroy has made up his mind, he has not disclosed his intentions, except so far as Colonel Colley's mission, coupled with other circumstances, may have unavoidably rendered some of them apparent.—Pioneer.

THE NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—A numerously signed memorial has been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by the residents of Darjiling urging the desirability of the early completion of

the Northern Bengal State Railway to the foot of the Darjiling hills. The Darjiling paper says that the memorial "has been favourably received by the Lieutenant-Governor, and has already, or will be immediately sent on to the Government of India for consideration." And adds: "We think that a memorial with the same object got up by those in Calcutta, who are pecuniarily interested in the Darjiling district (a very influential and numerous class), to the Lieutenant-Governor, on his return from Darjiling, would have much weight, as it would prove to the Government that there is a strong public feeling in favour of carrying out the N.B.R., in its entirety."

Colonel Walton.—Colonel Walton, of the Calcutta Volunteers, has been appointed to the command of the Volunteer Battalion which is to be formed from detachments of the several volunteer corps throughout India and embodied at Delhi at the Imperial Assemblage. Captain Fitzroy Stephen, Rifle Brigade, is appointed staff officer of the corps. These selections will give much satisfaction. Colonel Walton has for years worked hard for the Calcutta Volunteers, and in spite of many obstacles has succeeded in bringing his corps to 'a high state of efficiency in drill and shooting, as well as numbers. He is highly esteemed by all ranks, and there are few public men in Calcutta more popular than the "old Colonel." Captain Stephen was for some years Inspector and Adjutant of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, and by his genial, pleasing manner endeared himself to the whole corps. He organised the E. I. Railway Volunteers, and with much trouble and constant labour brought the corps on in drill and discipline till it is now in the highest state of efficiency.

The Coming Finance Minister.—Sir John Strachey, who, as already intimated, is to be our new Financial Minister, will return to India to take up his portfolio towards the end of the present year, or, more probably, early in 1877. The intervening months will doubtless be very full of figures, for Sir John is said to be taking lessons—not unneeded—under Sir Louis Mallet. In the special department of finance he has not hitherto made any mark, while the connection of his name with the bated income-tax does not dispose the public to rejoice in his appointment. There is, however, hardly any possibility now of a revival of the income-tax, and Sir John's acknowledged ability is great. Many are of opinion that he is one of the very few officials with whom India has lately been blessed who can lay some claim to statesmanship. One quality at least no one denies him, that of courage, and we may look for a little more vigour than we have lately been accustomed to in the Financial Department. The only doubt is if it will be properly directed.—Friend of India.

The Release of Major Hewett.—Major Hewett, to whose arrest and trial we have sometimes made a passing reference in these columns, appears to have been found guilty of the technical offence of borrowing money—rather a large sum, it must be confessed—from a native gentleman in Oudh. As however this loan does not appear, according to the verdict of the court-martial, to have been effected during the time when Major Hewett was officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Barraitch, perhaps civilian readers may think that the reprimand with which his long period of suspension from office has wound up was superfluous. The length of that period of suspension is also, perhaps, deserving of consideration. It extended, as we lately observed, over sixteen months. In that time, a person starting westward from Calcutta might traverse the whole globe, and after getting round by China, Japan, and Burmah, set up a tea plantation in Chittagong. However, there is one worse evil that might have befallen Major Hewett from which he has happily been set free. He might, being perfectly innocent, have been consigned to the tender mercies of the present Government of Bengal. On this he may, we think, quite fairly be congratulated.—
Indian Daily News, Oct. 24.

The Loss of the "Cawdor Castle."—The sentence pronounced yesterday morning by Mr. Marsden on Mr. Simon, who was tried

The Loss of the "Cawdor Castle."—The sentence pronounced yesterday morning by Mr. Marsden on Mr. Simons, who was tried on Tuesday last for the loss of the Cawdor Castle, was as follows:—Mr. Marsden,—I have carefully considered this case, and it has been a question of considerable importance to me to determine what punishment to inflict. The defendant Simons is an officer who has been eighteen years in Government employ, and except in the present case has never endangered the safety of any vessel; three certificates from captains of vessels now in this port have been placed in my hands, testifying to his previous good conduct and carefulness while in charge of their vessels. In the present instance, defendant has been found, by the verdict of a competent jury, to have been both unskilful and negligent, and so to have caused the total loss of the B. S. Cawdor Castle; and not only is the vessel and all her cargo totally lost, but a number of lives have been sacrificed also. I have endeavoured to find extenuating circumstances in the case to enable me to modify the sentence that I am about to pass, but in vain. The case appears to me to be one of a very gross nature, and considering that the defendant has been eighteen years in the Pilot Service, and at the end of that period should have been found guilty of incompetency and unskilfulness, as in the present case, I should not be doing my duty were I ever to give him an opportunity of again causing a similar disaster. The sentence of the Court is that the defendant Simon's be dismissed from the service.—Indian Daily News, Oct. 20.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 19th October, 1876, state that in Madras rain is reported from Malabar and Tanjore, a shower in Kistna, and a little rain in Madura; except in Malabar, prospects are worse than last week. In Mysor there has been no rain during the week, and the condition of the crops is critical; distress is being already felt. In Bombay reports are good from Sind and Guzerat; the only rainfall has been a few showers in Dharwar and Belgaum; there is no improvement in prospects in the Deccan or the Southern Mahratta Country, and in Khandeish and Nassick the crops are also in a bad condition; distress is general in the Deccan and some other districts. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen with good effect at Sambalpore, Central Provinces rain has fallen with good effect at Sambalpore, Nagpore, Seonee, Saugor, and Wurdha; elsewhere it is in some places required for the rice, but prospects are generally fair. In Berar the crops are in good condition, but rain is required for the rabee sowings; grain is being exported to the Deccan districts of Bombay. In Central India rain has fallen only at Sutna; prospects are good. Falls are reported from several parts of the Northern States of Rajpootana, and prospects are favourable. In Bengal there has been general and in many places abundant rain; the promise of the winter rice crop is excellent. Good rain has fallen in Assam, and reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces there have been showers in all districts except Jhansee, and hail in some; prospects are good. In Oudh good rain has fallen, and the crops promise well. In the Punjab there has been a general moderate rainfall, and prospects are favourable. Reports from Burmah are good.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 18.—Str. Mahratta, Kyouk Phyoo.—19. Str. India, Singapore.—21. Str. Malda, Bombay.—22. Strs. Amarapoora, Rangoon; City of Poonah, Liverpool.—23. Str. Penang, Mculmeiu.—25. Str. Duke of Argyll, London.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 18.—Strs. Dahlia, Curlew, and Reliance, Queen of the East, Airlie.—19. Strs. Queen Anne and Penguin, Albania, Loch Rannoch, Mozuffer.—20. Str. Nizam.—21. Strs. Cydonia, Arratoon Apcar, Khandalla, Brambletye.—22. Str. Mahratta, Latons, Cuizean.—23. Iskander Shah.—24. Strs. Himalaya and Meinam.—25. Strs. Ooryis, and Reliance, Cholula, Star of Bengal.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Oct. 24, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of I		Stock						Selling Price.						
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per Cent	•••	•••	•••		Gov.			•••		101	14	to	102	12
41 per Cent., 1872	***	•••	•••		Gov.			***		101	1	to	101	8
5 per Cent., 1859-60	•••	***	•••		Go∀.	Rs.	100	***		103	4	to	103	8
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6 per Cent. 1866 (	1886)	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••		112	6	to	112	12
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Bank of Upper India Limite	d)	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	128	to	125
Bengal Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1310	to	-
Coal Company		•••	***	•••	***	1410	•••	410	to	445
Cachar Tea Company			•••	•••	***	200	•••	160	to	162
Distantion of the second	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Comp			•••	•••	***	100	•••	65	to	70
Calcutta Docking Company.		•••	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	280
Central Cachar Tea Compan			•••	•••	•••	200	•••	159	to	160
Comptoir D'Escompte of Par		•••	•••	•••	•••	500	Fr	600	to	610
Delhi and London Bank Sha		•••	•••	•••	•••	250		170	ю	175
E. B. Indigo Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16
East Indian Railway Compa			•••		£20 or	218	•••	290	to	282
East India Tea Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	81	to	83
Eastern Bengal Railway Con			•••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	to	282
Manager Land Control Comments	p,	•••	•••		***	250	•••	180	to	1821
Great Eastern Hotel Compan		•••	•••		•••	250	•••	160	to	165
Howrah Docking Company		•••			•••	500	•••	150	to	180
India General Steam Naviga	tion (		an v	•••	•••	1000	•••	650	to	
Lower Assam Tea Company		-	•		•••	£61		42	to	43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Con	nnan		•••	•••	•••	500		1200	to	220
National Bank of India (Lin	nited	?	•••	•••	•••	£124	•••	114	to	115
Danish Dank			•••	•••		100	•••	57	to	60
Gimle Danle		•••	•••	•••	•••	500		515	to	520
Union Steam Tug Company	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	£10	•••	42	to	
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Cotton	•••	•••	•••	•••			1	lomi	nal.	,		•••	**	**

FREIGHTS .- Via Canal.

# Madras.

#### JOTTINGS FROM BRITISH BURMAH.

A new steamer of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company lately ran up to Mandalay in sixty hours, and down again to Rangoon in forty-nine, this being by far the fastest journey made on record. It is only some seven or eight years ago that the weary journey to Mandalay took eight or ten days, and this too, in a steamer whose accommodatook tion was cramped and meagre, to the last degree. Tempora mutantur, and in this case certainly for the better. But while communication has opened out so rapidly on the Irrawaddy, in other ways communication throughout the province has remained very much in statu quo. A number of roads have certainly been commenced, but none completed, and the Prome Railway will be the first real step in the right direction. It seems not very creditable to Government that postal arrangements should be so extremely bad. What would people in India say to having their mails delivered, as they are in Toungoo from Rangoon (a distance of about 200 miles) in from ten to fourteen days? Yet this is positively the case. Why should the mails at least the lighter provider of them. mails, at least, the lighter portion of them, not be run up the Toungoo-road by banghy as they do all over India? There is no serious difficulty in the way; there are a few breaks at bridges, but they are nothing to what the banghy-wallah crosses constantly in India.

Burmah has of late received the credit of being the Land of Promise for Junior Civilians, but however true this may have been some short time ago, it can be so no longer. When Mr. Eden insome short time ago, it can be so no longer. When Mr. Eden introduced his first batch of competition-wallahs into this ultima thule it was the fashion to congratulate them on being posted to a non-regulation province, where fever and promotion were to be had in plenty. Neither are to be had now. And as regards promotion, I fear ere long they will see the reverse of the medal in the form of a block in promotion, and that a very serious one. Any one taking up the Civil List can see for himself that the future may look bright for those who are deputies, or close to that grade; but for the juniors low down the list of assistant commissioners, one would require the sanguine temperament of a Mark Tapley to be jolly over the study. It would be rather a mockery to wind up this paragraph (though doubtless were I issuing a Government despatch, say on the present financial difficulty, it would be the proper thing to do) with the Micawber-like reflection that "every cloud has its silver lining."

A great deal has been written about, and large sums expended on, reclamation in Burmah. The subject is a very important one. In discussing the merits of reclamation either by itself, or with regard to its sworn enemy, fishery, it seems to me that the real question has been begged, or at any rate never been touched upon. advisability of a reclamation scheme, if there be no engineering difficulty, can be decided by only one test—a crucial one, and that is whether there be a population sufficient to take up this reclaimed land or not. If there be not this excess population, it is simply waste of money. At present, far from there being any such available number of settlers, the only people who can be induced to take up this reclaimed land, as a fact, are those who abandon inferior for better soil. This will never pay Government. Again, in the question of reclamation versus fishery, I think that sparsely peopled as the province now is, it is useless and wasteful to reclaim land for cultivation, and it only remains to be settled whether fisheries, which now bring in a very large revenue, should be allowed or not. There can be no question but that fisheries do an immense deal of harm, as they are worked in Burmah, shutting up the natural drainage channels and water-logging the whole country. A great deal can be done in a small way in this direction, especially by means of the new Fishery Act lately introduced by Mr. Rivers Thompson. Fisheries should gradually be stopped from year to year as much as possible, the natural channels opened, and thus the drainage be improved with a view to future reclamation being undertaken when they may be found really requisite. The revenue lost by closing the fisheries would be recouped to Government by cultivation of land which the fishermen would be compelled to take to as their only means of livelihood. Thus the land might be prepared for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for future real-matter without our exclusive and the second for the seco pared for future reclamation without any serious sacrifice of revenue. -Pioneer Correspondent.

# Miscellaneous.

Civil.—Mr. Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, will, it is expected, be retiring from the service early next year. Mr. Grose will probably be his successor at Coimbatore, leaving Messrs. Stokes and Galton to be confirmed in their respective appointments of Secretary and Sub-Secretary of the Board of Revenue. - Madras Mail.

PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the Madras papers, Mr. Standish Lee, the Executive Engineer to the Madras Municipality, has resigned his appointment. At the next meeting of the commissioners it will, we believe, be proposed to give Mr. Lee the gratuity usual in such cases.



LEGAL.—Last week, in the Madras High Court, on the Original side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kindersley, on the motion of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Robert Fletcher Grant was enrolled as a solicitor of the High Court.

Bellary.—The distress in Bellary continues very severe. Cholam is selling at nine seers per rupee. An inhabitant of Haraponhally has hung himself in consequence of being unable to support his

EARTHQUAKE.—There was an earthquake at Secunderabad early on the morning of the 25th, at about twenty minutes after two. All the houses began to shake, and the shaking continued for about fifty or sixty seconds. Then again, at about 8 A.M., a slight shock

was also felt in some places.

The University.—The number of candidates for the next Matriculation Examination at Madras is 2,500, the largest number ever known in any Indian University. Schoolmasters in Madras complain that as soon as the applications of the candidates are sent in the classes become deserted, and cramming is resorted to, simply to gain the useless distinction of having passed the examination.

DROUGHT AT MADRAS.—The Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly has issued a Circular letter to the clergy of his vicariate to the effect that as famine and scarcity are threatening Madras and its suburbs, he requested them to offer up prayers for rain. Accordingly yesterday morning Litanies and prayers were recited in all the Roman Ca-tholic Churches in Madras for rain before the usual service began. Madras Mail, Oct. 23.

Salt Traffic.—For a series of years past it has been observed that there was a gradual falling-off in the traffic in salt on the northwest line of the Madras Railway. The Government of India accordingly asked the local Government to ascertain the cause, and it appears that earth salt is preferred to the sea salt, and is manufactured in larger quantities than licensed. The salt manufactured at Nellore also finds a readier sale than that sent down from Madras.

THE WELD CASE.—Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Collector of Tanjor, is now engaged in preparing an elaborate defence of his proceedings in the Negapatam Sanyasi case against the strictures expressed and implied in the order of Government thereon. We also observe that some of the friends of the late Sanyasi are getting up a memorial to the Government, praying for the removal of Mr. Thomas from his appointment.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Madras Journal of Education learns that Mr. Fortey, the Inspector of the Second Division, returns shortly from furlough, and Mr. Bradshaw, the Acting Inspector, takes a few months' leave, on the expiration of which he is to act in the Fifth Division for Mr. Marden, who is about to take furlough to England. Mr. E. C. Caldwell is expected to return very shortly from England to resume his duties as Inspector of the Fourth Division. Mr. Moss, the headmaster of the Mangalore Provincial School, is, we hear, about to proceed to England on sick certificate.

THE HON. R. A. DALYELL.—The Hon. R. A. Dalyell will proceed to Calcutta shortly to resume his place as the Madras representative in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. At the close of the session—if the few sittings of the Council in Calcutta can be dignified with such a title—Mr. Dalyell will probably take a furlough to Europe, to return we hope to take up the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Mysor. It is not thought that Mr. Saunders will hold that appointment more than two years, though it appears he is at liberty to keep it for five if so minded.—Madras Mail.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—Intimation has been received at Trevandrum that his Grace the Governor will arrive there on the 25th and at Cochin on the 29th instant. Grand preparations, says the Cochin paper, are going on at Ernacollum and Bolghatty for the reception of the gubernatorial party. Pandals are being erected, whitewash is being liberally employed, and prodigious are the efforts made to give Ernacollum—the capital of Native Cochin—an ordinarily decent appearance. But the Malabars must wait a little longer before they can hope to see the Governor .- Madras Mail, Oct. 24.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY SOLDIERS .- A correspondent, writing from Bolaram on the 4th Oct., mentions that a most daring highway robbery, in broad day light, was committed by three European soldiers belonging to the 16th Queen's Lancers. It would appear that a peon of the office of the Accountant-General, while returning from the Chudderghaut treasury with the pay of the office establishment, was waylaid by three European soldiers and relieved of a bag said to contain some six hundred rupees or more. The matter having been immediately reported to the police, they, our correspondent adds, have been successful in tracing the perpetrators of this daring act, who will be brought to justice in due course. The regiment leaves for England in November next.

THE MYSOR PRINCE AND THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.—Grand preparations, though in a secret and mysterious manner, are being made for the departure to Delhi of the Maharajah of Mysor, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner of the province. A company of the Barr Sepoys and a squadron of the Silladar Horse are also, it would appear, to be in attendance, but for this statement we cannot vouch. No doubt, as days go by, most of the items of the arrangements will come out, as naturally as if the order of Government had been placed at the disposal of the press, as it ought to have been.

In the meanwhile, it will be interesting to know that the following European and native officers of the Commission are to form the suite of H.H. the Maharajah and the Chief Commissioner, namely —Colonel J. L. Pearce, Colonel A. C. Hay, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Johnson, Mr. B. Krishniengar, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. P. N. Kristna Murti, Mr. Chappadi Subbaiya, Mr. Kariappa, Mr. Gunapati, Major T. Clarke, Colonel R. Renton, Captain F. A. Wilson, Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, and Mr. C. Rungacharlu.—Bangutore Examiner.

THE GUARDIAN OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSOR.—Colonel G. B. Malleson, c.s.i., whose guardianship of the young Maharajah of Mysor lately expired, is posted in general orders to do general duty at Fort William. What is to become of the pamphleteer? The Colonel tried hard to be Chief Commissioner of Mysor, but his "vaulting ambition" overleaped itself in a way that is not likely to be soon forgotten by the officers of the Mysor Commission, or by the Colonel himself. It was a comparatively easy thing for the Colonel to insinuate that the Commission, taken bodily, was a "bad lot," and that it required to be looked after by a Malleson; but the Colonel curiously miscalculated his influence with the Government of India under Lord Northbrook. The late Governor-General, unlike Lord Lawrence, was under no obligation to Colonel Malleson; and not only declined to accept the Colonel's own estimate of his own powers, but intimated in very plain language that the Colonel was hardly wise in making, however vaguely, rash charges against his brother officials which he could not substantiate, and endeavoured to palliate on the miserable plea that he had lately fallen from his horse and injured his head.—Madras Mail, Oct. 24.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 20. Str. Duke of Argyll London; str. Socotra, Calcutta.—21. Str. Commilla, Bombry; str. Decca, Coconada.—23. Str. Nizam, Calcutta; str. Oriental, Rangoon; Lelia Alice, Coconada.—23. Glenroy, Mauritius.—24. Str. Poonah, Suez and Aden.—28. Str. Sea Gull, London.—27. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Khandalla, Calcutta; str. Almora, London; Henry Miller, Coconada.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 19. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London.—21. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—22. Lois, Coconada; Cosmopolite, Coconada; str. Commilla, Calcutta.—23. Str. Socotra, Bombay.—24. Str. Ducca, Coconada; str. Nizam, Southampton.—25. Str. Poonah, Calcutta.—26. Glenroy, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

#### Madras, Oct. 26, 1876. EXCHANGES.

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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. cd. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

# Nombay.

#### THE FAMINE IN THE DAKHAN.

THE DAKHAN, Oct. 20.-I arrived at Dhond at about 11 o'clock last night. While en route from Bombay I learned from an official that the Collector of the Puna district had gone up to Seroor to inquire into and, if necessary, settle a disturbance which was rumoured to have taken place, owing to the scarcity of food grains and the high prices which the few merchants who were trading demanded. My informant added that the country about Dhond and Indapore was already suffering to a much more serious extent than any other part of the Puna Collectorate, and was in a worse condition than the adjoining district of Sholapore. I therefore stopped here last night with a view to ascertain as far as possible the real state of affairs, and I am happy to say that in one respect, at least, I have found the people much better off than I had expected. several sources I had heard that the Bheema was completely dried up, and that consequently the people were wholly deprived of water, Fortunately this is not the case. The river still contains a body of water which, as far as I can judge, ought to last for, at the lowest computation, two months more. This river takes its rise among the

hills which lie to the north of Puna, and forms the boundary between the Puna and Ahmedauggur Collectorates along the northeast side of the former, until it reaches Bhawadeh, where it is joined by the Nira, which marks the southern limit of the Collectorate. The people who inhabitant the country on either side of these two rivers are dependent on them for their main—and in most places only—supply of fresh water; what the consequences of their failure would be it is difficult to prophesy, as it would be almost an impossibility to obtain an adequate supply of water from any distance

When I got up this morning I was struck with the barren, deso-late appearance of the country. Turn my eye in whatsoever direction I would the same sight met me on every hand. A great naked plain, red and fiery-looking under the morning sun; and except for a short distance along the opposite bank of the river totally devoid of trees. The few cattle visible were wandering about nibbling at the stunted blades of grass, which, few and far between, are of such a diminutive size that they almost escape the eye. The desert of the Hejaz I can truly say is not a whit more bleak and dreary than the country which surrounds me as I write this; even the cactus plants are withered and faded looking, and the earth crumbles into dust under your foot, being already half-pulverised by the long dry heat. I walked over to the village this morning, and found the bazaar almost deserted; indeed, the whole place seems to be in a chronic state of decay. Dhond boasts of being a walled village—town I cannot call it; and the walls were apparently in their day no mean obstacles to the advance of the thieving hordes who, before the time of our paternal Government, ran riot over these undulating plains. Inside the walls I found one half the village nothing but ruins, while of the remaining half the greater part is deserted. The wily Mabrattas have fled before the approach of the foe, against whom they know they cannot contend, so gathering together their little household effects, their cattle and their worldly wealth of all other descriptions, they have left for various parts of the country, where either the "Sircar" is supplying work for the destitute, or nature, having maintained her customary routine, has pro-

vided for those who are willing to work.

In the bazaar, as I have already said, I found business at a standstill. Some of the shops seemed to contain a moderate supply of the much needed dana or grain, but none of the shops were open; all were closed, or at most, opened only so far as to admit light into the interior. Everywhere everything bore a deserted appearance, even the big Hindoo temple with its quaintly sculptured figures and grinning gods was left to the occupation of a solitary wandering ascetic, whose ash-clad body seemed in perfect harmony with the whole scene. Here and there at long intervals, amidst the narrow gullies and streets, a group of three or four disconsolate looking individuals might be seen, dressed in the scantiest apparel (their normal condition), standing in the roadway, and occasionally one or two of the "upper class" would sit at their heels, rest their clenched hands on their knees, and sorrowfully chew the cud of reflection

From the natives I could learn nothing trustworthy. Garulous enough the moment I touched on the subject of the famine, they began to flood my ears with sensational tales of "ruin, death, and misery" of such an extent that I could more easily believe in the bona fide existence of the Lilliputians than in the tales of my Mahratta friends. But amidst the wild mass of exaggeration which I was doomed to listen to, there was no doubt a substratum of truth, which, though it formed the foundation of their tales, was not to be easily severed from the fictitious superstructure which their imaginations has constructed. Villages wholly deserted, deaths from starvation, social ruin, family degradation, and many other incidents went to complete these piteous narratives; but I should be misleading your readers if I repeated them, for, so far as I have seen, the famine is as yet in the future, nothing worse than a scarcity being felt at present. There is grain to be had, but at an exorbitant price, and the people are doing wisely in clearing away from the doomed districts before their small funds are exhausted. They complain greatly of the grain vendors, mostly Banias and Bhatias I believe, who seem determined to keep as much of their stock on hand as possible, with a view to vending it when the famine will be at its worst, thus reaping a larger profit. At present the only thing to be done is for the Government to bring grain into the market and sell it at the lowest possible rate. The necessity for relief works on a large scale does not appear to exist here. The remaining population is extremely small, and they would seem for the most part to have some funds in hand—very little it must be, but yet some; and the Government should not grant assistance until it is absolutely necessary, except in the way of providing cheap grain.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

LATEST FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.—We have received confirmation of the rain around Dharwar from three several correspondents. One gentleman, writing on the 20th says:—"We had a copious shower of rain yesterday evening, and to-day the sky in the east is dark with clouds . . . though it has come so late the rain will yet provide water in many villages where the want of it was severely felt, and it will revive the dying crops where they do exist, and with them the hopes of the unfortunate ryots. The

grain dealers have been holding off their stocks of grain, expecting higher prices, but in this I hope they will be sadly disappointed. One of the oldest and most enterprising European firms in these districts has, I understand, made arrangements for importing large quantities of the grains used by the poorer classes. I think they run a good deal of risk in doing so, this being a grain-producing district. There is, I learn, large stocks of grain in the country, stowed in grain pits, sufficient to feed the people till next year's harvest, and unless famine prices prevail, grain from Bengal and other parts of India could be imported here only at a loss. Great distress is felt by the people, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining grain, especially jowaree, the staple food here, which is caused by the reposity of the grain dealers. Mr. Debett, with G. 2000 and the control of the grain dealers. the rapacity of the grain dealers. Mr. Robertson, the Collector, has been making the most praiseworthy exertions to counteract this evil, but with principles of free trade this is indeed a difficult task in districts like ours, where means of communication are neither easy nor rapid." Another correspondent, writting hopefully from the district, says:—"We had a heavy thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, with a fair amount of rain. Thunder showers are, of course, always more or less local, but this storm, from what I hear, passed over a wide extent of country, and while reviving the withering crops, will also enable the poor ryots to plant their cold weather crops, and if more rain comes, which I think likely, the wheat, gram and white jowaree will soon be put in. It is too late for cotton now, and not much is planted." A native gentleman tells us that the effects of the famine are already felt in Bombay "to a considerable Where a family of four or five persons had to spend Rs. 30 degree. or Rs. 40 for the monthly food, half as much more does not cover the expense." This is due, he suggests, to the "greed of the grain dealers," which, unless it be checked, must result in "divesting Bombay of the labouring and middle classes." But we confess that we cannot quite see, even if these statements are accurate, where they will be better off. We have received Government papers to the effect that nine relief works, involving the expenditure of half a lakh over the estimate for the present year, have been sanctioned for the Belgaum Collectorate, and elsewhere we acknowledge the receipt by Mr. Grant of Rs. 500 towards the Relief Fund.—Times of India, Oct. 30.

# Miscellaneous.

EDUCATIONAL.—Out of the two hundred candidates who presented themselves for the Departmental Examination, held at the Bombay Town Hall last week, only thirty have passed successfully.

COLONEL H. H. A. WOOD.—Colonel H. H. A. Wood, c.B., Commandant 4th Rifles, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General Beale, whose tenure of office will expire on the 3rd of next month.

THE COMING NEW YEAR'S DAY.—We hear that a considerable sum of money has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government for the grand illumination of the Town Hall, Public Works, Post, Telegraph, and other Government offices, on the night of the 1st January.

MILITARY.—One of the effects of the great scarcity now prevailing throughout the Southern Maratha Country will be, I am credibly informed, to cause the 4th Rifles to stand fast at Sattara, and the 12th to remain at Dharwar, instead of relieving one another, as originally ordered. This arrangement will, if I mistake not, be equally agreeable to both corps.—Times of India Correspondent.

The Gaikwar of Baroda.—A Baroda correspondent states that H.H. Syyajee Rao Gaikwar, accompanied by Ranee Jumnabaee will leave for Bombay on the 7th December en route to Delhi. His Highness and party expect to meet his Excellency the Viceroy here before they take their departure for the Imperial city. As Sir T. Madava Row will form one of the party, the Dewanship of Baroda will be entrusted during his absence to the Sir Sooba Cazee Sahib.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S. TROOP SHIP "CROCODILE."—Her Majesty's troop-ship Crocodile, 6,211 tons, Captain P. R. Sharpe, arrived in harbour on Oct. 24, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 17th Sept., Queenstown on the 22nd, Malta on the 2nd October, Por. Said on the 7th, Suez on the 8th, with fifty-seven officers, ten ladies, and eight children, 966 men, 90 women, and 129 children. During the voyage there were four deaths of children, and she experienced fine weather throughout.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.—On the 13th October the Bishop of Bombay inspected the Diocesan High School, Byculla, of which his lordship is visitor, and in which he takes a warm interest. After examining the upper classes at some length, and testing the attainments of the students who are preparing for matriculation, he expressed his satisfaction with the proficiency of the pupils, and with the condition of the school, which has doubled in number since Mr. and Mrs. Houston took charge of it in June last.

KARACHI HARBOUR.—On the 25th September the Acting Master Attendant at Karachi wrote as follows to the Chief Commissioner in Sind:—"I have the honour to report, for your information, that the steamer Guy Mannering, of 2,817 gross tonnage, drawing 23 feet 3 inches, safely left the harbour yesterday for Marseilles with

a full cargo of upwards of 3,500 tons, principally consisting of seed. The Guy Mannering is nearly 400 feet in length, and is the largest vessel that has loaded at this port." On forwarding this report to the Government of Bombay, Sir William Merewether remarks:—
"This report shows that ships of the largest size and of great length can now be admitted, berthed, and despatched from the harbour of Kurrachee with perfect ease and safety.

ACCIDENT AT CARNAC BUNDER.—An unfortunate accident took place on Tuesday last at the Carnac Bunder. Sub-Lieut. Maclean, one of the officers of the Crocodile, went to see some of the officers who arrived in the troopship off by the second special troop-train which left Carnac Bunder at 9 P.M. When the train started he was shaking hands with some of his friends and ran by the side of the train. Unfortunately he slipped down, and the train passed over or the native pointsmen, who caught hold of him and held him down, he would, in all probability, have lost his life, as in the attempt to get up he would have knocked his head against the step of the carriage, and been thrown under the train. He was at once removed to the European General Hospital, when it was found necessary to amputate his index and second fingers. On Wednesday he was reported to be doing as well as could be expected.—Times of India, Oct. 30.

ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAT.—An accident took place at Lanowlee about midnight of the 18th October. The pointsman was unaccountably absent from his post, and though the train did not run away, the guard does not seem to have read the signals clearly, and naturally, as it was unchecked, ran on to the runaway riding about 200 yards from the station. The siding and the earthwork embankment in front fully justified their purpose, for the first engine plunged into the embankment, and clean carried away its ten yards of earthworks; this time steam was stopped, and the struggling monster fell over on its side into a ditch on the right hand side, thus blocking up the down line, which was parallel to the runaway line. The second engine and the rest of the train were left on the rails. No one was injured, and the half-buried engine itself did not seem to have suffered any damage. Next morning she was hoisted by a crane with great difficulty, and moved backward on to the rails, and traffic was restored by five o'clock. Mr. Goldsworthy and the staff of European assistants deserve great credit for the energy and vigour they displayed.—*Times of India*, Oct. 30.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 22.—Str. Pachumba, iKurrachee.—24. H.M.S. Crocodile, Portsmouth.—25.
Str. Pekin, Suez.—26. Str. Akola, Kurrachee.—27. King Cerdic, Liverpool.

Str. Pekin, Suez.—26. Str. Akola, Kurraches.—27. Ring Cerdic, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—For Bombax.—From Southampton.—Mr. Cuthvell, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Tidy, Hon. J. and Mrs. Napier, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham, Mr. Bennott, Mr. R. Baker, Col. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. Mackenligan, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Tait, Mr. Harding, Miss Harding, Mr. Mackenlige, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Holman, Mr. Beale, Mrs. Schaftler, Mrs. Marrett, Mr. and Mrs. Borren, Miss Borren, Dr. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Langhorne, Mr. Pinhey, Mrs. Townsond, Miss Townsond, Miss Macrae, Mr. Waller, Colonel Macleane, Mrs. Macleane and two daughters, Mrs. Brown, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. A. Groves and brother, Messrs. Spakes, Michell, Vowell, Oddie, Sievewright, Conde, Cleftad. Le Quesne, Harrison, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Bather, Mr. Norton, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Robinson, Surg. major Thorp, Mr. Heath, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Gostling's child, Mrs. Parker, Capt. Walshe, Dr. Murray, Miss Bramhall, Mr. Martinez, Capt. Wyllie, Mr. Whitfield, Capt. Fawkes, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Fidai, Mr. Shephord, Mr. Hartley, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Finch, and Mr. Davies. From Vernez.—Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. Theobald, Capt. Pedder, Lieut. Grant, Mrs. Yule, Miss Wilson, Capt. Sheppard, Mr. Lazarus, and Surgeon Gordon. From Bindist.—Capt. Montmorency, Dr. Thorp, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Miller, Colonel Dunsterville, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Dawos, Mr. Carrett, Mr. Fayer, Capt. Emmurton, Capt. Samuels, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Adkin, Mr. and Mrs. Heklorts, Mr. Hantelmann, Mrs. Royal, Miss Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Betten, Mr. Steyhens, Mr. Lewis Pacolo, Mr. and Mrs. Pirajee, Mr. Wassodew Kursonjee and friend, and Mr. Bestone.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22. H.M.S. Kwang Tung, Aden.—23. Str. Hydaspes. Southampton; str. Vingorla, K. and Kattywar Coast; str. Virginia Schilizzi, Kurrachee and Calcutta.—24-Str. Amy Dora, Kurrachee.—25. City of Boston, Calcutta; str. Vixen, Calcutta.—26. Africa, Zanzibar, str. Haruld Haarfager, Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah.—27. Merso, Chittagong; Melpomene, Hull; str. Pachumba, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Bellona, Calcutta; str. Propontis, Colombo and Cochin.—29. Al. M.S. Arberwitch, Kurrachee; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; str. Canara, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Mula, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From Bonbay.—For Southampton.—

Staff Surgeon Inman, Mr. Brower, Mr. Carl Ludwig, Mr. C. F. M. Grant, Mrs. Borthwick and child, and Mr. B. Anderson. For Brindist.—Mr. H. A. Laird and Mr. W. M. Bell.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—Mr. J. Catheart and Mrs. Jones and child. For Brindist.—Mr. A. A. Buchanan. For Vanice.—Mr. E. B. Carroll and Mr. G. M. Macpherson, For Aden.—Mr. Solomon and Mr. H. W. Clements.

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS .- H.E. the C. in C has been pleased to direct that the "Instructions for carrying the equipment of British cavalry," contained in Horse Guards' G.O. 50 of 1875 shall be followed in India except in those details in which the requirements of Indian dress and appointments render them inapplicable. Helmets will be the universal head dress, and when considered desirable, will replace forage caps in "drill order." The tails of Arab chargers need not be cut to the prescribed length.

# Commercial.

Bombay, Oct. 27, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

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Ceylon.

THE BREAKWATER.—The Breakwater works are progressing favourably; 5,000 tons of ballast foundation have been deposited along the intended line, and the "Titan" is now being erected to place the blocks in position.—Ceylon Times, Oct. 13.

PEARL FISHERY.—The Master Attendant of Colombo was to start for the Aripo banks on the 20th Sept. to make a final examina-tion of the Pearl Banks, and lift samples to determine the probable value of the fishing in March next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—A contemporary states that the health of the Rev. J. R. Brotchie, Colonial Chaplain of Wolfendhal Church, is so greatly impaired that his medical adviser considers it necessary that he should retire from the service at as early a date as possible.

MATELLE RAILWAY.—Papers connected with the Matelle Railway survey, just published, show that there will be returns equal to 52 per cent. on the outlay according to existing traffic, and with an early increase to 8 per cent. The plans and tracings are nearly completed.

PROPOSED CABLE.—There is a rumour of an opposition line of telegraph cable being laid down from Point de Galle to Australia via Singapore, existing arrangements being considered most unsatisfactory. We shall be glad if this project can be carried, if only for the sake of our Southern port, to which such a line would prove a great boon.—Ceylon Times.

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS.—It is said the Governor intends or de sires to pay a visit to the Maldive Islands provided time can be found between the closing of the Legislative Council and his Excellency's departure for Europe. A visit to the islands would no doubt elicit a good deal of interesting information; and if the Governor were accompanied by a photographer and some one to take notes of incidents of his travel, a very acceptable report might be drawn up for presentation to the Secretary of State and for ultimate publication for general information.—Ceylon Times.



#### Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 21.)

ATKINSON, T. G. B., sub asst. conservator of forests in the Punjab, is ATKINSON, T. G. D., SHO BEST. CONSERVATOR OF INCOME.

Transf. to the Central Provinces, on probation for one year, from the date on which he joins the Forest Dept. of those provinces.

BEOOKE—DALLAS.—The following offic. apps. are made in the Telegraph

Dept. from Sept. 11, during the absence of Mr. G. O'Donnell, supt., 1st grade, on furl.:—Mr. W. R. Brooke, supt., 2nd grade, to offic. as supt., 1st grade. Mr. R. F. Dallas, supt., 3rd grade, to offic. as supt., 2nd grade

CAMERON, Lieut. E. H., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd Rawalpindi div., Mily. Works, returned from the priv. leave on the 1st inst.

COPELAND, Hon. Capt. J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Fort William

div. on the 1st inst.

FURNIVALL, W. C., C.E., under sec. to Govt. of India, P.W.D., Railway
Branch, is deputed on special duty. While so employed Mr. Furnivall
will have the tempy. rank of chief engr., 3rd class.

GEOGHEGAN.—The services of Mr. J. Geoghegan, Bengal C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from the 20th ult.

JAMES, H. E. M., Bombay Civil Service, resumed charge of the office of postmr. gen., Bombay, on Oct. 2.

McCarffy.—In consequence of the remand of Sergt. R. Sullivan, supervisor, to regtl. duty, Mr. J. McCarthy, supervisor, attached to the 1st Allahabad div., Mily. Works, is transfd. to the Allahabad Special div.,

MACKAY.—The services of Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, of the Bengal Civil Service, asst. comr. in the Central Provinces, have been temp. placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of British Burmah.

MITCHELL, J. W., surveyor, 4th grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of

India, returned to duty on Oct. 2.

Nelle, L., C.S., officg. asst. secy. to the chief comr. of the Central Provinces, to offic. as under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.,

v. Mr. T. J. C. Plowden. PRATT, J., M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high preficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised

donation of Rs. 1,000. Scott, Lieut. D. A., R.E., will continue to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, Calcutta, during the absence of Capt. Wallace,

on special duty. SOUTHAN, Sub engr., is posted to the Kasuli div., Mily. Works, which he joined on the 2nd current

FREATT—SEXTON.—Mr. A. W. Spratt, overseer, 1st grade, Jhelum div., returned to duty on Sept. 30. Mr. C. Sexton, overseer, 1st grade, is temp. transfd. from the Chenab div. to the office of the engr. in chief,

from Sept. 27.

STEEL, Major J. P., R.E., temp. exec. engr., 1st grade, on special duty with the Govt. of India, is app. to offic. as under secy. to Govt. of India in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr. Furnivall.

Furnivall.

TUBNER, Lieut. S. C., R.E., tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, Agra div.,
Mily. Works, returned from priv. leave on Sept. 28.

WALLACE, Capt. W. A. J., R.E., dep. consulting engr. for guaranteed
railways, Calcutta, is app. to special duty in connection with arrangements for the traffic on the railways caused by the Imperial Assemblage. While so employed he will offic. as under secy. to the Govt. of
India in the P.W.D. Capt. Wallace's head-quarters will be at Delhi,
and all communications on the above subject should be addressed to and all communications on the above subject should be addressed to him there.

WARD, G., probationary accountant, 2nd grade, Mily. Works Branch, is permitted to resign his app., from Sept. 30.

WILLIAMSON, W., asst. supt., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt., 3rd grade, from Sept. 15, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. M. Lane, supt., 2nd grade.

WILSON—OLLIVER—KEERNS.—The following transfers have been made by supt. engrs.:—Mr. R. E. Wilson, sub engr., 3rd grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur div. Mr. H. A. Olliver, supervisor, 1st grade, from the Reti to the Ghotki div. Mr. P. Keerns, supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Kotri to the Mehur div.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., dep. supt. of the 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, from the date on which he takes over charge of that office from Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., and during the absence of Col. J. T. Walker, R.E. Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., will revert to his appt. as office dep. supt. of the 1st grade on the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Hennessey of the office of supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr. E. B. Mellet, R.G., aget Geological Survey Dont, is app. as a temp.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.s., asst. Geological Survey Dept., is app. as a temp. arrangement to act as curator of the Geological Museum.

Mr. T. H. Turner will revert to his substantive post of asst. curator on being relieved by Mr. Mallet.

RAILWAY BRANCH OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Railway Branch of the P.W.D., from Aug. 27:—

Mr. M. Rayne, temp. suptg. engr., 1st grade, and temp. chief engr., 3rd class, to be permanent suptg. engr., 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. J. C. Mead, staff corus dec. staff corps, dec.

Lieut. col. J. Bonus, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, on furl., to be permanent suptg. engr., 2nd grade, v. Mr. Rayne, prom.
Mr. C. Cheyne, temp. suptg. engr., 2nd grade, to be temp. suptg. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. Rayne, temp. chief engr., 3rd class.

#### MILITARY WORKS.

The Gazette of India notifies as follows:-

Lieut. J. A. Ferrier, R.E., asst. engr., reported his arrival on the 20th idem., and has been posted to the Lucknow div., which he joined on the same date.

Capt. J. Copeland, asst. engr., is transfd. to the 1st circle, mil. works;

that officer reported his departure on Sept. 29.

Capt. H. S. Clive made over, and Capt. G. T. Maitland received, charge of the Allahabad special div., mil. works, on the 2nd inst., in addition to his other duties.

Mr. A. Grant, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Umballa div., mil. works, on Oct. 2.

Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Umballa div.,

mil. works, on Oct. 1.

Mr. J. G. Davies, asst. engr., 2nd grade, who is tempy. transfd. to Firezepore, made over charge of the Mooltan sub. div. on Sept. 28, and re-

ported his arrival at Firozepore on Oct. 2.

Lieut. F. B. E. d'Aguilar, asst. engr., 1st grade, tempy., is re-transfd. from the 2nd Rawul Pindi to the Dalhousie div., mil. works. He reported He reported his departure from the former on the 2nd ult., and his arrival in the latter on the 25th idem.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 18.)
Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S., officg. asst. comr., Manbhoom, is app. to have temp. charge of the Gobindpore div. of that dist.

capt. J. E. Sandeman, asst. supt. of the Dharwar Estate Survey, sevested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Act V. (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, officg. comr. of the Patna div., is app. to act until further orders as inspr. gen. of police.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin is app. to act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah in the 1st grade, on being relieved of his duties as acting dist. and sess. judge of Jessore.

sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. G. E. Porter, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is posted to Shahabad, on being relieved of his duties as acting dist. and sess. judge of

Mr. W. G. S. Cox, who was app. to act as an asst. supt. of police under the orders of the 19th ult., is posted to Julpigoree. In supersession of the orders of Sept. 18, Mr. H. A. Coombs, asst. supt.

of police, is posted to Monghyr.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., is app. to be director of public instruction, v. Mr. H. Woodrow, dec.

Mr. W. D. Bruce is re-app. to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta from the 17th inst., the date on which his term of office as port comr. terminates. Mr. Bruce is also re-app. from the above date to be vice-chairman to the comrs. for making improvements in the

port of Caclutta.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd., in the interests of the public service, from the Arrah to the Dehree workshop div., which he joined on Oct. 9.

Mr. E. W. P. Foster, asst. engr., 2nd grade (temp. 1st grade), Eastern Sone div., returned to duty on Sept. 28.
Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Arrah div., returned to duty

on Oct. 2.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 21.)

Lieut. col. W. T. McGrepor, canton. mag., Benares, was on furl. in India under Chap. I. of the Furlough Rules of 1868, from April 24 to July 25, both dates inclusive.

Mr. W. Lane, mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Oct. 5, the usual subsidiary leave.
H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to make the following

The Rev. L. Phillips, of Mussoorie, to offic. as chap. of Landour until further orders, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Oct. 8.

Mr. C. W. Mellor, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, Bareilly, to hold charge of the Pilibhit sub. div. until further orders, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to make the following

posting: —
Mr. W. Lane, mag. and coll., to Allahabad.
H.H. the Officg. Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to direct the following

The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, officg. chap. of Landour, to revert to his substantive appt. as chap. of Muttra, with effect from Oct. 8.

Mr. C. Donovan, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, from Etah to Agra, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Etah dist. by Mr. T. F. Harkness.

The priv. leave granted to Mr. G. G. Billings, dep. coll., Meerut, in the notific. from this dept., No. 1,447A, dated Aug. 19 last, is hereby



Surg. F. W. Wright to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from Sept. 17.

The following proms. are made, with effect from Sept. 2, the date on which Mr. J. J. D. La Touch was apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll., Bu-

Major A. H. Bramley, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade; Capt. G. F. I. Graham, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade; Mr. G. G. Parker, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade; and Mr. B. Alone, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. in the 4th grade.

The following substantive promotions are made, with effect from Aug

19, the date of the decease of Mr. W. L. Louis:—

Sultan Muhammad Khan, asst. dist. supt. of police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; and Mr. A. H. Davis to be confd. in his appt. of asst. dist.

supt. of police, 2nd grade.

P. Robinson, Professor, Muir College, Allahabad, and Reporter on the Vernacular Press, having been reported absent without leave from June 2, his services are hereby dispensed with, with effect from that date, under Sec. 15, Supplement F of the Leave Code.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 14.)
Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Cachar, is transfd.
to the Khasi and Jantia Hills district, and posted to the sudder station of

Shillong.
Capt. W. F. Trotter, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Khasi and Jantia Hills, is placed in charge of the Shillong Treasury.

Mr. T. N. Cargill, tea-planter, is app. to be a member of the Nowgong District Road Committee

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty, as advised in list dated 25th

Mr. R. A. Fisher, uncovenanted, extra asst. comr., Assam.

Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, the Chief Comr. is pleased to

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., powers of a mag. of the 1st class, and powers under Clauses 2, 4, 8, and 11 of Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Babu Jagat Chundra Das, B.L., powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Corporal G. Grey, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, is transid from the Shiller of the Shil

long to the Upper Assam div. This transfer is made in the interests of

the public service.

Mr. J. R. K. Williams, asst. engr., 2nd grade (local estab.), who was granted privilege leave for three months, vide Notifications Nos. 27 and 36, dated respectively May 22 and July 18, rejoined his appt. on the 4th Oct. current.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 14.)

Oxeden.—The services of Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd batt. 60th rifles,

are placed temp. at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov., N.W.

Provinces, for employment on his Honour's personal staff.

Robinson, Lieut. G. H., officg. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 14th N.I.

(not joined), is transfd. to the 1st Goorkhas in the same capacity.

Steel—Anderson.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 28, making the following apps., during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. N. Barton, from July 29:—Capt. J. N. Steel to offic. as 2nd in come. 25th N.I., in addition to his other database agrees. Lieut. B. F. Anderson. addition to his other duties as qrmr. Lieut. P. E. Anderson, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 21.)

BAKER, Major G. A. A., Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 5.

BATES—MUIR.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on his Honour's Personal Staff from Oct. 16:-Major C. E. Bates, Bengal staff corps, to be military secretary; Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt. 6th Bengal

cav., to be aide-de-camp.

Buckland—Frith.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for appt. on his Honour's Personal Staff during the approaching Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—Lieut. P. A. Buckland, Bengal staff corps, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 39th (the Allygurh) regt. N.I., from Nov. Lieut. W. H. Frith, R.A., 2nd subalt. Peshawar Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, from Dec. 10.

CAPEL, Capt. A. W., Bengal cav., is prom. to be major from July 12, in succession to Col. (major gen. on the Indian Gradation List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay staff corps, dec., subject to H.M.'s approval.

CROOKSHANK.—It is notified that from the date of departure of Col. A. B. Johnson, dep. sec. and offic. sec., to join H.E. the Viceroy on tour, Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, 3rd asst. sec., will offic. as sec. in the Military Dept. at the Presidency.

KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. M., Bengal staff corps, who was app. on prob. as

ALBIGHLEY, LIGHT, C. M., Bengal staff corps, who was app. on prob. as sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, having passed the prescribed deptl. tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Dept.

ACDONALD—HUGHES.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 21, 1871, and in consequence of the death of Col. Major gen. on the Indian Gradation List H. T. Vincent, Bombay staff corps, on July 7, the name of Lieut. col. W. C. R. Macdonald, Madras staff corps, is placed on the list of major gens.; and that of Major C. J. Hughes, Bengal staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut. cols. on the Indian Gradation List. MACDONALD

MANSEL, Lieut. C. G., squad. subalt., corps of guides (Queen's Own), Punjab frontier force, is perm. to continue with the 4th Punjab cav. as office. 2nd squad. subalt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. B. H. Forrest.

Sconce, Capt. (Brevet major) J., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of major from Oct. 11, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below are reported by the Board of Examiners. Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard:-

Higher Standard in Hindostanee.—Lient. S. W. T. Roberts, 9th regt.; and Lieut. A. B. Hibgame, 109th regt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the low are standard in Hindostanee on Oct. 2:-

Sub lieut. C. J. R. Heersey, 9th lancers; Lance Corporal A. Leigh 9th lancers; Private E. Wright, 9th lancers; Lieut. col. H. J. Buchanan 9th regt.; Sub Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, 17th regt.; Lance Corporal J. Radburn, 17th regt.; Private J. Wray, 17th regt.; Sub Lieut. W. S. Marshall, 40th regt.; Private J. Poulton, 40th regt.; Private H. Neville 40th regt.; Lieut. S. D. Gordon, 72nd Highlanders; and Conductor J. Grimshaw, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee, Oct. 2:-

Major J. C. Auchinleck, R.A.; and Sub Lieut. F. G. Delamain, 109th

STAFF COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

Oct. 6.—Under the authority of H.M.'s Government, it is hereby notified that officers of the staff corps and Indian armies will be allowed to compete for entrance to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the terms of the annual Horse Guards general order publishing the conditions, with the exception that one of the conditions of qualification is, service in the staff corps or in India of not less than five years, exclusive of all furlough or leave of absence (except privilege leave) or the leave annually granted in England.

2. Of the officers competing annually, the three highest on the list will be admitted to the college, provided they secure a position within the

number permitted to join.

3. The selected officers will travel at the public expense, and be provided with passage in the troop-ships. They will proceed to England about Nov. 15, so as to join the College on Feb. 1 following.

4. From the date of leaving India to the date of their return they will

receive English pay of rank, and in addition, while at the Staff College quarters, or the usual allowances in lieu, the ordinary extra allowance to staff college officers, forage, fuel, and light, and be on exactly the same footing as officers of the British army.

5. The whole time from date of leaving appointment on duty in India to the date of rejoining the same after passing through the college, will count as "duty," both for promotion and pension (but not for furlough as service in India), provided the final examination be passed successfully.

6. Any officer recommended for removal from the College by the com-

mandant, as unlikely to make an efficient staff officer, or failing to pass the probationary examination at the end of the first year or the final examination, will be required to rejoin in India with the least possible delay, and the time spent from the date of leaving regiment, appointment, or duty in India to the date of rejoining the same will be absolutely forfeited, but will not be counted as furlough.

7. The course with other arms (see Horse Guards general order No. 26 of 1874) will be undergone in India, and officers on passing the final examination will be allowed six weeks' leave of absence, and be required to

embark for India by a troop ship on or about Feb. 1.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 6 to Oct. 12.)

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. P. J., R.H.A., being under orders to proceed to England, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, and

join the headquarters A brigade, en route to the port of embarkation.

HAWKES—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 22, appointing Lieut. H. M. P.

Hawkes, 2nd wing subalt. on prob., 38th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. as a temp. measure, in addition to his other duties, v. Boileau, transfd. to 41st N.I.

JONES-MAXWELL.—Capt. H. T. Jones, brig. major, is transfd. at his own request from Agra to Umballa, 'v. Capt. A. P. Palmer, specially employed. Lieut. col. H. Maxwell, brig. major, is transfd. on the public service from Jullundur to Agra.

LOWITHER, Col. W. H., Bengal inf., is transfd. from Jubbulpore to Benares for general duty.

MACKENZIE-ELLIOT-GARBETT .- Regtl. order confd., dated July 8, making the following app. from the 6th idem., consequent on the app. of Lieut. col. F. C. J. Brownlow to be president of a committee of adjustment at Landour:—Major A. R. D. Mackenzie, 2nd in com. 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as com., Lieut. G. H. Elliott, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties. Dated July 17, app. Lieut. C. H. V. in addition to his other duties. Dated July 17, app. Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Major B. Cracroft on furl.

MacKinnon, Local major W.C., 1-3rd (The Buffs), is with the sanction of the Govt. of India, re-app. a depy. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry for a further period of two years, from Oct. 1, and is removed to the 8th

circle.

MACTIER—BINGHAN—KELLY—SADLER.—Order confd., dated Sept. 19, app. Capt. S. C. MacTier, wing officer 33rd N.I., to offic. as comdt., in add. to his other duties, from Aug. 21, v. Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, proceeded on leave on m.c.; making the following apps. from Aug. 25:—Capt. S. C. MacTier to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. C. T. Bingham, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. Dated Oct. 8, app. Capt. J. G. Kelly to offic. as wing officer, and Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties. MONTRESOR, Lieut. E. H. H., 1.8th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be officg. 2nd squad. subalt. to 7th Bengal cav., on prob., dated

IURE.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to post Capt. J. M. Mure, H.M.'s 34th foot, app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, to the 7th circle, MURE.-

SMITH, Lieut. G. O., to be instructor of musketry to 89th N.I., v. Caddell, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., dated June 14.

STEPHENS-LEE.-The name of Capt. J. F. Stephens, 39th foot, is to be substituted for that of Capt. O. J. Bradford, in the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. deput, from Oct. 6. The name of Capt. E. Lee, 65th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots, from Oct. 6.

Swette.—Dacca station order confd., dated Oct. 5, app. Capt. C. D. Swete, attached to the 10th N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. C. H. Palmer, ordered to join regtl. head-quarters.

WALKER, Major T. N., wing officer, 32nd N.I., to be 2nd in com. 44th

N.I., v. Cory, retired.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 19.)

Anderson—Paterson.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 5, app. Capt. A. D. Anderson, wing officer 23rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Major H. Fellowes, on leave; and Capt. H. Paterson, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Belley, Lieut. C. H. H., 2-1st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be offic. 2nd wing subalt. to 25th N.I., on probation, from Nov. 1.

ELDERTON, Col. A., Bengal staff corps, is transfd. from Allahabad to Fort William for general duty.

HUDSON.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated Oct. 1, directing Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com. 21st N.I., to take charge of the qrmr. gen.'s office of the div., consequent on Major A. A. A. Kinloch going through a course of garrison instruction.

JONES, Lieut. A. E., 70th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be offic.

2nd wing subalt. to 23rd N.I., on probation; dated Oct. 13.

Lindsay, Lieut. col. A. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Rawalpindi for duty with the R.A.

Roupell.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, app. Lieut. F. F. F. Roupell to act as adjt. to 70th foot, v. Lieut. A. W. Munsey, who resigned the appointment

Welchman, Sub lieut. E. W. St. G., to be lieut. 51st L.I., subject to the approval of H.M., dated July 11, 1874.

#### COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

1-11th Foot.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, reconstructing as below the committee of paymastership:—Major G. T. Osborn, president, and Capts. D. Halliday and M. M. Toller. Capt. H. M. Toller to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

#### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:

1st Batt. 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regt.—Capt. R. H. Ross to be major from May 16.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. B. F. Domville to be capt., from Aug. 16; and Lieut. L. H. Bouwens to be capt., from Sept. 13. 40th Regt.—Capt. P. C. Story to be major, from Sept. 5.

PROMOTION OF SUB-LIEUTENANTS. Subject to the approval of H.M. the following sub lieuts, are prom. to

the rank of lieut, from Sept. 21, 1874:—
G. G. Donald, 7th fus.; H. Cautley, 12th regt.; T. E. Stephenson, 56th regt.; C. H. Westmorland, 65th regt.; F. R. C. Carleton, 68th L.I.; and S. D. Gordon, 72nd Highlanders.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Licut. colonel L. E. Evans, Bengal infantry, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. L. H. M. Levine, 2-19th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. F. Williams, E battery F brigade R.H.A., to Meerut, from Nov. 3 to Nov. 25, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. K. Spilling, 13th hussars, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for twolve months, from date of embarkation, on private affuirs. Capt. T. Davison, 16th lancers, from date of embarkation until landing of the regiment in Eugland, on private affairs. Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., G battery 11th brigade R.A., to remain at Jubbulpore, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 30, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. C. R. Shaw, staff corps, doing duty at Lucknow, to remain at Simla, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1, on private affairs, in extension. Major R. J. Walker, 2nd in command 17th N.I., analts, in extension. Major R. 5. valet, 2nd in command 17th Art, to remain at Baukipore, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, on very urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Major R. F. Angelo, staff corps, Fort Adjutant, Chunar, to remain at Mussoorie to Dec. 31 next, in extension. Major A. McL. Stewart, staff corps, doing duty at Agra, to Kasuli and adjacent hills, from June 12 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. R. W. O'Donnell, attached to the 2-1st foot, to Kangra, from Oct. 6 to Dec. 5. Major W. D. Palmer, Bengal staff corps, from Calcutta to Bokhara, from Sept. 20. Capt. (Brevet major) W. Tweedie, Beugal staff corps, from Bept. 20. Capt. (Brevet major) w. I weedle, Bengal stan corps, from Bombay to Sumatra, from Sept. 15. Surg. T. E. L. Bate, Medical Department, for two years, from Sept. 15, the date of his departure from Bombay. Qrmr. G. Faller, 9th lancers, to Simla, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 20. Col. G. Selby, 21st brigade R.A., to remain at the Neilgherries, from Oct. 25 to Jan. 25 next, on private affairs, in extension. Major J. F. Pierson, No. 1 battery 13th brigade R.A., from Oct. 9 to Oct. 13, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Surg. major J. D. Sainter, from date of embarkation.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. C. Brett, officiating judge of Furreedpore, for two months and twenty-four days, from Nov. 1. Mr. J. Geoghegan, C.S., for two months and twenty-nour days, from Nov.

1. Mr. J. Geoghegan, C.S., for twenty months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from Sept. 27. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, for six months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from June 7. Mr. W. A. Howe, joint magistrate, 1st grade, Jaunpur, privilege leave for one month, in extension. The privilege leave granted to Mr. G. G. Billings, deputy collector, Meerut, is cancelled. Mr. W. Hall, exec. engr., 1st grade, embarked for Europe on Oct. 2 on the leave granted to him. Mr. C. P. Landon, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 7. Mr. J. T. Bedborough, 3rd grade clerk, Persian Gulf Telegraph, for six months, without pay, from Oct. 20, on private sffairs. Sergt. C. Wickens, supervisor, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, for three months. The privilege leave granted to Mr. W. Varden, storekeeper, is cancelled at that officer's request. Mr. W. Holloway, supervisor, 2nd grade, Jhelum division, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 27. Mr. G. W. Tarleton, apprentice accountant, attached to Examiner's Office, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 5. Mr. R. N. Burn, deputy examiner (temporary rank), attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, privilege leave for six weeks, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. H. Trott, accountant, 2nd Peshawar division, privilege leave for two months and twelve days, from Sept. 20. Mr. W. Conlan, accountant, 3rd grade, office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, for four months, from Oct. 1. Mr. W. Shearer, superintendent of the Model Farm, Dharwar, privilege leave for one month, from such date in November as he may avail himself of it.

## Hladras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 24.)

COCKERELL, J. R., comr. of the Nilgiris, delivered over charge of the dist.

to Mr. W. H. Comyn, the offic. comr., on the 21st inst.

Davidson, R., dist and sess. judge of Chingleput, resumed charge of the office from Mr. Price on the 20th inst.

FOREES, L., acting dist. and sess. judge of Bellary, resumed charge of the office from Mr. W. H. Comyn on the 13th inst.

PERRETT, E. E., uncov., head master, Zillah School, Cuddapah, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PRICE, J. F., to act as an addl. sub coll. in Bellary, for special duty.

SPENCER, E. E., to act as a special asst. in Cuddapah for special duty; to join on being relieved.

SWAN, R., employed on special duty in the dist. of Cuddapah, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 24.)

HUNT, Major W. S., offic. examiner of Ordnance accounts, will perform the duties of paymaster, presidency, during the absence and on the resibility of Col. W. C. Clarke.

MORRIS, Cap. C. C., Cadre 8th regt. light cav., is prom. to the rank of major, by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approva!, from Oct. 20.

WILLOUGHBY.—His Grace the Governor having accepted the resignatoni by lieut. (local Capt.) R. F. Willoughby, H.M.'s 1st batt., 21st foot, at his own request, of the appointment of aide-de-camp to his Grace, that officer's services are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C in C.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Oct. 6 to Oct. 14.)
BOVILL—Order confd., dated Sept. 7, by the officer com. 1-21st fusiliers, app. Capt. C. E. Bovill, acting adjt. to the batt., from Sept. 7, pending the arrival of Lieut. W. A. Yule from Eugland.

EWING—WALSH.—Major J. Ewing, asst. qrmr. gen., British Burmah div., to Mysore div. Capt. C. H. Walsh, asst. qrmr. gen., from on app., to

British Burmah div.

sappers and miners, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, for employment in the P.W.D. FITZGERALD.—The services of Sergt. J. H. FitzGerald (Queen's Own),

HILL-Order could., dated Sept. 2, by the officer com. 44th regt., app. Lieut. Hill asst. instructor of musketry to the regt., from this date, v.

Bernard, who resigns.

Lecky.—Order conid., dated Sept. 30, by the conidt. 22nd regt. N.I., app. Capt. G. Lecky, qrmr. and office. adj. 22nd regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. W. A. Cheke, proceeded on six months' leave to Nynee Tal on emergent sick certificate.

OBBARD, Major T., from officg. wing officer, 26th N.I., to wing officer, 26th N.I.

PRENDERGAST-HODGSON-WELLESLEY-CURTIS. - Order confd., dated Sept. 14, by the comdt. 2nd regt. L.C., app. Lieut. col. R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd squad. officer, on return from leave to offic. as 2nd in command and squad. officer; Lieut. col. S. Hodgson, Major H. R. E. Wellesley, and A. F. Curtis reverting to their former office apps.
(ALLEY.—Order confd., dated Sept. 23, by the comdt., 19th N.L.,

SMALLEY.app. Capt. and Qrmr. F. Smalley to offic. as adjt., without prejudice to his duties as qrmr., v. Capt. J. A. Richmond, app. to the commissariat dept.

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FILLY .- Order confd., dated Aug. 4, by the officer comdg. 2-16th regt., app. Lieut. J. C. Tilly, asst. instructor of musketry to the batt. YATES, Capt. H. A., from officg. adj. 3rd Light Cavalry, to adj. 3rd Light Cavalry.

To DO DUTY-DEPOTS.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the following officers are de-

tailed for duty with their regtl. depots, and will proc. to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

14th Hussars, Lieut. J. S. Heron-Maxwell; 43rd foot—Capt. A. C. Money, Lieut. P. T. Rivett.Ordnance, Lieut. E. Morell; 48th foot—Capt. (brevot major) E. Feneran and Lieut. E. G. Bennett; 89th (5):5 Lieut. J. A. M. Vipan.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :- Mr. M. R. Weld, Madras Civil Service, for two years. Mr. G. R. Sharpe, Civil Service, district and sessions judge, South Malabar, for six months, in extension. Mr. J. Bradshaw, acting inspector of schools, 2nd division, for six months.

Mr. W. C. H. Sharkey, deputy collector in charge of the Salt Department, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months and ten days, from or after the 23rd inst. Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, acting special asst.

collector, Malabar, privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1808, unless otherwise specified:—Brigdr. gen. W. T. Williams, commanding Southern district, privilege leave for ten days, from Oct. 24, or date of departure. Capt. A. K. Seacome, 5th brigade R.A., to Rangoon, general leave for sixty days, from Sept. 18, or date of departure. Vet. Surg. A. H. Batchelor, 9th brigade R.A., to Ootacamund, for thirty days, from Oct. 9, or date of departure, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. F. Gadsden, officiating wing officer 9th N.I., preparatory leave for thirty days, from Nov. 6, or date of departure. Capt. F. R. Trevor, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 35th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Mr. O. A. Hayne, executive engineer, 4th grade, Vizagapatam dist., for six months, on private affairs. Mr. R. Williams, inspector of police, Godavery district, privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 7. Mr. W. J. Simson, inspector of police, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months. Col. W. C. Clarke, paymaster, Presidency, privilege leave for sixteen days, from Oct. 25, or lations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Brigdr. gen. W. T. Williams, paymaster, Presidency, privilege leave for sixteen days, from Oct. 25, or date of departure.

# Bomban.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 12).

ACWORTH-RICHEY.-Mr. H. A. Acworth delivered over, and Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Panch Mahals, on Oct. 7.

BAINES.—The app. of Mr. J. A. Baines to act as asst. judge at Tanna is cancelled, as his services cannot, for the present, be spared from the Revenue Dept.

ANDY—SALMON.—Mr. E. T. Candy, acting judicial asst., Kattywar, de-livered over, and Capt. W. A. Salmon, Acting 1st asst. political agent, CANDY-SALMON. Kattywar, received charge of the office of asst. political agent in charge

Hallar, on the 30th ult.

CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. D., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, from Mr. J. H. E. Hart, on Sept. 28.

Higgins, Rev. J., junior chaplain, having returned to duty on the 10th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled. The Rev. Mr. Higgins is placed on gen. duty at the Presidency.

LELY—BORRADAILE.—Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over, and Mr. A. A.

Borradaile received charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Ahmedabad, on the 7th inst.

PARR-WATSON.-Col. W. C. Parr received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 4th inst. Col. Parr and Major J. W. Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 4th inst.

Silcock,—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. H. F. Silcock, mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Kaladgi, with power to

make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases.

SULLIVAN, Licut. G. H. W., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Col. D. Thomson, R.E., on Oct. 6. (Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 26.)

Bell, Major, acted as polit. supt., Upper Sind Frontier, from July 6 to Sept. 17 inclusive.

GILES, E., Bengal art., acting educational inspector, northern div., is app. to act in the 2nd grade of the educational dept. during the absence of Dr. Buhler on priv. leave.

Morse, Capt. H. C., to offic. as cantonment magis. at Baroda, in addition to his military duties.

Peterson, P., M.A., acting prof. of logic and moral philosophy in the Deccan College, is permitted to resume charge of his app. in the Elphinstone College on the 20th prox.

RECEIVED CHARGE.

Major F. J. Smith, R.E., and Mr. C. S. Fahey, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the supt. of works, Western Indus, on Sept. 26.

Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B., R.E., and Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M. Inst.

C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the

supt. engr. for irrigation in Sind on Sept. 29.
Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, C.E., and Lieut. J. Kelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Fuleli div., on Sept. 26.

#### MILITARY.

MILITARI.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 26.)

AITKEN, Col. W. D., royal (late Bombay) art., is admitted to colonel's allowance from Sept. 1, v. Col. Comdt. (major gen.) Trevelyan, dec. TRUMAN—JOPP.—The undermentioned efficers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the dates specified:—Capts. T. Tr.

man and J. Jopp, staff corps, Oct. 20. Wood, Col. H. H. A., C.B., staff corps, comdt. 4th rifles, is app. to the brigade staff, with the rank of brigadier gen., in succession to Brigadier gen. Beale, whose tenure of office will expire on Nov. 3.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Oct. 21.)
BOWYER.—So much of G.O.C. 375, June 17, as relates to Lieut. W. G.

Bowyer, R.E., is concelled.

Broome.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 13, directing Lieut. Broome, 2nd wing subalt., to offic as adjt., in add. to his own duties, during the abs. of Capt. Bryant.

Of Capt. Bryant.

HEATHCOTE, Lient. col., C. F., staff corps, 2nd in com., 12th regt. N.I., returned to duty by perm. of the Secy. of State for India on Oct. 10.

KELLY.—Mhow div. order confd., dated Oct. 14, directing Lieut. T. H. M. Kelly, 3rd hussars, to perform the duties of station staff officer at Indore.

LOCH—ELLIOT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, directing Lieut. Loch, office, 3rd squad. officer 1st L.C., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. Elliot, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own daties as a term arrangement, in succession to addition to his own duties, as a temp. arrangement, in succession to Major Jenkins proceeded on furl.

MAYNE-Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 1, app. Lieut. B. C. G. Mayne,

asst. instructor of musketry to 83rd foot.

Mosse.—Baroda station order confd., dated Sept. 29, directing Capt. Morse, qrmr. 9th regt. N.I., to offic. as cant. mag., Baroda, in addition to his military duties.

Newport—Brown.—Capt. C. P. Newport, staff corps, com. No. 1 co., and offic. adjt. sappers and miners, to offic. as wing officer 18th N.I. v. Major Forteath, offic. 2nd in com.; Major L. G. Brown, staff corps,

is placed on general duty, Poona.

Pringle, Lieut. A., offic. 2nd squad. subalt. on prob., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., 2nd regt. light cav., on prob., v. Capt. Owen, proceeding on furl.

STEERS, Capt. A., of the unattached list, is transfd. to the Invalid Estab.

STOCK—WATSON.—The following order is confd. as a temp. arrangement:—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 17, directing Capt. F. T. Stock, commanding No. 5 company Sappers and Miners, to offic. as adjt. and supt. of instruction and 2nd in com., v. Newport. Capt. J. R. Watson, qrmr. 16th N.I., performed the duties of interp. to the 68th L.I., from July 13 to Aug. 8, both dates inclusive, there being no qualified officer available.

Werge.—Regtl. order coutd., dated Oct. 6, directing Lieut. Werge, 1st wing subalt. 29th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Bryant and until the arrival of Lieut. Broome.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. F. M. Grant, acting first assistant collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, from the 23rd October; he is also allowed subsidiary leave from October 15th to 22nd. Mr. H. R. Cooke, assistant collector of Nasik, is allowed six months' special leave, on urgent private

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major T. Mahon, No. 2 battery 6th brigade R.A., from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31. Col. J. Rose, 1st battalion 2nd foot, A.D.C. to the Queen, vid Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Col. J. Miles, 2nd in command 16th regt. N.I., for six months, in India, from date of departure, on private affairs. Surg. major J. M. Waters, from Aug. 28 to Feb. 27, on private affairs. Capt. W. S. Hore, general list, adjutant 20th regt. N.I., for one year, from date of departure. Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd hussars, within the Mhow division, for ten days, from date of departure. Surg. W. B. Slaughter, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Arathoon—At Calcutta, Oct. 22, wife of C. M. Arathoon, daughter. Atkins—At Gorakhpur, Oct. 22, wife of Capt. G. Atkins, 1st Bengal inf., daughter.

BAINES-At Bangalore, Oct. 13, wife of Capt. Baines, 45th regt., prematurely, daughter. Beaman.—At Bangalore, Oct. 20, wife of Surg. major Ardern H. Beaman,

36th M.N.I., daughter.

CARGILL—At Lower Sind, Oct. 7, wife of W. M. Cargill, supervisor, I. V. S. Railway, daughter.

CATTELL—At Simla, Oct. 16, wife of Surg. major Cattell, 10th R.H., daughter.

CONSTANT-At Jhelum, Oct. 15, wife of Surg. major F. G. Constant, M.D., 12th Bengal cav., son.

CRAWFORD—At Allahabad, Oct. 26, wife of J. G. Crawford, daughter. Daly—At Cachar, Oct. 11, wife of W. W. Daly, Beng a police, daughter. Dunne—At Calcutta, Oct. 20, wife of T. H. Dunne, son. Evers—At Seoni, Oct. 22, wife of B. Evers, surg., B.M.S., daughter,

still-born

Fraser-At Mozufferpore, Oct. 16, wife of T. J. Fraser, of Mootaipore,

Tirhoot, daughter.

ARNETT—At Kasuli, Oct. 14, wife of Major Garnett, 11th hussars, GARNETT-

daughter.

HERON-At Madras, Oct. 27, wife of Sub condr. D. Heron, daughter.

IRWIN—At Bimlipatam, Oct. 17, wife of A. C. Irwin, son.

JEWETT—At Allahadad, Oct. 27, wife of Thos. H. Jewett, Asst. Engr., daughter.

LEUPOLT-At I Ghazi Khan, Oct. 12, wife of H. P. Leupolt, Indus Canals, son.

MACGEORGE-At Hingunghat, Oct. 21, wife of G. W. MacGeorge, Exec. Eugr., prematurely, son.

Meiklejohn-At Rawal Pindi, Oct. 9, wife of Capt. J. F. Meiklejohn, R.H.A., son.

Ponsoner-At Fategarh, Oct. 15, wife of Charles J. Ponsonby, Indian Forest Dept., son.

PRICE—At Vizianagram, Sept. 30, wife of Douglas D. Pryce, M.S.C., son. RABBITT—At Lahore, Oct. 16, wife of W. T. Rabbitt, Acct. P.W.D.,

Reid-At Agra, Oct. 19, wife of Surg. A. Scott Reid, 8th Regt. N.I.,

-At Naini Tal, N.W.P., Oct. 16, wife of Alexander J. C. Scott, B.S.C., daughter, stillborn

THORNHILL-At Ranikhet, Oct. 20, wife of Capt. W. R. Thornhill, 2nd

Batt. 19th Regt., son.

Trevithick—At Madras, Oct. 20, wife of F. H. Trevithick, daughter. TREVOR-At Bhooj, Cutch, Oct. 21, wife of Major W. Gordon Trevor,

Bombay S.C., daughter.
TROTTER—At Calcutta, Oct. 25, wife of W. H. Trotter, son.

-At Bahawalpur, Oct. 19, wife of Surg. J. Young, M.B., officg. Civil Surg., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Anderson-Skeaf.-At Agra, Oct. 23, W. Anderson to Isabella A.,

daughter of W. Skeaf, dep. comy. of ordnance.

URN—BURN.—At Bombay, Nov. 11, John S. Burn, Bank of Bombay,
to Eliza G., daughter of Robert Burn.

CLERK—FLEISCHER.—At Bangalore, Oct. 21, Francis B. Clerk, Mysore Revenue Survey, to Alice M., daughter of M. Fleischer, Indian Tele-

graph Department. CLIFFORD—NORMAN.—At Jhansi, Oct. 19, Wm. W. Clifford, dist. supt. of police, N.W.P., to Lucy J., daughter of Lieut. col. F. B. Norman, 24th regt. Punjab N.L.

DAVIES—BALL.—At Simla, Oct. 13, J. J. Davies to Edith B. Ball.

HARTWELL—JENKINS.—At Lucknow, Oct. 18, Sydney C. E. Hartwell to

Jeannette M., daughter of Lieut. col. J. H. Jenkins, B.S.C.

HEWITT-EASTHOPE.-At Mazagon, Oct. 21, John Hewitt to Frances G.

Easthope.

HUTCHEONS—THOMAS.—At Bombay, Oct. 26, Alex. Hutcheons to Ida E., eldest daughter of A. W. Thomas, G.I.P. Railway, Burhanpur.

KENNEDY—FORDYCE.—At Simla, Oct. 12, Capt. W. C. Kennedy, The Royal Scots, to Augusta A., only daughter of the Rev. John Fordyce, of Simla.

MONEY-DRUMMOND.--At Simla, Oct. 21, Ernle E. Money, 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers, to Alice M., daughter of Col. H. Drummond, Royal

(late Bengal) Engineers.

Overson—Bobiesson.—At Calcutta, Oct. 7, J. B. Overson to Pamilla, relict of the late J. Boriesson, engine-driver, Eastern Bengal Railway.
READING—BAILEY.—At Byculla, Oct. 24, H. Reading, of Birmingham, to Mary, eldest daughter of H. Bailey, supt., Bombay Police.

Bull.—At Mussoorie, Oct. 1, Alfred H. Bull, aged 43. Campbell.—At Calcutta, Oct. 21, Julia O., wife of James Campbell, Revenue Survey Dept.

CLIFFORD-At Almora, Oct. 21, R. H. Clifford, Bengal Civil Service, aged 45.

CULLEN-At Lahore, Oct. 19, Eileen L. L., daughter of Edward V. S.

DICKENS-At Lucknow, Oct. 15, Col. Arthur D. Dickens, C.B., deputy

commissary gen.

Donaghue—At Madras, Oct. 21, George J., son of James Donaghue, aged 2 years.

Duru-At Chandernagore, Oct. 21, Mrs. Lise Duru, aged 51.

Johnson-At Madura, Oct. 17, Joseph J., son of Joseph Johnson, and

Mary Ann, his wife, aged 14.

Jones—At Dinapore, Oct. 23, Fredereka G., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Jones, aged 13.

LESLIE-At Dhurrumtollah, Oct. 22, C. A. Leslie, inspr., Calcutta Police, aged 42.

McKinley — At Madras, Oct. 20, Mrs. Rose A. McKinley, relict of the late Archibald McKinley, sub conductor of the Ordnance Dept., Ma. dras, aged 53.

SWETENHAM-At Mhow, Oct. 20, son of Capt. E. Swetenham, aged 5 years.

TOPHAN-At Bareilly, Oct. 16, Major R. Topham, Comdt. 16th Bengal

Cavalry.

Tower—At Madras, Oct. 15, Adelaide, wife of George Tower, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 50.

WILSON-Oct. 8, Jennie, wife of Capt. W. W. Wilson, 43rd L.I., in the Red Sea.



#### DISASTERS AT SEA.

News comes from Calcutta of the wreck of the City of Manchester, a large vessel of nearly 2,000 tons burden, and probably the whole of the crew, with the exception of the captain and steward. It has been known in London for some days past that the vessel has been in distress off Akyab, having suffered severely in the very rough veather which has lately prevailed in the Bay of Bengal. 10th inst. it was telegraphed to England that she had only her lower fore and mainmast standing, and a telegram, despatched yesterday morning about seven o'clock, has been received from the same place, announcing that the ship had sunk off Oyster Reef, some twenty-five miles to the west of Akyab, and that only the master, Captain Peter Holmes, and the steward are known to be saved. Unhappily, there is little doubt remaining that the rest of the officers and crew have been drowned.

The following is a list of the crew:

The following is a list of the crew:—
Captain Peter Holme, Glasgow and Birkenhead; Charles Wright, Liverpool, 1st mate; David Swainson, Liverpool, 2nd mate; George Fleury (? Flurry), Jersey, carpenter; Manuel Minto, Sandwich Islands, boatswain; James Payne, Plymouth, sailmaker; William Timm, St. Vincent, steward; Boyan (? Bryan) Connor, Jamaica, cook; Alexander Smiley, Nassau, A.B.; Charles Hicks, Halifax, A.B.; Thomas Tucker, Bermuda, A.B.; John Carpenter, Boston, A.B.; Israel Pollock, Jamaica, A.B.; Charles Oliver, St. Helena, A.B.; Alexander Dublin, New York, A.B.; Manuel Santos, Cape de Verde, A.B.; William Green, Virginia, A.B.; Manuel Martin, Madeira, A.B.; Lewis Hill, Baltimore, A.B.; George Robinson, Nassau, A.B.; Alfred Ward, Bermuda, A.B.; Solomon Bethel, Nassau, A.B.; John Herbert, St. Vincent, A.B.; George Felix, Martinique, A.B.; Richard Bean, Bermuda, A.B.; Samuel Ward, Nassau, A.B.; Daniel Townsend, Jamaica, A.B.; William Holme, Glasgow, boy; Alexander Washington, Africa, O.S.; S. C. Rickison, Bermuda, O.S.; John Stevens, St. Stevens, O.S.; Edward Jones, Liverpool, O.S. St. Stevens, O.S.; Edward Jones, Liverpool, O.S.

The City of Manchester was an iron ship of 1,892 tons gross, 1,794 tons net, 265ft. long and 37½ft. wide. She was formerly a steamer of the Inman Line. She was built at Glasgow, in 1851, by Messrs. Tod and M'Gregor, and is now classed for twenty years (black letter) in the Liverpool Register. Her late owners were Messrs. H. Fernie and Sons, of Liverpool. She left Liverpool on the 26th July, on a voyage from Calcutta, round the Cape of Good Hope. Her cargo, which is valued at £17,000, and insured both at Lloyd's and in Liverpool, consisted of 63 tons of machinery, 594 tons of metal, and more than 1,000 tons of salt. The salt is, of course, irretrievably lost, and has probably dissolved by this time, but as the greatest depth about the Oyster Reef, where the vessel has sunk, is twelve fathoms, there is reasonable hope entertained of a successful salvage, if not of the ship, at any rate of a great part of the cargo. The City of Manchester's official number is 15,396, and the crew signed articles for three years on the 24th July, 1876.

# Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ-ADEN TELEGRAPH.—Intelligence from Aden has been received to the effect that the Suez-Aden section of the Eastern Telegraph Company's duplicate cable to Bombay has been completed and certificate granted.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—The Solicitors' Journal understands that Mr. Whitley Stokes, Secretary to the Legislative Department of the Government of India, will succeed Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., as legal member of the Supreme Council of India.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Khedive left on Thursday for the East with £319,700. Of this sum £23,500 was in gold for Alexandria and Galle, and the remainder was silver—viz., for Bombay, £88,000; Calcutta, £101,000; Plang, £23,000; Singapore, £10,000; Hong Kong, £20,800; and Shanghai, £53,400.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held on the 17th inst., at the offices of the society—Bishop Claughton in the chair—a report was read detailing a proposal for the sending of some Cambridge men to strengthen the mission in Delhi, to live together in community, the nomination of the missionaries being in the hands of the Cambridge University professors and others. The plan was approved.

"SHORT GUNNERS."—Following the recent inspection by the Duke of Cambridge of a battery of artillery—Major Harvey's, C Battery 24th Brigade—on Woolwich Common, manned exclusively by men of the driver standard, an order is about to appear directing that of the driver standard, an order is about to appear directing that all drivers between the heights of 5ft. 5½in. and 5ft. 6½in. are to be taught gun drill, and clothed and equipped as gunners. They are to be described as short gunners, and will probably be employed to man light field-guns, while the ordinary gnnners of 5ft. 7in. and upwards will work the heavier guns, the twelve and sixteen pounders, and the still more powerful field-guns which may hereafter be introduced into the service.

NATIVE ORDERLIES TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales has appointed Ressaldar Sirdar Anoop Sing, Bahadoor, 4th Regiment (P.W.O.), Bengal Lancers, and Ressaldar Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, Khan Bahadoor, 11th Regiment (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers, to be native orderly officers to his Royal Highness.— Gazette.

MUSEUM FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—At the last meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to memorialise her Majesty's Government in favour of the proposal to establish an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies on the Victoria Embankment. The Town Council, as also the Chamber of Commerce of Bristol, have likewise adopted a similar course.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The report of the Oriental Gas Company, just issued, states that the general revenue account shows a balance of £14,611. This sum would admit the payment of a similar dividend to that of last year, but considering the unfavourable effect of exchange upon the profits, the directors recommend a distribution of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. paid in June last, 9 per cent. for the year.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Council bills to the usual amount of 35,00,000rs.—say £350,000—were allotted at the Bank of England on Wednesday, Calcutta taking £200,000 and Bombay £150,000. Tenders on Calcutta "for bills" at 18 8 $\S$ d. per rupee received about 14 per cent., and those on Bombay at that price about 33 per cent. of applications. This shows a reduction of 1-16d. to  $\S$ d. per rupee since last week, and consequently bar silver was a trifle less firm at 54d. per oz.

MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.—From the report of the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited), a profit is shown of £4,006, out of which an interim dividend of 3 per cent. was paid in June, leaving £2,153. A further distribution of 2 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year, leaves £917. The annual meeting will henceforth be held in November instead of May, as heretofore. The company is apparently possessed of some reefs containing gold, but have wisely resolved to remain passive until the directors see the result of mining operations in the vicinity.

The Le Bas Prize.—The subject for the Le Bas prize for the present year is the "Ethnology of the Ottoman Turks and the circumstances which led to their establishment in Europe." The essays, which are to be written in English, must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the Eastern Term, 1877, each having some motto and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto and enclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college. Candidates must be graduates of the University who are not of more than three years' standing from their first degrees when the essays are sent in. The value of the prize is about £60, and the successful candidate is required to publish the essay at his own expense.

THE CASE OF THE "FRANCONIA."—The Court for Crown Cases Reserved sat on the 13th inst., for the delivery of judgment on the part of the Lord Chief Justice of England in the matter of the Franconia, the main question being whether Captain Keyn, who commanded that vessel at the time of her collision with the Strathclyde, was amenable to English law. His lordship referred to the facts, and elaborately reviewed the principal authorities on international law, and decided that the conviction of the appellant must be quashed for want of jurisdiction. The majority of the Judges being thus against that conviction, it was quashed accordingly. Proceedings against Captain Keyn, of the Franconia, for manslaughter through culpable negligence, have been instituted by the Public Prosecutor of Hamburg.

Land Mortgage Bank of India.—It having been determined by the Land Mortgage Bank of India to discontinue mortgage business, and to reduce the debenture liability, tenders have been invited for the surrender of debentures to the extent of £50,000 at rates not higher than 91 per cent. for the 1864 issue, and 90 per cent. for that of 1866. The market quotation to-day for these bonds was 96 to 98, and however unprofitable the company's business may have been through past mismanagement, there is still an uncalled share capital of £1,500,000, which we imagine is a sufficient gurantee that the debenture-holders will receive "par" for their security in due time by the regular drawings. The reasons for asking them to accept 90 or 91, when they can get 96 in the open market, and 100 at maturity, are therefore not clearly apparent.

The Charge of Fraud Against an ex-Indian Officer.—At the sitting of the Queen's Bench Second Division on Thursday, the defendant in the case of the "Queen v. Jervis," who had failed to appear on Monday, the 13th inst., in discharge of his bail, was brought up in custody and committed to Holloway Prison. He stands indicted by order of the Court of Bankruptcy for fraud and misrepresentation, whereby he had obtained credit and goods by such fraud.—Application was made in the Queen's Bench First Division on Saturday to admit to bail Ernest Scott Jervis, who absconded on the last day of his recent trial on a charge of fraud under the Debtors' Act of 1869. Mr. Serjeant Parry, who made the application, confessed that he could not say one word in defence of his client's conduct. The Court fixed the bail in two sureties of £750 each, and the defendant in a like sum.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—The dividend to be recommended by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at the annual meeting on the 5th proximo will be 2 per cent. for the half-year ending September 30 last, making, with the interim dividend paid in June, 3½ per cent. for the year. The total payment for the year 1875 was also 3½ per cent. At the meeting the Hon. Charles D. R. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., will be proposed to fill the vacancy at the board occasioned by the death of the late chairman.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—An inquiry was held on Tuesday at Greenwich respecting the death of Ernest Morton Drummond, aged twenty-one. The deceased was a sub-lieutenant in the navy, and having been invalided from an East Indian station, had entered the Royal Naval College at Greenwich as a student. On the 26th ult. he took part in a game of football with a number of fellow-students, and in the course of the match received a kick in the side. The deceased made no complaint at the time, and on the following day he played at lawn tennis. On the succeeding Sunday, however, he was taken ill, and an abscess formed in his side. He became worse, and died on Saturday week. The deceased had been under medical treatment for blood poisoning, and Mr. Armstrong, the surgeon of the college, deposed that death had resulted from that cause, accelerated by the kick in the side. A verdict to that effect was returned, the jury adding that they were of opinion that the kick was purely accidental.

DIVORCE CASE.—WATSON v. WATSON AND BLUNDELL.—The petitioner, an agent in India to the London and Chartered Bank, was married to the respondent on March 10, 1860, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. They lived happily together, and there were nine children born. In January, 1874, the respondent left India for this country, bringing with her five of the children. On the voyage home she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, a young gentleman of means, and with him she committed adultery, and by whom she had a child. The petitioner afterwards received a letter from his wife stating that she had been unfaithful to him, and that at the time she did not know what she was doing, as she was under the influence of drink. She pleaded for forgiveness, and asked to be spared the disgrace of a public exposure of her guilt, signing herself, "Your wretched wife, Eliza." Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Watson obtained leave of absence, and returned to Eugland, and, finding that what his wife had confessed to was true, he filed the present petition. The case having been proved, Sir Robert Phillimore pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

PURCHASE SUBALTERNS.—There is a report, which we trust may not be well founded, that promotion out of their regiments is to be denied those "purchase subalterns" who are doing duty with the twelve line regiments added to the Imperial establishment from the Indian Army in 1862. If this be so, the decision will prejudice the chances of the officers in a manner which can scarcely have been fully realised. It is a known fact that promotion in the old Indian regiments is slower than in those more purely Imperial; such is, at all events, the case in the three cavalry corps, the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. If, then, the unfortunate subalterns are doomed to await advancement until vacancies are created by the withdrawal of their immediate regimental seniors, they will, many of them, be deprived of promotion until the regulations render it necessary for them to quit the Service. Among the subalterns of the three cavalry regiments are to be found some of the smartest cavalry officers. They were, for the most part, trained at Sandhurst in the old days, and having a taste for the cavalry, and boasting but limited means, they went to India and joined the old Indian Hussars. To deny these officers privileges extended to others, for the simple reason that they, on entering the Army, found themselves posted to regiments not strictly Imperial, would be manifestly unfair, and we can only hope that an early Gazette may be the means of removing the impression created by the recent promotions in the Royal Dragoons and 14th Hussars.—Army and Navy Gazette.

India and the Sultan.—The Arabic text of the following letter, published in the al-Jawaib of the 2nd inst., has been sent to that journal, on behalf of the Mohammedans of Bombay:—"After the salutation of peace, I beg to inform you that the appeal made infyour journal, calling upon the Muslims in India to contribute towards the fund which was being raised in support of the Ottoman Sultan, on the ground that he was the Imam of their religion and the representative of the Khalifate, produced a great impression upon the Muslims here, who all cordially hold the belief which you attribute to them, and who would gladly give their lives as well as their property as a ransom for his Majesty and the Muslim Khalifate. This matter has accordingly been taken in hand, and here at Bombay a committee has been formed, called the Anjumani Islam, composed of Sunnis and Shialahs, for the most part men of worth, learning, and wealth, among whom also are several who have lost the Indian torpor through experience acquired in Europe, and who are fully alive to the requirements of civilisation and progress. These, assembled in committee, resolved that this meritorious work should be commenced forthwith, and should be persevered in until, through the goodness of God, matters were prought to a favourable issue. It was then unanimously agreed upon that a petition should be addressed to Queen Victoria, praying

that her Majesty would adhere to the friendly alliance which had hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and the Ottoman Government, and begging that she would not listen to those Englishmen who wished her to withdraw her friendship from the Muslims of Turkey. Next, the sub-committee of the representatives of all classes of the community was charged with the task of collecting subscriptions for the wounded of the Ottoman army, for the sick, and for the widows and orphans of the martyred soldiers. This, which is the first committee of the kind formed in India for the purpose, will be followed by others, and the sums subscribed will be duly forwarded. On Tuesday the Anjuman reassembled, and, in consequence of the earnest representations of its members, the sum collected amounted to 20,000 rupees. The collection is still in progress, and every Muslim, rich and poor, is being urged to give according to his ability."

## India Office.

Nov. 17, 1876.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Fishe, Staff Corps; Capt. E. W. N. Latouche, Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Salmon, Staff Corps.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab .- Col. C. C. Johnson, Staff Corps, 1 mo. Bombay Estab.-Major G. G. H. Fulton, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Surg. H. De Tatham, 9 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E.; Capt. G. B. Wolseley, = 65th Foot; Surg. major W. Moir; Capt. E. S. Neave, Staff Corps. Bombay Estab.-Lieut. col. F. Swanson, R.A.

# Births, Marringes, and Deaths.

 $\textbf{[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged } Five\ Shillings\ each.] \\$ 

#### MARRIAGES.

BURN—REILLY.—Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.D., 4th Cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to Eliza G., daughter of the late Capt. J. M. T. Reilly, at Guernsey, Nov. 9.

DALZIEL—LORIMER.—John A., son of the late John Dalziel, Ceylon Civil

Service, to Janet S. E., daughter of Alexander Lorimer, M.D., H.E.I.C.S.,

Deputy Insp. gen. of Hospitals, Madras, at Lee, Nov. 15.

NEAVE—HAMILTON.—Capt. E. S., son of the late W. A. Neave, Madras
Civil Service, to Annie L. D., daughter of Alfred D. Hamilton, at St.
George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 11.

PRIOR—HOSEASON.—Lieut. col. B. J. C. Prior, Indian Army, to Adeline

M., daughter of Major H. Hoseason, Indian Army, at Dinan, France,

-GIBSON.—Alfred D. Saunders, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, to Mary J., daughter of Joseph Gibson, at South Hampstead, Nov. 14.

STRONG—LE QUESNE.—Thomas E. Strong, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to Geraldine L., daughter of the late W. V. Le Quesne, at Jersey, Nov. 13.

VENOUR—MAUDE.—Lieut. col. Edward Venour, 5th Regt. Bengal L.I., to Sibella J., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Maude, at Harrogate, Nov. 16.

#### DEATHS.

BAYLEY-Henrietta, the wife of W. H. Bayley, H.E.I.C.S., Madras, at Brighton, Nov. 13.

BRUCE-Major Robert C. Bruce, late of the 85th Regt. and 92nd Highlanders, at Ealing, Nov. 9.

LANG—Leonora L., the wife of — Lang, and daughter of the late Capt.
Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S., at 14, Glengall-grove, Nov. 8, aged 45.
MAYOW—Lieut. col. John H. W. Mayow, late of the Bengal Army, at

Bath, Nov. 5, aged 67.

SMITH—Emily M., daughter of Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, at Brighton, Nov. 10. WHITE—Capt. Frederick J. White, H.E.I.C.S., at Valparaiso, Chile, Sept.

15, aged 61.

# Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. India, Batavia.—11. Toftcombs, Madras.—12. Lematin, Rangoon.—13. Str. Gwalior, Bombay.—14. Yon Berg, Rangoon; Slieve Donard, Calcutta.—15. Slibet, Calcutta: Lion, Saigon; Alaster, Rangoon; Tranmere, Rangoon.—17. Naomi, Manila; Benlidi, Calcutta; Loch Ranza, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10. Pegasus, Galle; str. Broomhaugh, Calcutta.—12. Str. City of Baltimore, Bombay.—13. Peter Stuart, Calcutta; Bargany, Bombay; Jalawur, Bombay; Killean, Calcutta.—14. Victoria Cross, Bombay; Savernake, Rangoon; str. Irawadday, Rangoon.—15. Str. Holland, Batavia; Hospodar, Calcutta.—17. Ravensoraig, Rangoon; Norwester, Rangoon; Nimrod, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Europa, Nov. 18.—From Liverpool.—For Bonday.—Col. and Mrs. G.

Cooper, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Capt. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham and two children, Mr.

Nordfors, Mr. Candy, Mr. Ferrar, Mrs. Ferrar and family, Miss O'Donnell, Miss Buller, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. McCombie and infant, Miss King, Miss Nind Barwell, Mr. John Edwards, Mr. Wm. Gillam, Surgeon major De Wilton, Mrs. De Wilton and party, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Green and family, Miss MacDonald, Mr. Docherty, Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Douglas, Miss MoNab, Miss Small, Miss Judd, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Jones, Miss Ogden, and an American gentleman.

Per Overland Route.

Per Develor Rev. Mrs. Shelden, Mrs. Shelden, Mrs. Persellem.

Per Overland Route.

Per Khedive, Nov. 16.—For Bombax.—Rev. S. and Mrs. Sheldon, Miss Purcell Miss Macintosh, Major Hicks, Mille. Michel, Mrs. Forster and child, Miss Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sub Lieuts. Dressner and Lombe, Miss Billings, Mrs. Tyteler, Miss Tytler, Sub Lieut. Ogle, Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Dryland, Mrs. Knox, Miss Burne, Mr. B. H. North, Lieut. Edwards, Mrs. McGregor, Resaldar S. A. Singh, Colonel and Mrs. L. B. Jones, Miss Delpratt, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. S. S. Grant. For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Cracknell, Dr. H. M. Davis, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Gillbanks, Mr. W. N. Campbell, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Leslie, Miss Cooke. For Madda, Mr. A. W. Turner, Mr. E. C. Daro, Mr. W. A. G. Daro, Mr. W. Oakes and son. For Colombo.—Asst. Comr. Skirving, Rev. H. Mair. For Galle.—Miss Delinege. For Suez.—Mr. Almond, Mr. A. Gwynne, Mrs. Case and three children, Ressaldur S. M. Alzul. For Porr Said.—Rev. F. A. S. Bellum, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Leon, For Malta.—Mrs. and Miss Gostling, Miss Stonehouse, Dr. Crerar, Navigating Lieut. Hutton, Mr. Moncton, Mrs. G. Stonehouse, Asst. Paymaster Long, Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Miss Daniell.

Per Ceylon, 24.—From Vexice.—For Bombax.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. J. Le

Hodgson, Miss Daniell.

Per Ceylon, 24.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. J. Lewarner, Mr. H. P. Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Buckholtz, Mr. W. G. Purcell, Mr. R. D. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. P. Horner, Lord Kilmain, Sir R. Abercromby, Mr. W. Cohn, Mr. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. J. M. Laing, Mr. H. H. Steinmitz, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. Jennings, Captain Girard, Mr. G. Bughmeyer, Mrs. Cunningham. For Calcutta—Miss Woodhead, For Madbas.—Mr. S. Hall. For Galle.—Mr. Delmege, For Sirgapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. A. M. Aiteken, Mr. H. Redwitz. For Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blood, Mrs. Loftic and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruffo, Mr. Howard, Mr. Halifax, Mr. Leach. Mr. Leach.

Mr. Leach.

Per Ceylon, Nov. 27.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Hon. A. Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. T. Payne, Mr. Gubbay, Ludy Sassoon and child, Mr. E. Sassoon, Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and two daughters, Mr. Esstwick, C.B., Mr. Staynes, Mr. Mullaby, Lord Brooke and friend, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Harrison, Sir J. R. and Lady Strachey, Mr. Apear, Mr. R. B. Nixon, Miss Wright. For Calcutta.—Col. and Mrs. Comber, Mr. W. Urquhart, Mr. Haliburton. For Galle.—Mr. D. Reid, Mr. Dunlop. For Alexanderia.—Mr. Clifford, Mons, L'Abbe Duboc, Miss Clifford, Mr. Lacaxet, Miss Dabney and three friends.

#### PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

PASSEAGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Coloubo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss C. Verity. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For Bombay.—Col. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, and Miss Drysdale.

Per str. Macedonia, Jan. 6.—For Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pennington and family.

family.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Jeanie Douglas, from Calcutta, Sept. 29, 6 N., 26 W.
Bordeaux, from Rengoon, Oct. 7, 26 -, 5 E.
Sunbeam, Calcutta to Canterbury, N.Z., Sept. 15, 18 S., 79 E.
Wm. Fairbairn, from Calcutta, Sept. 18, 14 S., 8 W.
Glide, for Zanzibar, Sept. 20, 23 N., 44 W.
Haddon Hall, 81 days out from Calcutta, Oct. 13, 23 N., 33 W.
Hartfell, for Calcutta, Oct. 29, 34 N., 24 W.
Roumania, for Bombay, Sept. 13, 15 S., 32 W.
Mary Ann, for Rangoon, Oct. 29, 49 N., 8 W.
Astoria, for Bombay, Sept. 21, 23 S., 23 W.
Weathersfield, for Singapore, Sept. 19, 1 S., 25 W.
Cocan, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 21, 11 N., 26 W.
Centur on, for Bombay, Nov. 3, 19 N., 23 W.
Reporter, for Calcutta, Sept. 20, 20 S., 22 W.
Larkspur, Kurrachec to Antwerp, 46 N., 17 W. Reporter, for Calcutta, Sept. 20, 20 S., 22 W. Larkspur, Kurrachee to Antwerp, 49 N., 17 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

November 23.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Miss Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Birdwood, Mr. A. Stewart, Miss Stowart, Missee Gill, Mr. Hosack, Mr. E. W. Bald, Mrs. W. Ducat, Mr. Romilly, Rev. W. Keane, Mr. Spedding, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Surg. S. R. Roid, and Mr. R. C. Mullins.

Venice to Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Gunning, Mr. Boyson, Mr. A. V. D. Best, Mrs. Bayley and friend, Mr. F. Whitney, Miss Aspinwall, Col. J. O. Mayne, Col. W. Hitchens, Mr. H. F. Blair, Mr. A. Francke, and Mr. D. Andrews, Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Machonochie, Mr. F. Plowden, Mr. Elliott, Mr. W. Moir, Lord Brooke and friend, Mr. S. Hunter, Miss Rae, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Cantopher.

Suez to Bombay.—Mrs. Tyrrell.

Masselles to Bombay.—Mr. Scoulondi.

Southampton to Alexandria.—Mr. F. H. Huth.

Venice to Alexandria.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Huth, and Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn.

Southampton to Gibraltae.—Capt. and Mrs. Stringer, Capt. Barlett, and Miss Heink.

Heink.

November 30.

Southampton to Calcuita.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotman, Mr. W. A. Tritton, Mr. A. C. Sweeting, Mr. W. B. Grieve, Mr. Dodgson, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, and Mr. T. R. Lawson.

Venics to Calcuita.—Mr. Mackinnon.

Brindist to Calcuita.—Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Rhind and child.

Southampton to Madras.—Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Capt. R. Chapman, Miss Delpratt, Major and Mrs. Weedon, and Mr. J. Arbuthnot.

Brindist to Madras.—Mr. E. East, Major Arbuthnot, and Major Rossell.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. J. M. Robertson, Col. W. Cabell, Mr. T. B. Gibbs, and Mr. R. and Mrs. Twidale.

Venics to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. D. W. and Mrs. Beaston, and Mr. and Mrs. Horden.

Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. the Hon. G. Villiers, and Mr. W. H. S. Forsyth.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. H. W. Stratford, Mr. Dodgson, and Col. Stevens.

Vens.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Conder.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. S. Glenfell, Mr. Oswald, and Lord Garvagh.
VENICE to ALEXANDELA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Mills, and Mr. A.
Ingle.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Teale, and Mrs. A. Forty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. P. G. Spence.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. P. G. Spence.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Pile.

#### DECEMBER 7.

DECEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rynd, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Messra\*
Buckley, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mr. A. H.
and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sawyn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mallett and
child, and Mr. W. Kerr.
BEIFIDIS to BOMBAY.—Mr. Porteous, Major J. P. Grant, Mr. S. Stanley, and Mrs.
and Mrs. F. L. Tatham.
YENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. Roberts, Gen. and Mrs. Maslagan, and Miss Maclagan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sivaby, Miss Sivaby, Miss Musel, and
Miss Power.

Miss Power.
Southampton to Gibraltab.—Mrs. O. Ball.



DECEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. M. Butteed, and Mr. and Mrs. Streeten.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Capt.
Evanson and family.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. McLeod.
SOUTHAMPTON to CAYLON.—Mr. G. N. Gould.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Girdlestone, and Mr. Romaine.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Fortune, and Mrs. Goldie.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. And Mrs. Jarrett and two children.
DECHARDER 21.

DECEMBER 21.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Keily.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Johnston and Dr. and Mrs. Cornish.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child.

MARSHILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Metitus.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Bull.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. R. S. Welslord.

JANUARY 4, 1877.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

JANUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, and Miss Barlow.

VENIOR to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bamfield.

JANUARY 18.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. R. Adams.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL DICKENS.—We regret to announce the death of Colonel Dickens, the Commissariat Officer of this Circle, which occured last Sunday night, Oct. 15. From what can be ascertained, it would appear that the germs of the disease to which the gallant officer succumbed (jungle or Terai fever), must have lain dormant since February last, when the Colonel was out in the Nepal Terai with the Prince's party, and most probably in the course of his duty in camp had considerable experience of the malaria which reigns supreme in the fetid molasses of those rank jungles. We believe, also, that Colonel Dickens was out in the Terai only a short time ago, during his recent visit to Naini Tal, and it is not improbable that this second excursion more fully developed a disease which is most difficult to be thrown off when once fairly engrafted into the system. It is needless to add that all the resources of medical science were availed of to avert the termination which we sadly record, but without avail; and the end came not unexpectedly. It is but a continuation of a lamentable event, if we here add that Miss Dickens, the only daughter, we believe, of the deceased, was to have embarked at home for India during the current month, but a telegram was promptly despatched announcing the death of her parent, and the young lady will be spared the additional trial that must have awaited her had she already started for this country. The funeral on Monday morning was attended by the General Commanding and staff, almost all the officers in cantonments, a number of the troops, many civilians, and well nigh the complete establishment of the Commissariat Department here. The respect entertained for the memory of the deceased is widespread, and extends beyond his immediate circle, and much sympathy is on all sides expressed and manifested for the daughter who has been so suddenly bereft of her only earthly parent.—Lucknow Times.

# Mails to India. &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Nov. 23. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Nov. 24.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under † 0z., 8d. | 10z., 1s. 4d. | each additional † 0z., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † 0z., 6d. | 1 0z., 1s. | each additional † 0z., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 0z., 2d. | 8 0z., 4d. | 12 0z., 8d. | each additional 4 0z., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 0z., 1d. | 8 0z., 2d. | 12 0z., 3d. | each additional 4 0z., 1d. | 8 0z., 2d. | 12 0z., 3d. | each additional 4 0z., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 0z., 3d. | 4 0z., 6d. | 8 0z., 1s. | 12 0z., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 0z., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 0z., 2d. | 4 0z., 4d. | 8 0z., 8d. | 12 0z., 1s. each additional 2 0z., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under † oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional † oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional † oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional † oz., 9d. | NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under † oz., 2d. | each additional † oz., 2d. | Via Southampton, under † oz., 1d. | each additional † oz., 1d. | BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Fia Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 21. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 2l. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be tharged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is computerly. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books and one will be sent to be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches the length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

# Indian Gobernment Roans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfe	r Loa	n Stoc	k, Div	ri∙ ) sı	. R.	1	96	97
dends payable in Loudon zau	1 Apri	ւ, ռևև և ձ	oth O	Ct.) ~				
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-2	5 (Sice	ca)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	90	91
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 182	9-29	•••	•••	***	•••	Sales.	804	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1932	2-33	•••	•••	•••	•••	i 1	_	_
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	***	•••	***		l l	85	85
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	In sterl-	85	854
34 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	***	•••		ingtaking	-	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 1 D	85	851
5 per Cent. Public Works				***	•	1,000 as		
41 0 01000						equiva-	87	
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4) per Cent. of 1872	***	•••	***	***	•••	£100.	~~	~~
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	***	***	•••	1 100°	003	87±
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	***	***	•••		86	01.2

# India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.		80 days? sight.		Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8 d.	***	1s. 8§d.	***	ls. 8} {d.
Madras	1s. 8id.	•••	1s. 84d.	***	1s. 81 1d.
Bombay	1s. 8id.	•••	ls. 8gd.	•••	la. 8∯ ₹d.
Colombo	1s. 8ld.	•••	1s. 8 d.	•••	1s. 84 4d.
Singapore	3s. 71d.	***	3s. 71d.	•••	3s. 9d.
Hong Kong	3s. 71d.	***	38. 7 1.	•••	3s. 9d.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.		4s. 8fd.	•••	4s. 9d.

4s. 5ld. 4s. 2d. No price. Bar Silver, per oz., std. Mexican Dollars, per oz. Five Franc Pieces, per oz.

# Stocks and Securities.

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£	India	Stock .								107		
_	India	5 per ce	ent.	•••	•••	•••	•••	:::		100		
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November 20, 1878.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,257.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 27, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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# Summary and Review.

Our latest advices by the Overland Moil are—from Bombay November 6; Agro, Allahabad, and Madras, November 4; Calculty November 3.

From the drought-stricken districts in Western India we learn that the numbers on the relief works in Nasik and Khandesh were increasing daily, and a rush thither was expected, as soon as the scanty harvest had been gathered, and the fate of the rabi become sealed; for the rabi, also, it seems, must fail. With the rabi will go all the hopes of the poor cultivators. Cotton had been a complete failure, and was withering while yet in blossom. Jowari presented nothing but a dried-up mass of earless stalks. Bajri was being cut, but the ears were only half-filled, while the valley of the Tapti presented the same barren appearance as ever. "Looking at the state of the country"—says the Bombay Gazette—"one would imagine that it was the end of the hot weather instead of the end of the rains. If this is the state of things in the green tree, what will it be in the dry?" The yield of bajri will save the country for a couple of months from the fear of actual starvation, but once the stock is exhausted the worst may be expected and should be provided for. The same journal warns us that after a succession of bad or short seasons, such as Khandesh has experienced, the beginning of famine is like the letting out of water. "Before the incipient evil can be checked, all ordinary calculations are overthrown, and the country is flooded with the dying and the dead ere relief measures can be organised."

THE latest accounts from the Southern Maratha Country, from the Nizam's dominions, from Mysor, and the Madras Presidency are also dismal; the N.E. monsoon having held off in a remarkable and unusual mauner, threatening the entire Madras Presidency with serious consequences. There was no prospect of any rain to fall in the southern parts of the Bombay Presidency. Prices were rising, and there was no food for the cattle which were being taken away to more favoured spots. The Governor of Bombay was expected to return to Bombay at the end of the present month, when public meetings will be convened to provide help for the distressed people in Sholapur and other parts.

MR. CHARLES SAUNDERS, Chief Commissioner of Mysor, has already begun taking active measures for the relief of distress in that province. The rayats for instance are invited to sink wells for irrigation, especially in the beds of dry banks; Government paying a quarter of the cost. Railway embankments will be started on the line to Mysor, and such points as may be selected between Bangalor and the border of the Shimoga District, via Tiptar, as the crops have almost utterly failed in those parts. The sum of Rs. 43,500 is to be spent monthly in relief works in eighteen different places. If the necessity should arise, grain will be bought through merchants at Madras or elsewhere, and laid down by contract at certain points where large relief works may be going on. Meanwhile provision will be made for public kitchens, and for supplying water to the people; whilst efforts are to be made to store up grain as soon as possible, without interfering needlessly with the general dealers in respect of sales.

THE Bombay papers mention the death, on November 1, of Mr. W. H. Havelock, Commissioner for the Southern Division of Bombay Presidency. Shortly after his return from furlough the crops in his division began to feil, and Mr. Havelock early in October set out on a tour of inquiry in Sholapur and Ahmadnagar. Overwork and exposure brought on an illness which drove him back to Puna, whence, growing worse, he was forwarded to Bombay for sea-air. There, a week afterwards, he died of exhaustion at the age of forty-nine, to the great regret of his many friends; a regret shaled by the Government, who thus record their own estimate of his worth:—

worth:—
During his long service Mr. Havelock was ever distinguished by his conscientious sense of duty, and by the ability, energy, and industry with which he endeavoured to promote the welfare of those with whom his official duties brought him into relation. It is not too much to say that he sacrificed his life in the service of the country. While already unwell he undertook a tour of inspection through the districts now suffering so severely from drought, and he has sunk under the effects of the exercion and exposure to which he was thus subjected. The Government have lost in him a sound and reliable adviser on the varied and important questions connected with the administration which are daily submitted through the office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner. By the native community his death will be sincerely deplored, for he was conspicuous for his straightforwardness and impartiality. His many personal friends will mourn the loss of one who possessed in a remarkable degree the truest and bighest qualities of a gentleman.

The deceased gentleman entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1847. After passing through the lower grades of Assistant and Acting Collector he was transferred in 1859 to the political charge of Kolapur. From 1362 to 1864 he served mainly in the Secretariat. In 1867 he rose to be Commissioner for Sind, and in the following year was appointed to the post he held at the time of his death.

THE Pioneer has "good reason to believe" that Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, has asked Lord Lytton to excuse him from attendance at the Delhi assemblage, because the threatened scarcity requires his watchful presence at the head-quarters of his Government. In the Pioneer's opinion, "it is scarcely pessible the Duke of Buckingham can take a lighter view of his responsibilities than his brother on the West Coast. Even if the bent of his genius may fit him better for an elephant procession than for the management of a famine the ruler of a province must keep up appearances, and a Duke should remember that noblesse oblige." Their absence, however needful is to be regretted if it be true that

"the gathering as designed would have been favourable to the settlement of some State questions." It is seldom that a Viceroy can discuss any views viva voce with all his provincial lieutenants around him; and the Pioneer has "reason to know that a good deal of serious business was reserved for discussion at the Assemblage, though the ceremonial part of the programme was more generally talked of."

It appears from a telegram published in the Times of India that a party, consisting of Captain Wilberforce Clark, Messrs. Derinzi, Fox, and others, was to start the second week in November from Karachi for the purpose of laying out and surveying a line of railroad from Sakkar to the Bolan Pass.—With regard to the report that the military occupation of Khelat has been resolved, we are told that it is incorrect. The Sindian contradicts the assertion that Major Sandeman's peaceful policy has broken down. It is also stated that the Mission whereon Colonel Colley and Major Upperton have been sent does not affect Major Sandeman at all.

THE belief is gaining ground in India that Sir R. Temple will shortly succeed Sir P. Wodehouse at Bombay, the Hon. Ashley Eden replacing Sir Richard in Bengal. We are inclined to think that the belief in both cases rests on good grounds, and we also venture to guess that Sir H. Norman will soon be heard of as successor to Sir R. Davies in the Punjab; nor would it greatly surprise us to hear of the Duke of Buckingham's early succession to Lord Lytton, who for various reasons may be expected home next year. The creator of an Indian Empress will hardly be satisfied with a Viceroy of lower rank than a Duke, and Lord Lytton must by this time be heartily sick of India and all that is therein.

By the latest advices received in London it appears that the steamer Guy Mannering, which is 400 feet long and 2,817 tons gross burden, has sailed in safety with 3,500 tons of rice from the harbour of Karachi, which is now navigable by vessels of the largest class. Meanwhile, the Indian Government have just taken up a project for further improvements in Karachi harbour, to be made under the Superintending Engineer of the Indus Valley Railway. The present groyne is to be extended 700 feet seaward, to form suitable landing piers with train and carriage-way running at once into deep water.

WE regret to learn that cholera has appeared in some of the famine districts—at Sholapur, and in portions of the Ahmadnagar and Sattara collectorates, and according to later accounts in Puna.

HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS has left Ceylon and arrived at Mangalor on his return to Madras.

We learn that from the beginning of this year down to the 26th of August the gross receipts on Indian guaranteed railways came to Rs. 5,61,44,602, on State railways to Rs. 27,02,868, showing a total of Rs. 5,88,47,470. Last year, from the 1st of January to the 28th of August, the gross receipts on both kinds of railways came to Rs. 5,32,58,021, or Rs. 55,89,449, less than they have been this year.

It is stated in India that Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division, retires under the fifty-five years' rule almost immediately, and will be succeeded by Mr. Donald Macnab, Acting Commissioner of Peshawar. No officer in the Punjab Commission, says the Pioneer, "is better known or more popular than Colonel Cracroft, whose loss, however the Punjab may desire promotion, will be much felt. Having been for long Commissioner of Delhi, he is well known beyond the Punjab, by many in India to whom his unvarying hospitality and kindness have been always extended. Meanwhile, we understand the Government of India will appoint him to some special duty during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where his intimate local knowledge will render his services very valuable."

THE question of a permanent site for the European General Hospital in Bombay has advanced a step. The Bombay Government has just published a resolution in which, after reviewing the history of the European General Hospital, the Government decline to use the new Sailors' Home as a temporary

hospital. To this decision they have been driven by the fear that legal proceedings might be taken if the Sailors' Home were so occupied; the Advocate General as guardian of charitable trusts having legal power to compel the use of the new Home for the purposes for which it was originally designed by the late Gaikwar, the Government of the day, and those who supported the project. As the building in which the patients of the European Hospital are now quartered will soon be required, the Government have proposed to alter for their use the buildings known as the Officers' Quarters in Fort George, and to erect the permanent building for the European General Hospital close by, behind the new railway station. The arrangements now proposed are to last for five years, in which time the Government hopes to be able to provide the funds requisite for the future building.

WE note that Colonel Melliss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bombay, has been appointed to act as Accountant-General in the Indian Public Works Department, in succession to Colonel Macleod Innes, v.c., R.E., who is proceeding to England on furlough. Mr. Pryce Phillips will officiate at Bombay for Colonel Melliss.

THE Pioneer takes heart of hope from some "rather good news," which it has lately received, concerning Lord Salisbury's inclination in reference to the appointment of natives to high employment in the Civil Service, under last year's rules. "On testimony which it is impossible to disregard, we are assured that Lord Salisbury himself is strongly averse to the idea of taking any violent measures in this direction. This information, indeed, leaves the whole subject in a somewhat mysterious condition, because some pressure has apparently been brought to bear lately on the Government of India in favour of giving effect to the rules. But, on the other hand, it reduces to a minimum the danger of any positive action in the matter for the present."

To prevent in future any misunderstanding as to the extent to which the local magistrates can interfere in the regulation of the annual Hindu festival processions, Sir Richard Temple has issued a minute defining the functions of those officials in respect of such celebrations. While disclaiming all desire to meddle with any Hindu ceremony that may be under public observance, the Government insist that magistrates are bound to interfere wherever the dragging of a lofty and heavy car by a large number of men threatens the safety of the crowds assembled on these occasions. This is the extent of supervision permitted alike to the higher executive officers, their subordinates and the police; any active part in carrying out the details of the ceremony being strictly forbidden. The needful precautions having been resolved upon, the magistrates are enjoined to carry them out rigidly, avoiding in every case any excess of the instructions they have pre-announced to the managers of the pageant. The needful information as to the course and order of the processions should be communicated to the managers at least six weeks before the date of the festival, so as to leave them room for advancing any objections they may feel to the magisterial programme, and to render any modification of it possible by appeal to higher authority.

THE sentence passed on Colonel John Macdonald, of the Irdian Revenue Survey, by the Indian Government has evoked much angry comment from many quarters. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald brought certain charges against the administration of the Survey Department, to the effect that the surveys have been hitherto made at a much higher cost than was required. These charges he afterwards repeated in the columns of the Friend of India. The Government of India refused to inquire into the correctness of these charges, but ordered that Colonel Macdonald should be suspended for three months, and then reduced four steps on the list of deputy superintendents. Whether the charges are true or not the Government will not say, and no one outside the department can tell; but, according to the Pioneer, the severe rebuke administered to Colonel Macdonald is entirely owing to the insubordinate tone in which he complained against Colonel Thuillier. An officer does not, however, usually throw away his character and prospects in the way that Colonel Macdonald is thus supposed to have done. There is a strong feeling on behalf of Colonel Macdonald in Calcutta, where the press are unanimous in condemning the Government, whom they charge with having wiped out the word honesty, along with all its congeners, from their dictionary."

It is probable that the Indian Government will hear more of this affair. It appears from the Friend of India that a few months ago Colonel Macdonald wrote two articles for that paper, in which he exposed the maladministration of the Survey Department, and brought a charge of a somewhat different kind against its Head. Some of the most valuable matter in the Manual of Surveying published in the names of Colonels Thuillier and Smyth was the work of an able native, Babu Radhanath Sikhdar. In former editions this fact had been frankly acknowledged, but in the new edition the Babu's name and services were wholly ignored. This was a statement which certainly seemed to challenge some reply. The same journal understands that the Government has dealt thus severely with Colonel Macdonald, "because it had been led to believe that he wantonly attacked his Department and the Head of that Department in a public journal without having in the first place taken proper measures to bring the matters he denounces privately before his official superiors and to obtain an official investigation without public scandal." This, however, was not what really happened.

It was not till after he had made every possible effort in his offic'd capacity to get matters investigated and abuses reformed, and found that every such effort was fruitless, that he at last appealed to the public through the Friend of India, and disclosed the facts which as an honest and honourable man he could not conceal, and which in this way only he found it possible to disclose.

Perhaps the official objections to the tone of the Colonel's correspondence drew their strength from his unlucky reference to the Surveyor-General's literary effacement of the Babu. It is always a perilous thing for a subordinate to wound the sensibilities of his Chief; but we must bear in mind on the other hand what the *Pioneer's* correspondent assures us, that "everybody in the Department knows Colonel Thuillier to be generous and kind-hearted to a fault."

ONE of the charges which Colonel Macdonald brought against the heads of his department was thus worded in the Friend of India's article of June 24:—

It may be expected that where the professional measurements of the Revenue Survey check the work of the Topographical, great discrepancies occur in the delineation of hills and in the course of streams. A most amusing instance of nonchalance in treating such discoveries in discrepancies between two maps may be instanced of a case where there is a great difference of the topography on the border of Khandeish touching on Betul-a revenue-paying district of the Central Provinces surveyed by the Revenue Department on the scale of four inches to the mile. Along nearly fifty miles of boundary there was absolutely no accord; on open cultivated plain according to the revenue map the Topographical Surveyor had shown hill slopes, and everywhere hills and drainage were absurdly different. We heard that when this was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Topographical Survey, who by-the-bye is also the official publisher of the maps and morally responsible for their accuracy, he replied officially saying that he had examined the original plane-table sections which were quite in accordance with the Revenus Survey map, but that the draftsman of the eight-degree sheet drawn for publication had generalised too much, and hence the existence of error. A more abominable instance of carelessness in the executive officer's office as well as in the examination by the head quarters office in Calcutta could not be repeated. In these days, when the public wants to know what it gets for its money, it is well that such a fact, showing a cynical indifference to truthful work which is very wonderful, is re-

A conscientious officer might well feel strongly about such instances of seeming disregard for accuracy in matters where accuracy is of the first importance. But to express strongly what one feels strongly may lead sometimes to unpleasant consequences.

THE influence of forests on the rainfall of large districts and through that rainfall on the fertility of the soil, is a subject of special interest in its bearings on the famine which now threatens part of Western India. On this subject a Puna correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* make these pertinent remarks:—

The tree-covered portion of this collectorate has practically demarked its rainfall. East of Loni (a village nine niles east of Puna) there has scarcely been any rain whatsoever, while most of the crops west of and near Puna are in fair condition. Thousands of sheep and cattle are daily coming from the Serur and Indapur talukas—almost entirely denuded of trees—to the western talukas and the ghats where remains of forests still exist.

With the destruction of the forests upon the hills and mountains stretching eas ward, streams—the feeders of and the second system of rivers—have dried up, the climate has become dry, natural leaf manure is entirely wanting, wells and tanks have silted up; the soil is washed off the sleep slopes of hills and mountains, and the natural subsoil irrigation is entirely destroyed. They now dig wells in vain in the eastern talutas. The water by the law of gravitation has sunk, and trees are alone the means of bringing again by the law of capillary attraction water near enough to the surface to be absorbed by the small roots of grain crops. The present seems a good time to endeavour to enlist the sympathies of all in any method which might increa e the productive powers of the soil in the tree-denuded districts and portions of districts now suffering from a grievous famine. "Brown," on the denudation of hills and mountains, is a good work to read, and there are hundreds of others. . . . . Though Government have a Forest Department, fearfully undermanned, still there is no Forest Act, and therefore no real conservatism possible. Things are yearly getting worse and worse. Springs are drying up all over the Deccan, and the atmosphere getting less moist. This is proved by the Libi obstree now working its way westward. It is now occasionally to be found within five miles of the Western Ghats. Hills and mountains forest-clad are elevated by natural water-reservoirs, yet there is no real attempt made to retain hills and mountain sespecially for forest. Rain falls in this tropical country but for one brief season during the year, and hill and mountain forests can store that rain, and give off in the cold months dew for the benefit of cultivation, and streams during the hot months to feed lakes and rivers and leaves for natural manure.

In Berar however, if nowhere else, forest conservancy has already produced a sensible change in the physical character of the reserved tracts. Here are the remarks of the Deputy Conservator, reporting in 1875:—

The extreme heat of the hot weather is modified by increased moisture, diminished radiation, and other effects of a dense and extensive undergrowth; whilst in open tracts, during the cold season, frosts are becoming common.

Water is now much more plentiful throughout the reserve than it was a few years ago. There is scarcely a nullah of any size that does not contain a few pools of water in the hot weather, whereas formerly it was the exception to find water anywhere after February, except in the main streams.

In former years sudden floods used to occur regularly in the Seepua, Kapra, and Kandu rivers at the commencement of the rains. Since 1871 these floods have occurred later, and with less severity year by year, which is attributed to the effect of the unburnt vegetation in retarding surface drainage.

There is less mortality at the commencement of the rains among the cattle in the reserve than in the unreserved forests. The cattle are, moreover, in better condition. This is a tributed to the cattle not being able to gorge themselves with young green grass as they do in burnt jungles. It appears on the other hand that the climate of the Berar reserves is getting more unhealthy every year, and that fever and dysentery are now particularly rife at the end of the rains and the outset of the cold weather. It seems to us a question however whether these drawbacks are inseparable from a proper system of forest cultivation.

FROM a Times telegram of yesterday's date we learn that the last edition of the Government Gazette contains a Minute by Sir R. Temple on the recent eyelone. He says that three storm waves in rapid succession swept over an area of 3,000 square miles, containing a population of 1,062,000, of whom it is believed that at least 215,000 perished. The waves completely covered the island, and penetrated about four miles inland. The people had only a few minutes' warning before the waves, from ten feet to twenty feet high, rushed in about midnight. They began to subside about 2 A.M., but the survivors were unable to leave the trees where they had taken refuge until noon. Some villages lost 70 per cent. of their inhabitants. Daulatkhan town was entirely destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss of cattle. Even the birds were drowned in large numbers. Sir R. Temple says that the crops have suffered much, but he hopes that enough has been saved to prevent distress. whole country presents a bare and wintry appearance. Robbery and crime prevailed for some days, but order is being rapidly restored. An outbreak of pestilence from the stench of decaying bodies of men and animals is the thing now most feared. The Supreme Government, in acknowledging Sir R. Temple's Report, conveys its thanks to the district officers and others for the energy they displayed, and says that the Queen, upon hearing of the calamity, telegraphed to the Viceroy expressing her deep concern. The full extent of the disaster is not yet accurately known, but it is evidently the worst since the great cyclone which devastated the same districts in June, 1822, and was, perhaps, even more destructive.

THE following items are derived from the same source:—
Accounts from Bombay report that the prospects of scarcity are more gloomy. The probable extent of distress can hardly be accurately estimated

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before the end of December, but it is stated that persons knowing the country well entertain grave apprehensions. The rainfall in the distressed districts, which is always scarcy, but been this year to one-third of the average. Relief works are in active progress, and notwithstanding the sensational stories to the contrary, there is likely, if any, dauger of acture starvation as yet. The Bond ay read to proposed to bold a public meeting on the subject and asked the Covernor to preside but he refused, on the ground that the step was premature. Madras reports also are far from favourable. Much distress seems probable in Mysor and some B. Itish districts. Large quantities of rice are being exported from Calcutta to Madras. During the last three or four days the weather here has been very gloomy and wet, a most unusual thing in November. Some fears were felt of another cyclone. If rain extended to Bombay and Madras it might possibly to some good. might possibly to some good.

The Vicercy met the Mahamiah of Kashmir at Madhopur, and proceeded

thence, vid Rawal Pindi, to Peshawar. He is to arrive at Lahor on Tuesday, and leaves on Friday for Multan. The Khan of Khelat has accepted the Viceroy's invitation to the Delhi Assemblage. The Yarkand Envoy has already arrived at Delhi, and remains there for the Assemblage.

THE question of a successor to Sir W. Gregory in the Government of Ceylon has been settled by the appointment of Sir J. R. Longden, Governor of British Guiana, to that post, on the retirement of Sir W. Gregory early next year.

WE learn that Mr. Smollett, M.P., intends next session to propose the reduction of the expenditure of India by five millions, and believes that he can show the House of Commons how that reduction can be effected. If he can do so, we wish him all success in a movement which few persons are likely on such a condition to oppose.

WE regret to notice the death on the 25th of Major-general L. S. Hough, of the Bombay Staff Corps. The deceased officer entered the Bombay Infantry in 1834, and became a Major-general in 1868. He served against the Bhils of Baroda in 1839, and commanded the 2nd Beluchis throughout the Persian Campaign of 1856-57, including the capture of Reshir and the battle of Khushab.

MR. RAIS-UD-DIN AHMAD wrote the other day to Mr. Gladstone complaining that the Covenanted Civil Service is only nominally open to the natives of India, while the naval and military services are both theoretically and practically closed against them; that the large number of marks allotted to Greek and Latin in the examinations, as compared with those allotted to Arabic and Sanskrit, "the most difficult of classical languages," favours English candidates; and suggesting that Mr. Gladstone should not devote himself to foreign affairs, but to the rectification of the faults of his own Government and the removal of the tyranny under which India groans. Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, observes "that he has the pleasure of agreeing with his correspondent more in principle than in fact." adds, "I believe that by drawing the natives of India to participate in the English forms of education we are doing our duty by them, and enabling them to serve their country and their people with honour. I neither expect nor desire to make Eng-lishmen of them, but only that they should be good Indians; and with this view there are few things I love more than to see Orientals at my own old University of Oxford. .... We and our institutions have many faults, but there is at least one good thing in this country, the power of free discussion on all sub jects. I am glad there should be men strongly on behalf of Indians, and to reproach us when they see fit.

# Odds and Ends.

MR. G. BUTT is appointed Settlement Officer in Etah.

MR. D. L. M. MACKAY, of the Bengal Civil Service, joins the Burma Commission.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR is going to send two students to the Agricul-

tural College at Madras.
COLONEL WOOD, of the 4th Bombay Lifles, succeeds General Beale

in the command of the Disa Brigade.

WHEN Mr. C. E. Bernard returns as Commissioner to Nagpur, Mr. W. B. Jones goes as Commissioner to the Narbadda Division, and Mr. Low retires under Lord Salisbury's new arrangement.

Two new lodes of lead are reported to have been found in Kulu. Some damage has been done to the crops in parts of the North-

West Provinces by hail-storms.

From the 1st October, 1875, to the 20th September, 1876, the quantity of cotton exported from India was 4,579,581 cwts., valued at Rs. 11,45,54,843.

THE NIZAM is expected at Allahabad, on his way to Delhi, on the 18th of December, and resis there for two days.

THE VICEROY gave a farewell dinner to Sir W. Muir on the 7th October, and a farewell picnic has since been given to him by the Government of India officials.

A PETITION to the Viceroy is being numerously signed, asking for a mitigation of the sentence passed on Pilot Symonds for the loss of the Cawdor Castle.

MR. A. R. Pollock, Commissioner of Jhansi, and the Hon. R. A. Drummond, Commissioner of Agra, are both expected to retire at the end of the current financial year.

NINE medals, two gold and seven silver, have been received by the Government of the North-Western Provinces from the Prince of Wales for presents to native noblemen.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA proposes to give a grand entertainment to Lord Lytton and the other European notables at the Delhi Assem-

blage.
The services of Mr. Standish Lee, Executive Engineer of the

Madras Municipality, have been dispensed with.

Dr. Gregory, lately practising at Rangoon, has left that place to join the Servian Army as a surgeon.

GOVERNMENT is about to commence paper-making in Burma from

bamboos, the necessary machinery having arrived.

An attempt to loot the grain bazaars in Madras is reported, owing to the high prices of grain. The police soon restored order.

RAIN is still wanted in parts of the Central Provinces, but, on the whole, the prospects are good, and large exports are being made to Bombay.

THERE has been a grain riot at Ellor, in the Madras Presidency,

and the grain merchants' shops were looted.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK succeeds Mr. Rogers as Member of the Bombay Council in March next.

The report that Mr. Tupper is to be Superintendent of the Chamba State has been contradicted.

THE HON. MR. DALYELL will resume his seat as Madras Member in the Viceregal Council.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 14th October show an increase as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year of £26,427; those of the Jabalpur Line

show an increase of £368. H.M.S. Undaunted, with Admiral Macdonald on board, has arrived at Trincomali.

THERE has been a robbery of Rs. 18,000 from the Lahor Treasury Office by a native clerk.

THE latest reports of the prospects of the crops in the Panjab are favourable.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has arrived at Kulu on his tour. MAJOR J. P. STEEL acts as Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department during the absence of

Mr. Furnivall on special duty.

CAPTAIN W. A. J. WALLACE is appointed on special duty at Delhi, in connection with the railway traffic arrangements during the Delhi

Dr. LAMPREY, of the 67th Regiment, from Madras, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in Calcutta.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. H. DALY retires on a pension of £292 per annum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. JOHNSTONE is appointed Political Assistant at Manipur.

CAPTAIN R. G. E. DALRYMPLE goes to Naugong as Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer.

CAPTAIN A. C. W. CROOKSHANK officiates as Secretary in the Military Department at Calcutta during the absence of Colonel A. B. Johnson on tour with the Viceroy.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has written to Lord Lytton, asking to be excused from attendance at the Imperial Assemblage.

Col. Colley has arrived safely at Khelat.

MR. W. H. HAVELOCK, Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, died on Wednesday.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Sub Lieut. A. H. Hervey, 8th (The King's) Regiment, at Peshawur, Oct. 26. General Sir John E. Dupuis. Col. Comdt. of the 11th Brigade, R.A., in George-street, Hanover-square. (He obtained his first commission in 1925 and served in India). Major F. Gordon, late R.A., at Barnstaple, Nov. 17, aged 98.
ROYAL NAVY.—Sub Lieut. E. N. Drummond, R.N., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, lately, aged 21. (This young officer was invalided from the East India Station.

BENGAL.—Mr. P. N. Langdon Bengal C.S. killed by a tiger at Nowada, lately.

Station.

BENGAL.—Mr. P. N. Lang lon, Bengal, C.S. killed by a tiger at Nowida, lately,
BOMBAY.—Major Gen. Lincoln S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, at 7, Gloncestercrescent, W., Nov. 23. John Burt. Esq., formerly of H.E.I.C.S., at Cowes, Nov. 12,
aged 78. Capt. H. A. Hobson, Bombay Infantry, at Cheltenham, Nov. 18. H.
Bowlby, late Surg., E.I.C., at Totnes, Nov. 16.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. Per Thibet, Nov. 26.—From Bombar.—Mrs. Cahusac, Mrs. O'Meara and two children, Col. and Mrs. Davidson and child, Mr. E. J. Boustead. Pour Said.—Mr. J. W. Cremer.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" Delta" will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, November 27, 1876.

#### THE BAKARGANJ DISASTER.

THE havor wrought by the storm-wave which followed the cyclone of October 31 in the Bay of Bengal appears to have surpassed all that has ever been recorded of great physical catastrophes in any part of the world. If it be true that, wherever the storm-wave passed, two-thirds at least of the population were swept away, the total of human lives lost on this occasion must have far exceeded that of the loss due to the most fatal earthquake, flood, or hurricane of which we have any trustworthy account. The island of Dakhin-Shahbazpur alone contained some 220,000 people within its area of 800 square miles. The smaller islands off the eastern shore of the Meghna estuary with the strip of adjacent shore make up the total to about 330,000. If we are to suppose that two-thirds of that number have perished, the total loss of life would be more than four times as great as the loss caused by the great earthquake at Lisbon, or by the Calcutta cyclone of 1864. Even at the lower estimate quoted in our last issue, the loss would have exceeded that caused by the great cyclone of 1822. There is no need for us to enlarge on the horrors suggested by the recent telegrams. The imagination can easily fill up the outlines of their dismal story. From what has been already reported we may even guess at the mode in which the forces of Nature pent their rage on the doomed lands. It appears that the havor dealt in Dakhin-Shahbazpur and Hattia was mainly caused by a storm-wave sweeping down the Meghna from the north, whereas in Sandwip and the mainland of Chittagong the destruction came from the south. This may perhaps be accounted for by what Mr. Beveridge, in his work on Bakarganj, tells us of the tides in the Meghna. There appear to be two tides in its estuary, named respectively the Chittagong and Daula tides. The former, after passing up between Sandwip and the Chittagong coast, turns westward round the north of Sandwip, and flows southward along the east coast of Dakhin-Shahbazpur. On its way south it meets and drives back the Daula tide, which flows up between Dakhin-Shahbazpur and Hattia. Imagine the shock of such a meeting of the waters about the time of the full moon, under the influence of a raging hurricane! The bore in the river rushing up in a white wall more than twenty feet high was met by the full sweep of the tidal wave from above. In the fight for mastery one toppling mass of water broke and poured over the islands on either side, engulfing everything within its reach for miles round, while

another great mass surging backwards on Sandwip and Chittagong may have carried like destruction elsewhither. Even if it should turn out that all the damage done at the latter places was caused by the first advance of the storm-wave up the coast. it seems pretty certain that the mischief wrought in Dakhin-Shahbazpur was heightened by the clashing of the two tides in mid-career. As the whole island is a flat plain raised but a few feet above the sea-level, the breaking of a great body of water twenty feet high would account for the temporary submersion of a wide extent of land, and even for the wholesale destruction of the villages that dotted its surface. In some parts of Bakarganj the village dwellings are built on mounds surrounded by trenches, so as to guard against the risk of floods. But either those in Dakhin-Shahbazpur are not so raised above the flood-level, or else the floods in this instance must have overleapt all wonted barriers.

Had only the southern half of the island been flooded, the loss of life would have been restricted mainly to the cattle which graze there over grassy plains interspersed with few villages and a good deal of low jungle. But the northern and central parts are described by Mr. Beveridge as "one continuous garden of cocoanut and supari (or betel) trees, and studded with homesteads." In these parts also rice is widely grown, and the Aman crop which is there gathered in October had been stored away, for the most part underground, before the cyclone burst upon the island. These stores appear to have been thoroughly soaked by the storm-flood; but the natives by last accounts were busily drying them in the sun, and the damage in that direction will probably be small. Not so however with the growing crops, which must have suffered a good deal of irreparable harm. The time of the catastrophe-between midnight and morning-must have tended greatly to multiply the loss of human lives. In the darkness and the bewilderment caused by a sudden rush of water, thousands may have failed to reach the safe shelter of the neighbouring trees, while of all those who trusted to the seeming safety of their own houseroofs, by far the greater number were carried off to sea, where they have all perished, except the few who have since turned up at Chittagong. Even the boats which abound everywhere in those parts failed the poor people in that hour of horror, for they had all, it seems, been swept away. But for the cocos and betel-nut trees, from which the villagers derive much or their little wealth, it seems that the actual survivors would have been very few indeed. What with the scarcity in the Dakhan and the prospect of a heavy bill to pay for the Delhi Assemblage, it is a melancholy comfort to think that the worldly wants of the actual survivors will involve the Government in no large and costly measures of relief. Cattle and their owners have perished in a common ruin; the greater the loss of life, the fewer the mouths that remain to feed, and the larger the stock of rice and cocoa-nuts available for human food. According to present advices, all danger of distress will be over in two or three weeks. One question still remains, how far human precautions can avert the recurrence of so terrible a disaster. The example of Holland has been quoted to show what can be done in the same direction by means of dykes and other appliances for shutting out the sea from lowlying plains. But the task in Bakarganj would be infinitely harder and costlier, if it be even possible at all in a land of mud and sandy swamps, intersected by so many tidal streams. and exposed to the full force of the cyclones that sweep up the Bay of Bengal. In view of the recent failure of our engineers to save the railway station at Goalanda from floods, we may well doubt whether money spent on like efforts under more trying conditions in the Gangetic delta would not be spent

The Public Works Minister.—Sir Andrew Clarke left Simla on a tour of inspection on the 27th Oct. On that day he proceeded to Umballa; thence to Umritsur, Lahore and Mooltan. Leaving Mooltan on the 1st of November, he visits Sukkur, Jacobabad, Sehwan, Kotri, Kurrachee, and Bombay, and at the beginning of December proceeds to Delhi.

# Correspondence.

# DESPOTISM, DISCONTENT, DISOBEDIENCE—I. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

A few words written in the Cabinet of England are like the sudden removal of a tiny bolt setting free the complex forces of a great engine. The vast machinery of Oriental war stirs and works; armies march, artillery rolls, lands are wasted, cities are stormed, the thrones of Asia go down, half the human race is shaken with alarm. And for all this . . . the nation does not care. It must learn to care, if it would keep the right to be proud of its empire. It must learn to care, or it may find that even carelessness is not exempt from the penalties of wrong doing. It must learn to care, if it would not have the charges of injustice and tyranny, which it zealously throws in the teeth of Russia and France, flung back on itself with the added brand of hypocrisy.—Page 10 of Lushington's "A Great Country's Little Wars."

SIR,—The neglect of the nation to make itself acquainted with what is going on in India renders it liable to the charge of hypocrisy; it is always pretending benevolence towards India, but never attempting to learn how it can dutifully manage and direct the fortunes of 240 millions of human beings. Talk of education,—why the first and most important duty of England is to learn the art of governing her darkskinned subjects with justice.

I wish to sketch the manner in which despotism, discontent, and disobedience have worked, and are still working together, to hand over millions of poor people to be screwed by octroi extortioners.

The most remarkable part of this year's Blue-book on India -a statement supposed to exhibit moral and material progress -is the quiet resignation with which the despotic India Office in London records the disrespect with which its repeated instructions, and the instructions of its Agent, the Viceroy, have been received by the extractors of octroi taxes. readers of your Paper to study carefully page 3 of the Blue-book. Among other iniquities practised under the choongee or octroi system was the habit of taxing Manchester cloths and Birmingham and Sheffield hardware in every town and octroied village through which the goods had to pass. Of course our manufacturers became somewhat irate at the exaction of such transit duties and brought pressure to bear on the India Office which that grand establishment was in no fit state to resist. consequences were that both Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook found it expedient to publish extensively that they did not approve of the exaction of transit duties by their subordinates. We now learn what is the result of the repeated protestations and proclamations of despotic Viceroys. Disobedience.—Transit duties are still collected, but an elegant rule-of-three sum has been invented, which shows how easily dust can be thrown into the eyes of the English people. Permit me to suggest that the following is a little more explicit than the smooth verbiage of the Blue-book :-

As the total imports into a town, including goods in transit still illegally taxed, are to a wild guess as to the amount of local consumption, so are the former exactions, to the present exactions.

There is nothing like lumping extortions if you wish to mystify ignorant people.

But the writer of page 3 of the Blue-book evidently thought that it might meet the eyes of some persons connected with our manufacturing and commercial industries who might object to the ingenious rule-of-three sum, so he has recorded the following:—

While this practice has been instituted by the Local Governments with the express object of guarding against the danger above referred to, it is, nevertheless, opposed to the principles laid down by the Government of India; and the Secretary of State has pointed out to that Government that, if it be thought desirable to continue it, the greatest scrutiny and vigilance will be required to prevent its practically defeating the purpose which it is designed to accomplish.

I commend this queer official paragraph to the study of those who may have wished to find out whether I have been in error in denouncing during the past twelve years the attempt to extract an octroi tax out of straggling towns without the vestige of a wall as an apology for a visible barrier.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Nov. 18.

FEVER AT DAOSHAI.—We regret to hear that typhoid fever has broken out at Dagshai, and that Dr. Sankey, 39th Regiment, has died of it. Two officers of the same corps and a lady are ill with the same complaint.

# Notices of Books.

Les Colliers d'Or, Allocutions Morales de Zamakhschari. Les Pensées de Zamakhschari. Both par C. Barbier de Meynard. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale. 1876.

M. de Meynard has given us in these two books the texts and translations of two interesting Arabic works of the eleventh century of our era. The translations are accompanied by a great many philological notes, explaining and illustrating such words and constructions as are either new to Arabic grammar or difficult of apprehension. The "Colliers d'Or" is, furthermore, supplied with an index, which reveals the fact that that short work contains no less than four hundred words and uses of words which have not yet found their way into any Arabic lexicon. The value of this little text (containing only one hundred short paragraphs) to the Arabic scholar is, therefore, considerable; and M. de Meynard has taken pains to state, in his carefully-prepared notes, the reasons for the senses he ascribes to the words of the original.

Abu-l Qasim Mahmud, the author of the books of which was are speaking, was born (A.D. 1075) at Zamakhshar, a vil. of Kharizm, whence he obtained his nom de plume. He trequented the schools at Bukhara and Samarkand, and spent some time at Baghdad, where he acquired the taste for reasoning on matters of revelation which led him to profess in after life somewhat heterodox opinions. He was a prolific writer on grammar, lexicography, and morals, and was among the most famous commentators on the Qurân. makhshari may be considered a liberal-minded Muhammadan; and this circumstance lends some interest to his lucubrations on the fickleness of fortune, the sweets of sincere piety, and the dangers of hypocrisy—themes upon which he loved to descant. In the books before us, Zamakhshari pours forth his linguistic knowledge, wrapping his ideas in refined and harmonious expressions, introducing examples of assonance and other tricks of language; but at the same time pursuing with remarkable ease the natural development of his thought. The difficulties of the text are, therefore, formidable; and M. de Meynard must be felicitated on the success with which he has grappled with and surmounted them. Both M. de Meynard's books will be welcomed by Arabic scholars, as only imperfect and fragmentary recensions of them were previously procurable.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

The Pioneer holds that few really competent judges will question its belief that what we must fear from Russia is not so much a hostile advance of her troops as the influence she will exercise on our neighbours in Afghanistan and Kashgar. It is not difficult to guess at one direction in which that influence will act. The northern dependencies of Cabul are bound by no very strong ties to the central Power. Very little trouble on the part of the Russians, perhaps the mere fact of their proximity, might make these dependencies as clamorous for autonomy as the Servians. Nor, if as we inferred the other day, Russian influence has so changed Bokhara for the better, is this a thing very much to be dreaded? The autonomy of Afghau-Turkestan, provided there be a settled Government to the north and south, is quite possible; and with the Russians exercising the same wholesome influence as they do on Bokhara, and with Afghanistan all the stronger for being rid of an encumbrance, the countries about the Upper Oxus-Shignan, Roshan, Wakkhan, and Badakshan-might again be formed into one coherent principality. Again, if Russia, on account of European disturbances, had ever a mind to take the countries north of the Hindoo Koosh, it would make very little difference whether Badakshan were a dependency of Cabul or independent. And for the Afghans, Afghan-Turkestan has ever been a source of weakness to the rulers of Cabul, and nothing but the loss of it can make the real consolidation of Afghan-istan Proper possible. All this is something very different, of course, from the old idea of a neutral zone, for the new principality, should it ever exist, must be under the influence of Russia. The changes, however, that we have indicated are not likely to come to pass as the results of any diplomatic action; we must rather look to the death of Shere Ali, and a disputed succession, as inaugurating a new order of things. With regard to Kashgar, it is more difficult to forecast the course of history. Perhaps, as in the case of Afghan-



istan, we must wait for the disturbances which are sure to follow the death of an energetic ruler. Out of them may be evolved some condition of things with a greater promise of stability than any that exists now.

#### INDIAN OBSERVATORIES.

The Englishman remarks that the Indian Government has been urged to set up an observatory for solar observations, and one of its military officers in civil employ thinks he has a special aptitude for erecting and conducting such an observatory. But the Indian Government has already on its hands an observatory in Madras, which it finds itself compelled to starve into inanition for want of the requisite funds. The Madras Observatory has an honourable history dating from the last century; it is acknowledged to have done much good work, and it is presided over by an astronomer who enjoyed a European reputation when the Astronomer Royal of England selected him for the post, and who has added to his reputation since he entered upon it. This gentleman has for years complained that he has neither the instruments nor the assistance requisite to keep him abreast with the demands of modern astronomy. The work of an observatory divides itself into branches, observations, and calculations, or reductions from them. For the first part of his duties the instruments at the Madras Observatory are now altogether inadequate; for the second part of his task he long implored in vain a grant for a single European as-Much work that might have been performed with the help of proper instruments has been left undone for want of them; and the publication of results has fallen into arrears. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the proposal for a new observatory is ill-timed. First let the existing observatory be raised to the standard of modern efficiency, and then by all means let us have a second observatory if we can afford it. At any rate, let the matter be fully and fairly discu-sed on its merits, and do not set the rabble of British science to yelp at Government while the subject is under consideration. We are well aware that a second observatory would conduct a class of solar investigations for which the one at Madras is not fitted. But the most enthusiastic student of solar astronomy will not place the value of the proposed class of observations above the class for which the Madras observatory was designed. Both classes are of great utility, and the Government of India would confer a favour on European science if it could spare money for the prosecution of both. But at present it is not able to find funds for the efficient maintenance of one observatory, and, till it can do this, t seems premature to urge it to set up a second one.

#### THE DELIII ASSEMBLAGE.

The Friend of India says that, as soon as it was announced that a proclamation was determined on with pomp and pageantry, it at once admitted the necessity of making the pageant effective at whatever cost. And we tried to show how it might be turned to so good account that it would prove a real gain to the empire. Since then we consistently abstained from attacking the Government for the proposed expenditure, as to do so would only have tended to create dissatisfaction and bad feelings, and could have done no good whatever. But the circumstances are now very seriously changed, and it becomes a grave question whether, while many millions of our Indian subjects will be with difficulty kept from starvation by the wide-spread famine that is now a certainty, and indeed a present fact, it will not be something very like a crime to expend so many bundreds of thousands of pounds, as it is proposed to spend at Delhi on shows and festivities, and to blow away in gunpowder and blaze to beaven in rockets at every important town in the country. not only occur to most of us that the money would be better spent in meeting the necessities of the distressed peasantry in the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, but that while the outcry lasts that India is too poor to spend money on roads, canals, railways and the planting of trees to prevent the recurrence of famines, it is little better than profligacy to waste vast sums on state spectacles of this extraordinary kind. We fully recognise the embarrassing position of the Government. Had these famines been foreseen, it is probable that the pageant would either have been deferred or projected on a smaller scale. But now that the arrangements are so far advanced, how can they be arrested? We shall merely throw out two observations. The first is that an announcement to the effect that in view of the impending famines it was resolved very greatly to curtail the expenditure on account of the Proclamation; that a simple proclamation like that already made in London would be made at Delhi and simultaneously at other principal places in India; that the Durbar and all expensive pageantry would be deferred; and that the treasure thus saved would be available to aid in relieving distress in the famine districts—would have a grander moral effect on the minds of the people of India than any pageantry could have. But if it be determined that at all costs the Proclamation must take place as designed, without curtailment of expenditure, we would suggest in the second place that England, for whose honour and glory it is intended, should bear the expense of it. Otherwise it will be a world-wide scandal.

The Bombay Gazette asserts that a feeling is spreading throughout a great portion of the country that the forthcoming Imperial As-

semblage at Delhi should be abandoned for two reasons—one, that the expenditure of a vast sum of money on a mere prodigal display of power in the eyes of native chiefs would be shameful while many thousands—nay, millions of people—are in danger of starvation in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; and the other, the aspect of affairs in Europe is so unsettled that there is no telling what a day may bring forth. In Simla, a number of officials think candidly that Lord Lytton will make a mistake if he holds the Assemblage; and there is a more general opinion in India that if the Imperial Title must be proclaimed, the ceremony can still be done effectually if the Delhi Assemblage were abandoned. The Imperial Title could be brought prominently before the majority of the people on the Continent if local officials were commanded to proclaim it upon a given date, and if they were assisted to give *celat* to the fact by small grants for fireworks and rejoicings. There is much cogency in these views; but we doubt whether it would now be wise to abandon a ceremony which has been announced with such splendid preparations as the Imperial Assemblage. The districts affected by distress are very small compared with the extent of the Empire; a person has only to travel in Bengal or the Punjab to realise this; and it might have a very bad moral effect, and besides prove exceedingly uneconomical, if Lord Lytton were now to destroy all the arrangements he has made as well as all those which have been made by native

# Bengal, Upper Judia, Kc.

#### THE FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Colonel W. G. Davies, Commissioner of Delhi, Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Heathcote, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Mr. Daukes, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, who form the Executive Committee to complete arrangements for the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage, have, we hear, commenced work. Sites for the various camps have been fixed upon, and this has been no easy task, considering the space necessary for each encampment, and the numbers that have been summoned to attend. The platforms for the great day will be erected under the supervision of Mr. Kirby, Superintending Engineer, on the plain where the march past before the Prince of Wales took place. Agents of Native Princes are already flocking to Delhi to secure houses, carriages, and furniture for their masters.

Going more into detail, we may explain that the camps of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and all Licutenant-Governors are to be located on the old Parade-ground beyond the ridge, the Viceroy's being on the road running down from the Flagstaff Tower, the other camps on either side. The Commander-in-Chief's camp will be where it was last year, on the road which runs at right angles to the road on which the Viceroy's camp will be situated. The Punjab Chiefs will be on the glacis of the Fort, very much where they were in March, 1875; the Rajpootana Chiefs beyond the Delhi Gate; the Bombay Chiefs on the Alipore-road; the Madras Chiefs near the ridge towards the Subzee Mundee. The Nizam is to have his camp in the Metcalfe compound, which has, we believe, been purchased by a contractor with a view to erecting temporary houses for some of the Nizam's followers. The Deccan visitors will require a good deal of accommodation, as so many ladies are among them. The Guicowar and the Rajah of Mysore are to be as near the Viceroy's camp as possible, under the ridge. Pontoon bridges are to be run across the river, and Oudh Talookdars and others are to be located on the left bank of the river. The troops are, we believe, to be encamped on the plain across the escape canal. Under the orders of the Viceroy arrangements are being made for

Under the orders of the Viceroy arrangements are being made for extensive rifle matches at Delhi among the troops to be assembled for the Imperial Camp. Some eight or ten ranges are being prepared on the banks of the Jumna for the purpose, and it is intended that the second stage for the Commander-in-Chief's prize should also be shot off there by the competing regiments assembled in the Camp. A range is also to be devoted to the Northern India Rifle Association

By the time the Delhi assemblage is over Lord Lytton will have had more experience of attar and pan than any man who ever came to the country. He is to receive visits from and pay return visits to all the chiefs present of a rank entitling them to the honour; and as we announced some time ago there will be over seventy ruling princes at the Imperial gathering. All this visiting is to be got through before the 1st of January, and as at present calculated his Excellency, from the time of his arrival in camp to that date, will have to spend four hours a day in the morning and four hours in the afternoon in this laborious duty.

Besides the two days' racing there will be public games at the Assemblage. A horse show, moreover, has been talked about, and an exhibition of fabrics, jewellery, &c., also a march past of the troops, and rifle matches; we have not heard that his Excellency intends to give a ball, but there will be a series of evening parties at which both Natives and Europeans will be present. There is a rumour, moreover, of a calico fancy ball, and of amateur theatricals by some of the amateurs who have been acting this year at Simla:

and one of the pieces mentioned as likely to be played is a hitherto unacted work,—a drawing-room play, we believe—by the late Lord Lytton. A levee will, of course, be held: at first it was proposed to hold it in the Dewan-i-Am, but this idea, for various reasons, was abandoned, and the ceremony will take place in the Viceregal Camp. The troops will be arriving any day and every day after the first of December, and the railway authorities are already laying out their plans with the view of bringing in the chiefs and their followers in order and comfort.

#### THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night an accident occurred to the mail train from Bombay to Allahabad, which was nearly being a very serious dis-The following details have been supplied to us by an eye-About five miles north of Jubbulpore, when the train was going at a rate about which there are different opinions, but probably between twenty and thirty miles an hour, the passengers in the first and second class carriages in the middle of the train felt a violent jolting, which plainly indicated that the train had left the rails, and was tearing them up and ploughing through the ground and bumping over the sleepers. The brake-van and two first-class carriages in front of it at the end of the train had become detached from the train, and the consequent breaking of the communication blew the whistle on the engine, and was probably the first intimation to the driver that something was wrong. He immediately shut off steam, and the rest of the carriages were brought to a standstill after going on about two hundred yards. Had they gone two or three hundred yards further they would have been precipitated over a bridge into the bed of a river. The carriage immediately before the brake-van had somehow or other got completely off the line, so that the brake ran into it almost broadside on, and knocked it over with such violence that the roof was taken clean off, and the occupants were ejected like cannon balls clean through the open roof, and found themselves on their backs in the open air. The gentleman and his wife and child in one compartment were all injured, but the gentle-man in the other compartment came off unhurt. Had this carriage been full of passengers, as it was on the previous night, there would probably have been many serious casualties. In a first class carriage about the middle of the train a lady who had just retired to rest on one of the upper sleeping berths was thrown violently down, and sustained a severe injury in the leg. All the third class carriages being in front escaped the accident, but in the first and second class carriages behind them the state of things was more alarming. Solid tables were snapped in two, portmanteaus were flying about as in a spiritualistic séance, and besides the serious cases mentioned in the medical report, many a knock and bruise was received, of which nothing more was said. There were fortunately three medical men in the train, Dr. Murray of Rajputana, Dr. Alexander Smith, Deputy Surgeon-General, going to Rawal Pindi, and Dr. Bennett, so that the injuries of the passengers re-ceived immediate and efficient attention. It was a bright moonlight night, so that the inconvenience and confusion were less than they might have been. The accident occurred about ten minutes The first thing done was to send off the engine to the next station to telegraph up and down to stop traffic and to get assistance from Jabalpur. After an hour or two the station-master of Jabalpur arrived with coolies and material to mend the line. At this stage an effort was made to discover the cause of the accident at the spot where the first indication of a carriage leaving the line was observable. The gauge showed that there was no contraction or extension of the rails to account for the wheels leaving them. The wheel mark on the sleeper was clear on one side and faint on the other. This points to the conclusion that the giving way of a wheel or axle on the left side was the cause of the accident. This, however, will probably be the subject of careful inquiry. It was evident to all observers that the line was in a very unfinished state at this point, and that it should have been gone over at slow speed. The oscillation not only here, but at other points of the line, is so great even at moderate speed as to indicate a very defective state of the line. After about six hours, during which the comfort of the injured and agitated passengers was well attended to, the forward carriages, chiefly third elass, were taken on with all the passengers, and the after carriages were left behind. The gap left in the line is causing considerable interruption of the traffic. The passengers and mails reached Allahabad at two o'clock. Most of the baggage was left behind to be sent on later. Upon the whole, the feeling is that the accident might have been very much ways but it was quite had appropri might have been very much worse, but it was quite bad enough, and was an unfortunate introduction to India for the new arrivals of the Pekin and the Crocodile, who formed the majority of the passengers.—Pioneer, Oct. 30.

#### STATION TALK.

Delhi, Oct. 25.—The Queen of England, as Empress of Hindustan, has summoned all the chiefs and rulers from Peshawur to Cape Comorin to Delhi, and the first day of January, 1877, will be henceforth a red-letter day in the pages of Indian history. Never before have all the princes assembled together who will sit side by side on that day to hear their Empress proclaimed, and I suppose never

will such a goodly throng of ruling Powers, Asiatic and English meet again. House-rent, as you may imagine, has risen to fabulous prices; the poor landlords are afraid that they may not ask enough, and some of them decline to name their terms so early in the day, but prefer to wait and see how high the market will rise. has prompted certain houseowners to oust their regular tenants; but instances of this kind are, I am thankful to say, not numerous, and most of the inhabitants have been left in peace. At the previous gatherings in Delhi, two thousand rupees was looked upon as a great haul for a house, but this time nothing less than four or five thousand is thought anything of; these sums, ay, and more also, are being now paid by those chiefs who want a roof over their It was at one time, I believe, a question whether the native princes should be allowed to reside in houses, seeing that the Viceroy would occupy a tent, but this point has evidently been waived, and the Maharajahs and others can live where they like provided they have a camp pitched with durbar tents where they can receive the visits of the Viceroy, the Governors, and other high dignitaries. The Nizam of Hyderabad has the honour of paying the highest rent that has ever been paid in this country, or in any other I expect, for accommodation for one month. The Resident has engaged for him and his nobles the well-known Metcalfe Estate, which has lain in ruins ever since it was sacked and pillaged . by the Goojurs of Chundrawal in 1857, when the Mutiny first broke out. The rent to be paid is sixty-five thousand rupees. The palace (for I can call it nothing else) will be put in thorough order, and several new houses are being run up on the grounds, which are about a mile in length and half a mile in width. The property has been purchased from Sir Theophilus Metcalfe by a European firm of contractors for, I believe, half a lakh of rupees, which cannot represent one quarter of what it cost the original owner when it was in all its class. The Nizam will be better off than any one else here (and he ought to be, considering how well he paid for it); there will be no crowding round him, he will be apart from all the other chiefs, and enjoy complete privacy. He is bringing with him a large number of ladies; half the big house is to be partitioned off for them, and a regular zenanah constructed. Agents from the different chiefs are flocking in daily to engage houses and buy carriages and Prices are rising, and there is a great demand for every I will send you further news in thing, from houses down to tubs. a few days.—Pioneer Correspondent.

# Miscellaneous.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE. -Mr. P. Robinson, Professor Muir College, Allahabad, and reporter on the Vernacular Press, having been reported absent without leave from 2nd June, 1876, his services have been dispensed with.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.—The Hon. Vernon Hugh Schalch, c.s.I., is reappointed to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta from the 17th Oct., the date on which his term of office as a Port Commissioner terminated.

SAD DEATH.—A young European, named George Cant, employed as a fireman on the Eastern Bengal Railway line, met his death last week in a most lamentable and sudden manner, near Bailgurria station. It appears that he was the fireman attached to a train, and, while attempting to pass from the engine to the tender, he missed his footing, and falling on the line was run over by the train.

THE LATE MR. WOODROW.—At the meeting of native friends and admirers of Mr. Woodrow, held last week, it was resolved, that a letter of condolence be addressed to his widow, and that a committee should be appointed to arrange, in communication with other friends, European and native, for a public meeting to consider the best means of perpetuating Mr. Woodrow's memory. The committee, we believe, held its first meeting yesterday. Some of the most influential native educationists are actively concerned in the movement.—Friend of India, Oct. 28.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.—The rules referring to absence without leave have been slightly modified. If an officer can persuade the Government that his default was owing to circumstances beyond his control, the local Government may let him keep his appointment, but he must not draw allowances for the time he is away. If the officer belongs to the uncovenanted service, the local Government may give as much as it thinks fit of any allowances during subsidiary leave, Section 18 (b), Civil Leave Code, to which he would have been entitled had he not remained absent after the end of his leave

KANGRA VALLEY.—The tea-planters in the Kangra Valley are suffering from what, from their point of view, seems to be a grievance, though it may be also considered as some proof of the success and development of their own trade. There is a plethora of currency notes in the valley, and no money in the district treasury wherewith to cash them. The planters are ordinarily paid for the produce of their estates in notes from Calcutta; the sums so received are now much in excess of any surplus from the collections made in the district after the district expenses are met; and the

Accountant-General declines to remit rupees to a hill district, when other and more public exigencies exist elsewhere.

GWALIOR.—There were great rejoicings at Gwalior on Wednesday, Oct. 25, signalising the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title. A grand darbar took place in the new palace. The General, the Resident, Political Agent, the Maharaja of Dholpur, and the commanding officers attended. Rs. 2,000 were distributed among the European and native troops of the Morar cantonment. A sumptures out the property of a State direct purpose in the direct purpose. ous entertainment, consisting of a State dinner, pyrotechnic display, and soirée dansante was given to the officers and ladies at night. During the dinner Colonel Hutchinson proposed the toast of the Queen. He mentioned that when communicating the Viceroy's Proclamation regarding the assumption of the Imperial title, his Highness the Maharaja expressed his determination to signalise the event by demonstrations in his State. Colonel Hutchinson's eloquent speech concluded with the expression of a hope that all Britons would appreciate Sindia's loyalty and devotion to England. All who were present, numbering 150 ladies and gentlemen, rose and drank enthusiastically the health of the Empress of India. Sindia's health was then drunk with the usual honours.

THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—The Marine Survey Department at Calcutta was started a year ago, and the Surveyors have been collecting information for the improvement of charts and sailing directions for the navigation of Indian waters. A list of coast lights has been issued, which we have just received, together with three hydrographic notices, the first of a series intended to embrace the entire Indian coast line in due course. The first notice concerns the Rangoon river, being the result of a recent survey by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., in the I.G. Steamer Clyde. The other two are by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. They were gathered on a tour of inspection along the P.R.G.S. Burmah and Siam Coasts in the early part of this year. We understand that sanction has been accorded to an inspection, during this season, of all coast ports between Calcutta and Bombay by the Superintendent who is known to scamen as the author of the "India Sailing Directory." His tour commences this week on a steamer going down the Coromandel Coast, and he revisits all the Madras ports two or three months hence on the return voyage.—Englishman, Oct. 30.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Str. Arabia, Moulmein, Rangoon and Akyab; str. Satara, Camorti, &c.; str. Mecca, Colombo and Galle; str. Ava, Bombay, via Coasts; Lord Cauning, Liverpool; str. Stag, Shields, &c., via Saez Canal.—28. Pembroke Castle, Cape Town, str. Athol, Bombay; str. Commilla, Bombay, via Coasts; Ann, Muscat, &c.; str. Argyll, Hong Kong and Straits; str. Poonah, London, &c., via Suez Canal.—29. Str. Madura, Bombay; str. Hindoostan, Hong Kong and Straits; Arnstrong, —. 30. Catheart, London; str. Chancellor, Liverpool, via Suez Canal.—Nov. 2. Str. City of Venice, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Arabia.—Mr. W. Taylor, Capt. Wilkinson, and Mrs. Porter.

Per Satara.—Capt. Hartuell, Commissaniat Staff Sergeant Mayers, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey and two children, Dr. McConnell, and Mr. F. J. Bell.

Per Argyll.—Capt. Daurel, Dr. Urquhart, and Mr. Peel.

Per Commilla.—Surg. m-jor Turron, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. MoMillan.

Per Hindostan.—From Hong Kong.—Mrs. T. S. Gardeer, Miss Chater, Miss Paleolagus, Mr. Wi son, and Mr. Ward. From Singapore.—Mrs. Windsoc and child, Mrs. Byjohn and child, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Gubboy, and Mr. Joshua. From Panare.—41rs. Shephord and child.

Per City of Venice.—Captain Custlo, Mr. McEwan, Mr. English, Mrs. Hansbury and child, Mrs. Dakin, Mr. Thompson, Miss Dicksor, Miss Pigott, Mrs. Haigh, Miss Worrell, Mrs. Jervis and child, Mrs. Barrie and infant, Miss Barrie, and Mrs. Allen.

Allen.
Per str. Poonah.—Frem Southampton.—Mr. S. O. Saunders, Mr. Newcomen, Mr. and Mrs. Wacc, Mrs. Bruce and child, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Reilly and child, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. Kinealy, Mr. Mardock, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery, Mr. Beverley, the Misses Hammerton, Leigh, Don. Sogmon, Santon, and Bell, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Ingham, three Misses Porter, Mr. Lonides, Mr. and Mrs. Baveridge, and Mr. Ranterburg. From Ventes.—Mr. Blade and Mr. Eddis. From Adex.—Col. J. Graham. From Galle.—Capt. Clive, Mrs. While, Madame Black, Madame Colomb, and Mr. Lachington. From Madras.—Mr. Patt, Mr. and Mrs. Successon and child, Licut. Jarrad, Mr. Falle, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Dickens, Mr. M'Caushand, Sir Stuart Hogg, and Mr. Selnia.

DEPARTUILES.
Oct. 27. Str. Pleiades, London and Liverbool, via Suez Canal; St. Jean Baptist, Precretain.—28. Str. Malda, Bombay, via Coasts; str. Penang, uncertain; Hailee, Enr Francisco.—29. Nelson, Dundee.—Nov. I. Str. City of Poonah, London, via Suez Canal; str. Madras, Akyab and Rangoon; str. Viking, London, via Suez Canal; str. Amarapoora, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; str. India, uncertain; Syria, West Indies; Coulide, Mauritius.—2. Eugenio, Mauritius; str. Satara, uncertain; Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—From Calcutta.—For Akyab.—Mrs. and three Misses Porter,
Mr. A. Macusb, Mr. W. H. Greenfiell, and Mr. W. H. Turner.

Per str. India.—From Calcutta.—For Rangoon.—Mr. A. A. Baker, Mr. C. A. S.
Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Diushaw, Mr. E. F. F.
Hedger, Mr. C. A. Jameison, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. E. W. Cullen, Mr. W. E. Miller,
and Mr. F. W. Miller. Hedger, Mr. C. A. Jan and Mr. F. W. Miller.

# Commercial.

Calcuita, Nov. 3, 1876.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA. Nov. 24.—(By Telegram).

—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.12; 8ilbs. ditto, Rs. 4.8. 40's
Bannormill Twist, 5a. Jute; Doss K. 23; Saltpetre, Rs. 6.6a; linseed, Rs.
4.12; rapeseed, Rs. 4.6. Rice, Ballam, Rs. 3.3. Exchange on London; Six months'
Bank bills, 1s. 9id. Freights—Saltpetre, Cape, 35s.; rice, ditto, 60s.

# Madras.

#### STATION TALK.

NAGERCOIL, Oct. 17.—The North-East monsoon has fairly burst upon us, and is not only true to its time but promises to be pretty good. It would be impossible to express the joy of the inhabitants of South Travancore at the timely showers which we have had for the last day or two. The last harvest was so great a failure, and the dearth has been so severe, that the poor have suffered very grievously both in meat and drink. The price of paddy is very high, but it would be higher still if there were no prospect of a good crop next time. The wells, for miles round—in fact, I may seem in the whole of the centh, have been proper or less day, many say in the whole of the south-have been more or less dry; many of the most celebrated for abundance of water have run dry altogether. The tanks, too, are as empty as possible; scarcely a sight of water can be obtained for many a weary mile along the great southern road, but the rains will now, we hope, fill all our reservoirs and revive the country in general. On the hills there has been abundant rain, and the coffee is flourishing and ripening apace. The crop is, on the whole, equal to that of last year, but that is not saying much. The price of coffee in the English market, and the glorious exchange make up pretty well for the lack of bumper crops. The Hill Magistrate, Mr. Cosby, has got well into harness on the Asambu, but he enjoys rather a sinceure. Very few cases are brought before him, not because there is no need for magisterial interference, but because his powers are restricted. He has, at present, no jurisdiction in civil matters, and these form the majority of the complaints among the coffee planters. Breach of contract in one form or another is the chief weakness of contractors and canganies, and this matter Mr. Cosby cannot touch. The Planters' Association have made a strong representation to the Maharajah on this subject, and it is hoped that the defect may be remedied. I am afraid Nagercoil will soon get a name as the hotbed of pestilence, if sanitary matters are not attended to by the Sirkar officials. The prisoners in the jail here make use of chatties for certain necessary purposes within the building. These chatties are brought out every day and deliberately emptied on one road where it crosses a nullah, and within a very few feet of a much frequented highway. No attempt is made to cover the vessels when full, or their contents when poured out on the road, and thus a little horribly stinking cesspool is formed by the discharges of the pri-



soners. Every morning, too, these prisoners are marched out along the same road, and are forced, by the peons in charge of them, to make use of a narrow strip of land touching the road as a latrine. There is nothing to obstruct either the view or the smell, and the effect is, as the penny-a-liner says, better imagined than described. Decency and sanitation are publicly insulted at Negercoil by the Sirkar himself. There is a little flutter of excitement at this end of the world at the report that "the Duke" is coming to Trevandrum. No official intimation has reached the place, but the news has arrived somehow. If the monsoon holds on its course the Duke will have anything but a pleasant reception. We are in the midst of the Deevali festival.—Madras Times Correspondent.

# Histellancous.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE .-- A telegram has been despatched to England from Madras, informing an influential member of the Indian Council of the present distressed condition of the country, and the fear of still more widespread suffering, and urging the postponement of the Delhi Assemblage until brighter times.

A MOGHUL PRINCE IN BURMAH. - Prince Jewan Busht, son of the late King of Delhi, and Chevalier Camarratta, Kulwoon and Treasurer to the King of Burmah, were introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah to the Duke of Buckingham while his Grace

THE RAJAH OF CALASTRI.—The Rajah of Calastri incurred an expense of Rs.25,000 on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit; and now contemplates with dismal forebodings the necessity under which he finds himself of choosing between spending Rs.50,000 on the trip to Delhi and being regarded henceforth with suspicion by the Government as to his "loyalty."—Madras Mail, Oct. 31.

CLERKS' SALARIES.—On account of the scarcity in Madras Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company and Messrs. Parry and Company have added Rs. 2 to the salaries of such clerks as earn less than Rs. 20 a mouth. The Government of India can and ought to follow in a large way this praiseworthy example; but unfortunately the Government of India will only be able to look on and approve.

MILITARY.—The 11th Regiment Madas N.I. leave Nagode on the 7th Nov. and march to Banda, Cawnpore, Etah, Aligarh, and Delhi, which will be reached on the 18th December. The regiment Delhi, which will be reached on the 18th December. will leave Delhi after the Assemblage on the 5th January, and much to Aligarh, Etah, Cawnpore, Futtchpore, Allahabad, Benares, Shergháti, Hazaribagh, and Dorandah, which will be reached on the

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.—The Rangoon papers tell us that the Commissioners of Arracan and Tenasserim will accompany the Chief Commissioner on his coming visit i. Delhi on account of the Proclamation Day. A number of native officials will also go with him, among whom will most likely be Woondouk Moung Oos, some Karen Myokes, and some headmen of the Panthay settlers. Major Street, Secretary, will most probably be one of the company. Major Duff, Commissioner of Pegu, will remain behind.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT. - Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Conservator of Forests, Cochin, was killed by a wild elephant on Thursday at Palapully, near Trichoor. She was travelling with her husband on horseback, with a number of coolies, when the elephant suddenly appeared. Mrs. Stevenson being frightened jumped off her pony, and fell, and before she could get out of the way the elephant rushed on and trod on her neck. Death was instantaneous.—Times of India,

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.-Mr. Parkes, the engineer, has arrived, and has made a thorough inspection of the Harbour Works, on which already upwards of five lakhs of rupees have been expended. It would seem that though slow the works are considered to have made fair advancement, and the surf bank, in spite of many disadvantages, may be said to have fairly progressed. The total quantity of laterite that has been tipped into the sea from the commencement of these works is close on 100,000 tons. The Titan crane is now at work, and though there is great difficulty in laying the concrete blocks it will have to be done. The undertaking is a gigantic one, and there must be difficulties to contend with, which engineering skill and proper supervision will no doubt battle against and eventually overcome. - Madras Athenœum.

CHANGE OF EDITORS.—We (Times of India) hear that Mr. James Hutton, who has been a valued contributor to our own columns, and who was formerly editor of the Englishman, will take charge of the Madras Times, while the editor, Mr. Sutherland, is at home recruiting his health. "We can only say," writes the Madras Athenaum, after expressing regret at the cause of Mr. Sutherland's departure, that "that paper is fortunate in obtaining his services. Mr. Hutton is a journalist of many years' experience, extensive as it has been varied, and our contemporary will scarcely suffer in his hands." After the customers apparatus of Paul Lands. After the customary amenities of Bombay journalism, it is pleasant to find an Indian city where pressmen, who may happen to be engaged on rival papers, can still keep up a good professional tone, and be as courteous to one another as if they had never left Fleet-street.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SCARCITY .- On Monday night Madras will welcome home its Governor, after an absence of about a month, during which he has been wandering over sea and land, with benefit to himself we may hope, though with none, as far as can be seen, to the interests of the Presidency which he rules. One effect of these lengthened absences of the Governor from his post is that people begin to find that they can do without him, and this only goes to confirm the opinion expressed in some quarters that Madras and Bombay should be deprived of their respective governors and commanders-in-chief. It were well, therefore, that our governors bore this in mind, if we are not to be divested of the prestige which the Presidency now enjoys with a Governor. A great deal has been spoken and written about his Grace's absence at a time when the prospects of this Presidency are rendered so gloomy by a threatened famine and the distress that has already commenced to be felt, but though the head has been absent, the Government have shown themselves quite alive to the occasion, and the Hon. Sir William Robinson and Mr. Ellis have been meeting every day in Council in reference to the present scarcity, and all matters for relieving distress have been left entirely in their hands, owing to their experience of the Presidency. Regarding the scarcity itself which is now prevailing in most of the districts of this Presidency, the accounts continue to become more and more unfavourable, and further relief works have been sanctioned. Relief meetings, too, have been held in several parts of the country, and much good is being done in this way. In Bombay things have become worse since our last notice, but we are glad to add that the authorities there are working with a praiseworthy energy in their efforts to grapple with a calamity which threatens that Presidency, and which requires no ordinary exertions to overcome it.—Madras Times, Nov. 4.

Shapping.

Oct. 27.—Strs. Meinam, Calcutta; Khandalla, Calcutta; Almora, London; Henry Miller, Coconada.—29. Grenadier, Coconada: British Empire, South Shiolds; str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Merkara, Calcutta; Copenhagen, Coconada; John Allan, Coconada.—30. St. Annie, Coconada; str. Ducca, Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVFD.

Per str. Khandalla.—From Gopaulpore.—Mr. Lewis. From Bimulpatam.—Capt. Bellard, Mr. Hayne. From Vizagapatam.—Mr. Boyd, Deputy Surg. Gen. Vansomeran, Miss Leggatt.

Per str. Almora.—For Alexandela.—Hon. J. C. Vivian, Mrs. Vivian. For Colonno.—Mr. J. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss Indray, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. R. E. Dunston, Mrs. A. Leslie, Messis. W. Scott, Purdon, J. Emerson, W. H. Potter, J. B. Penny, and C. Moore. For Madbas.—Mr. W. Lawder, Lieut. col. Vizard, Mrs. Vizard, Col. Smart, Mrs. Smart, Mr. Smart, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Priestly, Mrs. Corbett and two children, Rev. Wynch. For Calcuta.—Major Holdsworth, Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Richie, Mr. F. M. Webb, Mr. Hope, Mrs. Gray, Mr. D. M. Traill, Mrs. A. Traill, two children, Mr. E. W. Cox, Master G. E. Cox and two children, Mrs. Curran and two children, Mr. McSweeney, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Theobald, Master Theobald, Mr. P. Vendors, Mr. W. Blackburn.

Per str. Meinam.—From Calcuta.—For Massellles.—Messis. A. Thompson, J. Davenport and Waycintreber. From Calcuta.—For Maples.—Mr. C. Muller. For Galle.—Mrs. Walters, Messis. Irvine and Perrin. For Pondichers.—Mr. Farrier. For Madbas.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin and child.

Per str. Merkara.—From Calcutat.—For Madbas.—Mr. White, Mr. McNair.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 28.—Str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Gaile.—30. Strs. Goa, Calcutta; Oriental.
Rangoon; Almora, Calcutta; Helen Wallace, Sonapore.—Nov. 2. W. H. Watson,

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam — From Madras.—For Marsellles.—Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Trevor and infant, Capt Bellard. For Naples.—Mrs. Hunter and three children.

Per str. Goa.—For Vizagapatam.—R. J. Melville, C. S.

Per str. Oriental.—For Inhipatam.—Mr. D. Battes. For Rangoon.—Mr. J. E. Jackson, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. H. J. Goonewardence, Capt. C. H. Walshand, Mr. W. Finischer, Miss Morehead.

Rombay.

#### THE SCARCITY.

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 23 .- During the past two months Mr. Grant has given employment to a large number of people within his collectorate, and the number is daily increasing. Relief works are progressing in many parts of the district, and others are in contemplation. Many works are sanctioned and will be commenced as the necessity for employing the people arises. Among the principal works are improvements to the tank at Nandani, on which it is proposed to spend one thousand rupees, and the tanks at Kamoni and Shetphal, for which Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000 are to be re-appropriated from the local budget. The Welapur and Nateputa tanks are also to be improved at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,600. Many of the roads are either being repaired or will soon be put in hand. The Government by a resolution which they passed advised that in carrying out relief works the expense should, in the first instance, be supplied from the balance on hand from the local accounts, and next by reappropriations from the local budgets, the Government guaranteeing grants of money where a need was shown for them, but only after the local resources were exhausted. Rs. 25,460 were accordingly appropriated from the budget estimates for the current year for the Sholapore district, the proposed total expenditure on relief works being Rs. 34,800. You have already given many details of the Sholapore works, and I need not here repeat them.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Sholapore water is plentiful, the Ekrukh tank or lake, seven miles off, giving a large supply of good drinking water. The entire collectorate may be divided into villages of five different class s, arranged according to their water supply. Those which have wells used by and available to all classes may rank first, and of these there are eighty-nine. The next class would be those in which the wells are reserved in compliance with caste-custom for the use of the higher castes. Of these there are 296. Only five villages are supplied with water by means of tanks, while 261 draw their supply from running streams, the principal of which are the Bheema, running along the south side of the northern portion of the district and thence through the more southerly part in a south-west direction; and its affluent, the Seena river, running in a similar direction but further north, and joining the Bheema not far from Mandrup. The Bheema, as I told you in a previous letter, has still a good flow of water, and will at any rate last for some months. The Seena, on the other hand, contains but little water. One other class of village remains—those in which water is obtained by digging wells in the beds of nuddees; of these there are thirty-five, and the supply, I fear, will prove but precarious, if it does not fail altogether. Of the wells distributed through 385 villages very many are either dry or rapidly becoming so, and the prospect of a heavy drought would appear to be as bad in some places as the famine prospect.

Water is becoming scarce along the railway between Poona and Sholapur, and will in some places fail entirely before long. There were a few showers of rain on Friday night and again on Saturday in various parts of the district, but the quantity was very small. The sky still looks heavy, and we shall probably have some more rain. Unfortunately it would now require several days' constant and heavy rain to render the ground cultivable, and of this there is no chance; but any rainfall, however slight, tends in a measure to

increase the water supply, and is therefore welcome.

Some deaths have occurred in this district from exhaustion. The Collector while out driving near the town the other day observed a man carrying a woman on his back, and seeing that the woman was in a very exhausted condition, had her brought into his compounds. All efforts to restore her were fruitless; exhaustion from want of food and the fatigues of travelling had produced their effect on her, and she died on Friday last. Her child died on the following day. These are, however, but isolated cases, and it may be hoped that there will not be many such instances. With the wide-spread efforts which are being made, they are not indeed likely to become more frequent. For some time the grain-dealers of Sholapore refused to part with any of their stock, but when pressed by Mr. Grant several of them ultimately consented to dispose of some of their grain, which they did at from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 seers a rupee. The sales were effected in the compound of Mr. Grant's bungalow, the dealers alleging that they were afraid to sell in the town. Now, however, many have taken courage and are selling their grain in their shops as usual.

AHMADNAGAR, Oct. 26.—While your columns are daily filled with accounts from the famine-stricken districts round about Sholapore, no one deems it worth his while to communicate to you tales of distress from here as harrowing as any related by your correspondent from Sholapore. Except in three talookas where there was a slight fall of rain, famine with all its evils prevails throughout the whole of this collectorate. Whole villages are seen as it were de-populated. The inhabitants have left their homes and gone to search for relief wherever it can be found. Hundreds of cattle are being sent daily to districts where plenty has blessed the people. Grain is sold at seven seers the rupee. In the larger villages where the market is held once a week the people fall upon the small quantity of grain that is brought for sale like so many hungry wolves. The small stock is soon disposed of, and those who have succeeded in securing a portion of it are considered the most lucky on earth. The rest have to walk home without any grain to mix with the chaff which is powdered, baked, and eaten. It is only in these hard times and under these exceptional circumstances that the English Government contrasts most favourably with any former native Government. What did the Government of the Peshwas do when about four score years back the Deccan was visited by a famine the like of which has never been heard of, when grain was sold at two seers and latterly at one seer per rupee; when thousands and tens of thousands perished without a morsel of food; when the mother was willing to part with her darling child for a cake of bajree bread, but finding no customer had to tear the same to pieces like a wild cat to satisfy the cravings of hunger? What measures, we ask, did the paternal Government adopt to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate wretches and keep from starvation its dying subjects? But now we find relief works opened all over the country, and those able to work have the means of saving their lives placed within their reach. Nay, instructions have been sent to the authorities of each village to provide to the traveller and the sick the necessaries of life without any charge. The Municipalities have opened relief works which have given employment to hundreds of the starving poor. - Bombay Gazette Corespondent.

#### LATEST ABOUT THE FAMINE.

Nassik and Dharwar may, says a contemporary, escape actual famine, although suffering great distress; but it is too much

to expect that districts like Sholapur, parts of Puna and Khandeish, which have suffered from a succession of short seasons, will be equally lucky. The scarcity of water in these districts at the present moment tells its own tale. We learn that the village wells are drying up, and that in the large towns of Dharrangaum, Parola, and Jalgaum a water famine of the most serious kind is apprehended. We learn from our Bhosawal correspondent that there is every danger of the factories at Jalgaum being compelled to stop work for want of water. According to the Bombay Gazette the numbers on the relief works are increasing daily, and a rush may be expected as soon as what little harvest there is has been harvested, and the fate of the rabi becomes sealed; for that the rabi also must go there can now be but little doubt. With the rabi will go all the hopes of the poor cultivators. The Government of Bombay have advertised for the supply of 27,000 maunds of grain for the people employed on the Mutha Canal, near Puna, during the time the work will last. The tenders are to be for two months only, for 6,000 maunds of bajree and jowaree.

The accounts from most of the famine districts continue to be very gloomy. Grain is being sent up as fast as possible, both by Government and the Bombay Relief Committee. A correspondent writes from Sholapur under date of 31st October:—"There was a grand bazaar in the town to-day, to which the Goojar people sent about 1,500 head of cattle for sale. Grass and every description of provender are very dear, grass itself costing Rs. 20 per 1,000 little bundles, 25 of which are a day's food for a cow. Nearly 15,000 animals in all are here for sale, but as there are no buyers and no fodder, many of the owners are compelled to get rid of them as gifts to any one who will take them." The manager of the Bombay Cattle Saving Fund expects a large additional number of cattle to-morrow. They have already gathered together 2,000 animals in the Sholapur Mills compound, purchased at from two annas to six annas per head, while many beasts have been received gratis, as the owners had no other way of keeping them alive. The Fund, it may be remembered, amounts to about Rs. 10,000, but as each beast kept by it costs eight annas per diem, the fund will be speedily exhausted unless the Government at once accede to the reasonable request to grant the right of grazing over the nearest possible vacant grass land towards the hills. The Committee, as we said before, will guarantee the return of their cattle to their owners if the Government will thus lend their aid. From this and other districts we hear that the want of water is more dreaded than the want of grain. While grain may hereafter be retailed far and wide by Gograin. While grain may hereafter be retailed far and wide by covernment and other agencies, it will be only possible to provide against the want of water by an extended system of migration. Going to a totally different direction, we are glad to learn that since the opening of the temporary bridge over the Nerbudda at Broach many thousands of maunds of grain have been and are being carried to the famine districts in the Deccan from Guzerat, where the harvest this year of bajri and jowari has been plentiful. From Baropah, Broach, and Ahmedabad the desputch of grain is being pushed and Ahmedabad the desputch of grain is being pushed forward rapidly. Cultivators in remote villages who found it difficult to obtain remunerative prices for their produce find the grain dealers only too ready to take it off their hands. The collectors of Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, are, we are told, rendering all reasonable assistance in this matter. The prices of grain have commenced rising in Guzerat. We are informed that the state of Bhownuggur has contributed Rs. 5,000 through the Political Agent, Mr. Peile, to the Famine Relief Fund. A requisition is being largely signed by the principal European inhabitants of Bombay, requesting Sir Philip Wodehouse to preside over a European Famine Relief Fund, and requesting our Sheriff to call a public meeting.—*Times of India*, Nov. 6.

# Miscellaneous.

The Puna Riots.—After an unconscionable period of pickling, the Bombay Government is about to issue the report or reports of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Puna riots of 1875; but, as usual, there is a reservation. We gather that the report or minute by the late Mr. Carpenter is not to be published. The suppression of any important element in this way will vitiate the importance of the whole report.—Pioneer.

Wheat from Karachi.—The exportation of wheat from the port of Karachi seems to have begun in earnest. In the mouth of July the total was very small, a few hundred bags; in August more than 14,000 bags were exported, but in September the total reached 24,894 bags. Of this quantity only 52 bags were sent to Liverpool, the rest were exported to Marseilles, Genoa, and Calais. To the last-named port were exported 18,600 bags, equal in quantity to 27,900 cwts., and valued at Rs.1,30,200.

DEATH OF ME. W. H. HAVELOCK.—We regret to have to record the death in Bombay on Wednesday night of a very popular and zealous member of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. W. H. Havelock. The deceased gentleman joined the service in 1847, and since 1869 he had filled the office of Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. He possessed very

intimate acquaintance with the Sholapore and other districts where famine threatens, and his loss will be greatly felt. The fever which caused his death was caught while travelling in those districts. Bombay Gazette, Nov. 6.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.—The invitations from the Viceroy to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi which have been sent to Bombay do not appear to be so many as was at first supposed. They have been sent to his Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the companions of the Star of India, and the editors of the two English, three Gujeratee, two Marathi, and one Ordoo newspapers. A special train will leave Bombay with the guests, for each of whom a separate tent will be provided at Delhi under the superintendence of Major Bradford. Invitations have also been sent to a dozen ladies in Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on account of ill health, and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee on account of pressure of business have declined the invitations with thanks. The following is the list of Princes and Chiefs of Western India who have been invited to Delhi. By the Viceroy their Highnesses the Rao of Kutch and the Maharaja of Kholapur have been asked. Invitations through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay have gone to Ali Murad, the Amir of Khairpur, the Nawab (Habshi) of Jinjira, the Nawabs of Cambay, Junaghar, and Radhanpur, and the Dewan of Rahlanpur. These are all Mohammedans. Of Hindu Chiefs, Rajput in descent mainly, there are invited those of Bhownagar, Nawanagar and Drangdra in Katiawar; those of Chota Udaipur, Idar, Rajpipla, Barria, Lunawara, Balasinor, Sonth, Banseha and Dharampur, all in Gujarat; also the Desni of Sawantwari from the Southern Konkan. The young Gaikwar is of Sawantwari from the Southern Konkan. The young Gaikwar is of course asked direct by the Government of India, the Bombay Government never being named in that connection.

# Shipping.

Oct. 29.—Str. Juno, Trieste; Lacy Egidia, Calcutta.—30, Strs. Naples, London; Adria, Hong Kong; Calcutta, Bussorah.—Nov. I. Strs. Mahratta, Calcutta; Assam, Melbourne.—2. William Donglas, Jiverpool; str. Peecan. Shanghai; H.M.S. Diamond, Trincomalee; H.M.S. May Frere, Persian Gulf; H.M.S. Thetis, Zunzibar; Landseer, Bangkok; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—3. Str. Surat, Venice; John Clark, Calcutta; city of Hidfax, Kurrachee; Valkyrien, Bunderland.—4. Str. Ethiopis, Calcutta; str. Sir John Lawrence, Colombo; Mindors, Rangoon; Lalla, Shields; I.G.S. Dalhousie, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For Bompar.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Becks, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell, Lieut. Chambers, Capt. Hutchinson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. John, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. Montgomery, Lieut. Hon. J. Manners, Mrs. Rowland, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Mr. R. F. Spring, Mr. J. M. Span, Major F. C. Trent, Rev. D. P. Williams, Mrs. Wingate and friend, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Wingate, Miss Ferries, Mr. and Mrs. B. John and infant, Mr. Rowe, Mr. P. Vire, Mr. Shirrick, and Mr. D. Willocks. From Marshles.—Mrs. S. A. McIver. From Variex.—Mr. Anderson, Mr. T. Burgess, Mr. J. B. Braddon, Miss Beaumont, Mr. J. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mr. R. A. Fisher, Mr. Finckh, Mr. C. D. Field, Col. T. M. Graham, Mr. T. L. Franck, Miss Franck, Mr. and Col. Drover, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Higginson, Col. J. Jones, Dr. Keegan, Mr. and Mrs. Monro, Miss A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. W. Muir, Col. H. O'Donnell and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Pellew and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Prinsep, Miss Prinsep, Mr. Rahimotola, Rev. J. Thorburn, Miss Carey, Miss Terry, Col. Vanrennen, Mr. W. Chapman, Dep. Inspector Gen Cannon. Mr. W. Chapman, Dep. Inspector Gen Cannon. Mr. W. Chapman, Dep. Inspector Gen Cannon. Mr. K. Coch, Mr. P. Mr. Shourne, Mr. Rochenzie, Mr. A. Brick, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Schmer, Mr. G. Steedman, and Mr. R. T. Wingate.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 30. Str. Thibet, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast.—31. Str. Malwa, China, &c.; str. Zerbino, Havre and Liverpool.—Nov. 1. Str. Batavia, Genoa, &c.; Gilbert Thomson, Calcutta; Nenuphar, Mauritius.—2. Pride of England, Calcutta; Amizade, Mozambique.—3. Centennial, Calcutta; str. Cal. utta, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—4. Str. Mahratta, Coasts and Calcutta.—6. Str. Decean Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From Bonbay.—For Southampton.—
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cooke and four children, and Licut. W. J. Bird. For Subz.—
Col. J. F. Richardson, C.B.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Bonbay.—For Southampton.—
Two Misses Muir, Mrs. Marshall and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Mercik, Mrs. Hooper and four children, Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Pigott and infant, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Lient. gen. and Mrs. Pott, Master Boyle, Mr. J. W. Blake, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Campbell, Capt. Seymour, Mr. R. Jackson, Lieut. Cole, Col. G. T. Hilliard, Captain and Mrs. Hore, Mr. G. Loran, and alady. For Brindist.—Sir W. and Lady Muir, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. E. White, and Major W. Chaine. For Subz.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bonwick, and the Hon. G. Leigh. For Abbx.—Mr. E. Smith and Mrs. William Kelly. For Venice.—Wrs. O'Mears and two children, Col. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, Mrs. Cahusae, Mr. Howlden, Mr. R. J. Boustead, a lady and gentleman, and Mr. C. J. Comyn.

## Commercial.

Bombe . Noc. 6, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Ceut. Municipal Loan ... ... ... House Rate 120 Nominal Ditto ... ... ... ... Market Rate 120 Nominal EXCHANGES.

On London Braks Bills—
6 months' sight, per 12906 ... ... ... ... ...
6 ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ... ...
6 ditto ditto ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1s. 8 9-16d. ... 1s. 8 11-16d. Credit Bills. ... 1s. 8dd. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES. 

Bank of Bengal		Rs. 720
Bombay, Earoda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1.	(000	Ra. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)		1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	•••	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5.000)	•••	Rs. 1115
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	•••	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	•••	175
Colaba Press Company	•••	Rs. 600 xd.
Courle Spinning Company	•••	Rs. 1075
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:	•••	2.50
(A) Share (Da & 000)		Rs. 700 per share
(D) Share (De 4 mm)	•••	1100 per share old
Fort Proce ( omnony (De 0 950 neid nm)	•••	Rs. 1750
	••	
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	•••	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	•••	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000)		Rs. 1240
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated St	ock	
(£20 paid up)	•••	283

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 103. Seeds, £2. 105. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.
COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Boneay, Nov. 24.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.12; 81lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10;
40's Mule Twist, 9\frac{3}{2}. Cotton very firm. Arrivals for the week, 11,000 bales; shipments for the week 9,000 bales, Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills. 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. Freights: Canal, 40s.; Trieste, ditto, 48s. 9d.

# Ceylon.

THE LATE DR. BOAKE.—The death is reported from Australia of Dr. B. Boake, D.D., at one time Principal of the Colombo Academy. He left Ceylon in 1871, and was appointed to Holy Trinity Church,

East-street, Hilda. Dr. Boake was in his sixty-second year.

The Governor.—It is, the Ceylon Times believes, the intention of his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon to visit the Australian Colonies before resigning the Government of that island. It is probable Sir William Gregory may proceed on his comptemplated voyage at the end of January, returning to Ceylon in April in time to make the final arrangements for a railway contract. This voyage being resolved upon, probably the visit to the Maldive Islands will be abandoned.

An additional Judge.—The numerous complaints urged against the operation of the Village Councils Ordinance in judicial matters and the arrears of work in some of the District Courts have induced the Government to decide upon the appointment of an extra judge of the £800 a-year class, to act in the capacity of Judicial Commissioner, to visit all the Courts at uncertain periods, to look into their work, to inquire into and report on the causes of delays generally, and to aid in the working up of arrears when necessary. It will likewise be a part of his duty to watch the proceedings of the Gansabhawas, and ascertain in what respect their action could be modified and their usefulness increased—Ceulon Times fied and their usefulness increased.—Ceylon Times.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—A telegram from Colombo to the Englishman

tells us that "there have been two days' debate in the Legislative Council on the proposed abolition of the ecclesiastical establishment. The Hindu, Singhalese, Eurasian, and mercantile members, with the Governor and Sir Charles Layard voting for, and eight officials and two European members against, the moral victory being thus for disestablishment. Sir Comara Swamy delivered a splendid speech of two hours' duration. The public feeling is strong. A memorial to the Queen follows. There will be a debate next Session in the House of Commons. It is expected that the question of the Indian ecclesiastical establishments will be discussed at the of the Indian ecclesiastical establishments will be discussed at the same time."

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN CEYLON.—The Tenasserim left Galle at 7 A.M. yesterday morning, and arrived at Colombo at one in the afternoon. Landing at half-past two, the ducal party proceeded to Government House, where they were received by Sir William Gregory. His Grace was received at the jetty by a guard of honour of H.M.'s 57th regiment—the band playing the March of the Duke of Buckingham's Volunteers. This morning H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and party, will proceed by special train to Mahara for the purpose of inspecting the quarry; in the afternoon it is expected that the of inspecting the quarry; in the afternoon it is expected that the breakwater works will be visited, but beyond this nothing has been as yet decided, except that the *Tenasserim* is under orders to leave for Paumben on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. The Duke of Buckingham visits our island for the purpose, amongst others, of considering the feasibility of connecting Madras with the port of Colombo by means of railway communication.—Ceylon Times, Oct. 27. On Friday, Oct. 27, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham proceeded to the Mahara Quarry in company with his Excellency the Governor and Captain Thackwell, for the purpose of witnessing the work being carried on accounts. purpose of witnessing the work being carried on ease on account of the breakwater. Both the jails were visited during the day. of the breakwater. Both the jails were visited during the day. Slave Island and Welikadde; and in the afternoon his Grace paid a visit to the breakwater works, accompanied by Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer of the Madras Government, and together they examined every detail connected with the works in progress. On Saturday his Excellency drove the Governor of Madras to see the Cathedral and Wolfendhal Church. After dining at Queen's House, his Grace and party embarked on board the *Tenasserim* about ten o'clock, and the vessel was under way and out of sight before day break yesterday morning.



#### Official Gnzette.

#### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 28.)

FABER - JENNINGS. — Major H. R. Faber, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Soan div., is transfd. to the Peshawar Survey div., which div. he joined on Oct. 16. Lieut. R. Jennings, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to this railway: this officer reported his arrival on Oct. 16, and is posted to the Peshawar Survey div.

FIREBRACE, Capt. F., R.E., asst. to the Director of State Ruilways with

rank and pay of exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as manager of the Rajpootana State Railway in Class 1 of the State Railway Revenue

Establishment, during the abs. of Capt. Pye on special duty.

FITZGERALD, Sergt. J. H., Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is app. to
the P.W.D. as an overscer, 1st grade, and posted to British Burmah in the Railway Branch.

GEOGHEGAN, H. T., ex-c. engr., 1st grade, returned to duty on Oct. 16 from the one month's priv. leave granted to him, and took over charge of Soan div. from Major Faber, R.E., exec. engr., on that date.

JACKSON-SCOTT.-The following political appts. have been made: - Capt. F. H. Jackson, offic. asst. agent to the Gov. gen. at Baroda, to be asst. agent to the Gov. gen. at Baroda substantive pro tem. from May 11, v. Capt. Reeves, on furl. Capt. W. Scott, offic. asst. agent to the Gov. gen. in Okhamandel, to be asst. agent to the Gov. gen. in Okhamandel substantive pro tem. from May 11, v. Capt. Jackson.

LARPENT, F. de H., asst. to the comptroller gen., is app. to offic. as asst. acct. gen., Madras, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. E. Rule.

LE MESSURIER, Major A., R.E., assumed charge of the office of dep. con sulting engr. fer railways in Sind from Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., on Oct. 9.

LITCHFIELD, E. F., who was apptd. to offic. as a sab asst. consvr. of forests, having joined the survey branch of the forest dept. on the 16th inst., his appt. to the dept. will have effect from that date, instead of from Sept. 8.

Mann, H. C., sub. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the Chenab to the Ravi div. He left the former on Oct. 7, and joined the latter on the same day.

MUIR, the Hon. Sir W., K.C.S.I., has resigned his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. Gen. of India from the 6th prox., or any subsequent date on which he may leave Bombay for England.

PORTMAN, M. V., is apptd. a 4th grade officer in the Indian Gott. Marine.

SYMES.—The services of Mr. E. S. Symes, Bengal civil service, attached to the N.W. Prov., are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of British Burmah as a temp. arrangement. Mr. Symes reported his arrival in Rangoon on Sept. 7.

STORY, H. F., exec. engr., 1st grade, returned to duty from the sixty-one

days' priv. leave granted to him on Oct. 16, and took over charge of the Chenab div. from Mr. M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., on that date.

Tart—Moore.—Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from the leave granted him on Oct. 20 at Mooltan, and is posted to the Mooltan dist. Mr. E. J. Moore, exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on return from the leave granted to him on the 14th inst.

WALLACE, Capt. W. A. J., R.E., assumed charge of his offic. app. as under

Sec. to the Govt. of India on the 12th inst.

WILMER, H., asst. eugr., 2nd grade, Mysore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. from the date on which he may be relieved

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT .- RAILWAYS.

The Gazette of India contains the following appointments:—
Mr. J. W. Parry, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is
transfd. to the Northern Bengal State Railway.
The undermentioned asst. engrs., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway,
passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Sept. 20:—

Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., and Mr. C. W. Hodson. Mr. J. Collet, engr. in chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, resamed charge of his duties on Oct. 5.

Mr. J. W. Buyers, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Rajputara State Railway, is

transfd. to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr. J. Ramsay, exec. cngr., 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. from the Upper Sind to the Mooltan dist., and posted to the Bahawalpur div

Lient F. T. Maxwell, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, posted to this line in the director of State Railways, reported his arrival at Ajmere on Oct. 7.

Mr. W. deW. Peel, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transfd. from the Northern div. to the Assam Extension Survey Party.

Mr. G. Humíress, asst. engr. 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return from the leave granted on the 7th inst.

Mr. A. Beaty, overseer, 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, attached

to the Delhi div., has been transfd. to the Ajmere div. of this railway, which he joined on the 9th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Conneil is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johannes Brandenburg as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at

Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. C. Gampert.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. H. Scheppelmann as acting consul for the German Empire at Raugoon during the absence of Mr. Barkhausen, has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt. Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, to offic. as polit. asst., 1st class.

Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, officg. polit. asst., 1st class, is posted to Nowgong as cant. mag. and treasury officer from the date of assuming charge.

Capt. W. J. W. Muir to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class, from the da') of assuming charge at Moorshedabad by Major Tweedie.

Lient. col. J. C. Berkeley, polit. agent, 2nd class, to be posted repolit. agent for Haraotee and Tonk, from the date on which he assumes charge on return from furlough.

Consequent on the death of Surg. major R. Brown, polit. agent, 2nd class, the Gov. gen. in Council has sanctioned the following proms. and apps, from Aug. 19:-

Col. M. Thomson, polit. agent, 3rd class. and officg. polit. agent, 1st class, to be polit. agent, 2nd class, but to continue to offic. as polit.

Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, officg. polit. agent, 3rd class, is confd. in that

grade.

Lieut. col. J. Johnstone, asst. comr., Assam, at present on furl., to be polit. asst., 1st class, from the date on which he joins his appointment at Manipur.

Lieut. col. J. Johnstone, polit. asst., 1st class, is posted to Manipur,

from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. C. Kalyana Sundram Chetti is perm. to resign his app. as ass. comr., 6th class, Mysore Commission, from Oct. 1.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 28.)

MASTERS—DALY.—The following brig. orders, dated Sept. 8, issued by the comdt., Central India horse, are confd.:—Lieut. A. Masters, 2nd regt. Central India horse, performed the duties of adjt. in addition to his other duties, from March 20 to March 27. Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, 2nd squad. sub., 2nd regt., Central India horse, performed the duties of 1st squad. sub., in addition to his other duties, from May 1 to July 25.

Money.-The services of Lieut. G. E. Money, officg. 3rd squad. officer, 1st regt., Central India Horse, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the mil. depot.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hou. the Sc of State for India:

Lieut. G. A. Money, 1st batt. 8th foot, officg. 1st squad. sub., 5th Bengal cav., Sept. 17.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having complet 1 twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the data specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
Capt. F. Gellie and Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) C. M. MacGregor, C.S.I.,

Oct. 20.

#### STAFF SALARIES.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Dept., is republished in the Calcutia Gazeite of Oct. 18:—

In continuation of G.G.O. No. 138 of 1876, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule as follows:

I. That when an officer is allowed to draw the full staff salary of an officg. appointment he can draw no portion of the salary of his sub-

stantive appointment, which will be available for his successor.

II. That when more than half (but not the full) staff salary of an appointment is available, the officiating officer will be allowed to draw it in addition to such portion, not exceeding half, of the staff salary of his substantive appointment as will not, in the aggregate, exceed the amount he would draw if he held the officiating appointment permanently. The officer or officers officiating in succession will draw whatever portion of the staff salary is available on the same principle.

III. That in the case of an officer who, while on furlough, may be transferred to another appointment and allowed, under G.G.O. of No. 559 of 1869, a continuance of the furlough pay he formerly drew, the amount of such furlough pay shall be considered as a charge against his new appointment, the allowances of the officer acting in the latter being

regulated accordingly.

IV. That when an officer is transferred during furlough from a better to a worse-paid appointment, the officer acting for him in the latter w be allowed the half staff of the appointment, notwithstanding the additional charge involved thereby.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER ON CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 19.)

Jackson—Berespond-Peirse.—In anticipation of approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. the names of Capt. A. J. A. Jackson, 1-11th regt., and Lieut. A. de la P. Beresford-Peirse, 1-25th regt., are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot, published in G.O.C.C. of Oct. 6.

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BOOTH.—Batt. order confd., dated Oct. 5, app. Capt. B. G. Booth to offic. as instr. of musketry, with effect from the 6th inst., there being no qualified subalt. officer available, and during the absence of Lieut.

W. C. Kennedy, proceeded on leave.

Browne — Marshall. — Sub Lieut. G. U. Browne to be lieut. 40th regt.,
subject to the approval of H.M., dated Sept. 21, 1874; Sub Lieut.
W. S. Marshall to be lieut., subject to the approval of H.M., dated

Sept. 21, 1874

DRUMMOND.—Subject to the approval of H.M., Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 34th regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase comrs., as the value of his commission, dated Oct. 11.

ETRE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 22, app. Lieut. T. H. Eyre, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. A. McNeale, who vacates

the officz. adjutancy.

KAUNTZE—GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 7, making the following apps., consequent on the app. of Lieut. C. W. Muir, to be A.D.C. to the Hon. the President in Council, from the 6th idem:— Major E. H. E. Kauntze to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 6th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, and Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt.

LUARD, Major F. P., Bengal staff corps, whose services have been placed

at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. for employment as hon. secy., Simla Municipality, is transfd. from Allahabad to Simla, for general

duty.

ROBINSON. - Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 11, app. Capt. F. W. Robinson to offic as instructor of musketry in 85th foot, with effect from Sept. 29, there being no qualified subalt. officer available.

RUTHERFORD—MACTIER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, app. Major T. W. Rutherford, 2nd in com. 33rd N.I., to offic. as comdt.; and Capt. S. C. MacTier, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., from the 7th idem.

SIMONDS-BARTLEMAN.-Lieut. col. R. S. Simonds, Bengal staff corps, and Major W. F. Bartleman, Bengal inf., transfd. for gen. duty from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

#### VETERINARY SERVICE.

The following movements of veterinary surgs. of A brigade R.H.A.,

under orders to proceed to England, are ordered, viz.:—

Vet. surg. J. Reilly, from Morar to Lucknow, to join B baty.

Vet. surg. J. C. Dwyer, from Morar to Umballa, to join A baty.

The following movements of veterinary surgs. are ordered:

Vet. surg. J. E. Elphick, R.A., will march with F baty. F brigade
R.H.A., from Rawalpindi to Delhi, and will there take charge of the horses of D baty. 8th brigade, and proceed with that battery to Nowgong, there to be stationed.

Vet. surg. T. J. Symonds, R.H.A., will march with A baty. F brigade

R.H.A., from Meerut to Delhi, and thence to Meean Meer, there to be stationed.

Vet. surg. F. F. Crawford, R.A., will march with A baty. 19th brigade, Vet. surg. F. F. Crawford, R.A., will march with A baty. 19th brigade, from Agra to Delhi, and will there take charge of the horses of F baty. F brigade R.H.A., from Vet. surg. Elphick, R.H.A., and march with that baty. to Morar, there to be stationed.

Vet. surg. C. Clayton will march with G baty. 11th brigade from Nowgong to Delhi, and thence to Meean Meer.

Vet. surg. I. Matthews, Vet. Dept., is directed to proceed from Benares to Rawalpindi, and take charge of the 4th hussars from Vet. surg. Elphick,

#### NATIVE DISTINCTION.

With the sanction of Govt. each of the undermentioned native officers will be styled "orderly native officer to the Prince of Wales," and will be allowed to wear an aiguillette as a mark of distinction :-

Ressaldar Anoop Singh and Ressaldar Mahomed Afzul Khan, 11th Bengal lancers.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Surg. E. A. Mapleton, M.B., Army Med. Dept., is reported to have

passed the lower standard in Hindostani on Oct. 2.

Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, Bengal inf., wing officer 21st N.I., has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Dept., prescribed by para. 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

#### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The names of the following officers are added to the list of officers who will be employed in the Qrmr. Gen.'s Dept. at the Imperial Assem-

blage at Delhi:—
Major A. H. Prinsep, 11th Bengal lancers; Capt. the Hon. H. Legge,
9th lancers; Capt. G. A. Hillyard, 4th batt. rifle brigade, and Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, 6th Bengal cav.

Transferring Major A. L. Playfair, Bengal staff corps, from Fort William to Benares for general duty, is cancelled.

#### DETAILED FOR DUTY .- HOME DEPOTS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers, de-

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the ionowing omcers, detailed for duty with their regtl. depots, will proceed to England during the ensuing season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:

Capt. J. W. Lay, 4th hussars; Capt. the Hon. H. Legge, 9th lancers; Lieut. C. F. J. Douglas, 15th hussars; Brevet major P. Fitzlioy, 1-5th foot; Lieut. S. H. Harrison, 1-8th foot; Brevet major C. J. C. Roberts, 2-9th foot; Capt. H. H. A. Stewart, 2-9th foot; Lieut. J. Lovell, 2-9th foot; Lieut. C. H. Shepherd, 2-9th foot; Capt. W. M. Rolph, 1-17th foot; Lieut. E. Allfrey, 1-17th foot; Lieut. J. C. Stockley, 1-18th foot; Capt. A. A. Boggs, 34th foot; Capt. O. J. Bradford, 39th foot; Lieut. A. M. LeM. T.

LeMarchant, 39th foot; Capt. C. S. P. E. Mansergh, 40th foot; Brevet major J. F. Trydell, 51st foot; Capt. A. S. Carter, 51st foot; Lieut. W. Boxwell, 51st foot; Capt. J. A. Tighe, 54th foot; Capt. W. J. Frampton, 59th foot; Lieut. J. Stoyte, 59th foot; Capt. R. Chalmer, 2-60th rifles; Lieut. H. R. Lovett, 2-60th rifles; Lieut. R. Hayne, 62nd foot; Capt. F. W. Day, 63rd foot; Lieut. R. W. Studdy, 63rd foot; Lieut. F. H. Maturin, 70th foot; Lieut. W. M. S. Swiny, 73rd foot; Capt. J. de M. Armstrong, 81st foot; Capt. G. B. Bevan, 81st foot; Lieut. R. K. Brereton, 81st foot; and Lieut. J. M. Grant. 92nd foot 81st foot; and Lieut. J. M. Grant, 92nd foot.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. are made to the Military Accounts Dept. from July 1, in succession to Col. A. E. Osborne, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, retired :-

#### Permanent.

Col. E. F. Fasken, mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and take rank below Col. Cockburn, and

accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and take rank below con. Cockburn, and above Major Turner.

Lieut. col. J. P. Martin, mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st class, and to continue to offic. as mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Capt. C. J. Durand, mily. accountant, 3rd class, to be mily. accountant, 2nd class. 2nd grade and to continue to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd

2nd class, 2nd grade, and to continue to offic. as mily accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, asst. mily. accountant, to be mily. accountant, 3rd class, and to continue to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Temporary.

From July 27, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. M. A. Rowlandson

Capt. C. W. Sawyer, asst. mily. accountant, 3rd class, to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Lieut. D. A. A. Macherson, asst. mily. accountant, on prob., to offic. as mily. accountant, 3rd class.

From Sept. 19, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. H. H. P.

Major W. S. Hunt, mily, accountant, 3rd class, and office mily, accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic as mily, accountant, 2nd class, 1st

Lieut F. F. R. Burgess, asst. mily. accountant, on prob., and officer mily. accountant, 3rd class, to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd

CONSULAR .- The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. W. Gulliver, R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, and joint secretary to Government, Punjab, irrigation branch, public works department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years. Privilege leave for one month from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14 was granted to Mr. H. C. Hill, asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, attached to the forests survey branch. Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., F.R.S., dep. superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is granted subsidiary leave for ten days, on return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment. Capt. R. Bullock, odiciating deputy commissioner, Hyderabad assigned districts, has been granted eleven days privilege leave, in extension of the leave for two months sanctioned. Privilege leave for forty days is granted to Major D. C. Walker, R.E., executive engineer, Dinapore division, military works, from Sept. 25 to Nov. 3, in lieu of leave for one month granted to him. Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., executive engineer, returned on Oct. 7 from the two months privilege leave granted to him, and received over charge of the Ferozepore division, military works, from Lieut. M. Langharne, R.E., assistant engineer, on that date. Mr. M. Fleischer, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months from Aug. 17. Mr. R. de G. Naylor, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month from Oct. 3. Mr. C. W. Lemarchand, assistant surveyor, revenue survey department, 3rd grade, for twenty days, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major R. Mantell, M.B., Medical Dept., in medical charge 9th Bengal cavalry, for one year, from Nov. 15, on private affairs. Condr. W. Jack, overseer, foundry and she'l factory, Cossipore, for twenty months, with preparatory leave to Bombay for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut W.H. Salmon, Bengal staff corps, wing subaltern 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. (Brevet major) H. C. Stevens, 3rd regiment Madras L.C., for twenty months. The unexpired portion of the extension of leave granted to Capt. M. Fawkes, 89th regt., is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to resume his appointment of A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor, from the 27th idem. A.D.C. on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor, from the 27th idem. Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. G. M. Prichard, 56th foot, to Ghizree, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 28. Lieut. A. W. E. Ravenscroft, 10sth foot, to remain in Bombay from Oct. 30 to Nov. 22, in extension. Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, 6th brigade R.A., from Sept. 20 to Dec. 19. Capt. H. W. Rooke, E battery 9th brigade R.A., from Sept. 20 to Dec. 19. Lieut. F. J. Murphy, C battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. T. Prickett, 56th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from Oct. 27, preparatory to furlough. Sub Lieut. R. Bell, 36th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Dep. Surg. gen. S. H. Fassan, from Oct. 5 to Nov. 7, in extension. Nov. 7, in extension.

## Madras.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 24.)
Bird, C. A., to be sen. asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, in succession to Mr. H. Newman, dec., but to continue to act at additional sub coll. of Tinnevelly during Mr. A. T. Arundel's absence on furl., from Sept. 24.

CARR, F. C., dist. and sessions judge of Tinnevelly, resumed charge of the office from Mr. Snaith on the 18th inst.

COLBETT, Surg. major W. H., to be a lay trustee of the church at Wel-

lington, v. Col. Cookes, resigned.

Gahan, R. K., master attendant of Bimlipatam, to be master attendant

of Calicut.

GILHAM, F., master attendant of C licut, to be master attendant of Co-canada, in succession to Mr. Castor, dec. HAMNETT, G., marriage registrar, resumed charge of the office from Mr.

C. U. Fernandez on the 21st inst.

HIGHMOOR, Capt. C. L., supt. of police, Bellary, to act as asst. inspector gen. of police, Madras, during the employment of Major W. Robertson, on other duty.

HUNTER-BLAIR, J., protector of emigrants, Madras, resumed charge of the office from Mr. R. J. Melville on the 21st inst. (For: St. George Gazette, Oct. 31.)

DAWES, S. R., sub judge of Cochin, assumed charge of the office from Mr. J. D'Silva on Oct. 27.

Gibson, E. G., to act as special aset. in the Kurnool dist. for special

duty, to join on being relieved by Mr. Galton.

Martin, C. W. W., acting sub coll. and joint may, of Madura, having resumed charge of his office on the 14th iest., the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in the Caze to of Jane 20 is cancelled. Pelly, Rev. C. H., to be chaplain of Cuddalore. WYNCH, Rev. J. W., senior chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment,

reported his return from furl, and arrival at Madres on the 27th inst., and is app. to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly during the abs. of the Rev. C. Smith on priv. leave, or until further orders.

#### ATTAINED RANK.

The undermention I members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 3rd class on the 13th inst.:—

Messus. W. A. Happel, J. Sturrock, D. Eurck, Ll.B., H. G. Turner, C. A. Bird, L. A. Campbell, H. W. Wellesley, H. B. Grigg, B.A., T. Von D. Hardinge, B.A., W. P. Austin, H. F. Clogstoan, C. J. Krox, t.A., J. Lee-Warner, L. R. Eurrows, E.A., E. Turner, R. Rice, B.A., E. N. Overbury, E. Gibson, and A. J. B. Atkinson.

Mossus, E. J. Swell and Mr. G. S. Forbar, members of the Madrae Civil

Messic. E. J. Swell and Mr. G. S. Forber, members of the Madras Civil

Service, attained the rank of 5th class on the 10th inst.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazeile, Oct. 31.)

BAKER.—The undermention: I officer is perm. to retire from the service from this date. under the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 28, dated Jan. 7, 1876:—Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) R. J. Baker, staff corps, ordinary pension £065, capitalised value of annuity £3,874, to be paid in England.

FLETCHER.—The undermentioned officer is perm, to retire from the ser-

vice from this date, under the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 28, dated Jan. 7, 1876:—Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) H. C. Fietcher, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, ext. a annuity £364 Ss., to be paid in England.

Sko rows. - The undermentioned officer has return from Europe: Lieut. col. C. F. Skottowe, staff corps, arrived at Bombay on Oct. 18.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER JN. CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Octacamund, Oct. 6 to Oct. 14.)

Bowley-Order confd., dated Oct. 2, by the officer com. Ceded dists., app. Capt. P. E. Bowlby brig. major, Ceded dists., to take over charge of pensioner and family certificate holders, v. Major N. Swanston, dep.

asst. qrmr. gen., relieved.

CLEVELAND.—Order confd., dated Sept. 16, by the officer com. Ceded dists., directing Surg. major E. S. Cleveland, M.D., 4th L.C., to re-assume med. charge of the brig. Staff, garrison and lock hospitals, Bellary, from Surg. M. Bickard, 21st N.I.

FINLAY, Col. G. C., officz. comdt., 26th N.I., from 2ed in com., 17th N.I., to 2nd in com., 26th N.I.

HAWKES—Order confd., dated Aug. 20, by the comdt. 17th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. G. Hawkes to act as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as offic. adjt. and 2nd wing subalt., v. Major J. Macdougall.

KEITH.—Order confd., dated Sept. 18, by the officer comdg. Ceded dist., app. Capt. G. S. Keith, 21st N.I., to offic. as brig. major, Ceded dists., until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major J. Goldie, 16th lancers, proc. to join his regt.

LAWDER.—Div. order confd., dated May 31, app. Col. Lawder, 1st regt. N.I., to the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, published at page 388 of G.O.C.C., July 22, is to be considered as could on

SHARF—CURTOIS.—Capt. Sha p, adj. 16th, and Capt. Curtois, 1st wing subalt. 5th N.I., are directed to join the 20th and 11th regts. for duty until the breaking up of the Delhi assemblage, when they will rejoin their own corps, expeditions y, to and fro at the public expense, Capt. Sharp performing the dutie. of wing subalt. 20th, and Capt. Curtois, wing subalt. 11th N.L.

POLLARD, Lieut. B. H., staff corps, is posted to the 11th regt. N.I., as 2nd wing subalt., to join.

SMITHERS - HUDLESTON. -Order could., dated Sept. 26, by the comdt., 14th rest. N.I., making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. A. Deey, retited:—Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. J. Hudleston to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing sub.

SUFFREIN.—Order confd., dated Sept. 20, by the officer comdy. Nagpore Force, directing Sury. major B. T. Suffrein, 35th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the brig. Staff, lock and canton. hospitals, v. Surg. H.

Allison, attached to 22nd regt. N.I., relieved.

Tair, Lieut. col. R., infy., from general duty, Madras, to officg. 2nd in

TAIT, Lieut. col. R., infy., from general duty, M.dras, to officg. 2nd in comd., 26th N.I.

THEUPP.—LAMPEN.—JAMES.—Order confd., dated Oct. 1, by the officer comdg. 45th regt. (Sherwood Foresters), app. Lieut. M. F. Thrupp, acting adj. to the regt., v. Lieut. Shell, a probationer Bengul staff corps, from this date, v. Lieut. col. Beddeck, proceeding on leave:—Major J. Lympen, office, wing officer, to offic, as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. I.P. Lamper to office as a confine of the confine o officer. Capt. J. P. James to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as qrmr.

WARDEN-ORR-SMALLEY .- Order confd., date1 Oct. 1, by the comdt. 19th regt. N.I., making the following apps. until arrival of Col. G. Smart, or until further orders: -Lieat. col. J. H. Wardin, 2nd in command and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Lieut. col. J. W. Orr, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. an I wing officer. Capt. F. Smalley, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as

officg. adj.

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. G. M. Carter (Europe), from comilt. 27th N.I., to comilt. 7th N.I. Col. H. C. Fletcher, from 2nd in com. and officz. comdt. 27th N.I., to comdt. 27th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. J. Smith, from wing officer 35th N.I. and office. 2nd in com. 27th N.I., to 2nd in com. 27th N.I.

Major R. Griffith, from officer wing officer 35th N.I., to wing officer 35th N.I.

Cot. W. C. Rich (Europe), from comdt. 15th N.I., to comdt. 24th N.I. Col. G. Hearn, from 2nd in com. 13th N.I., office. comdt. 15th N.I., to comdt. 15th N.I.

Col. W. Rose (Europe), from 2nd in com. 6th N.I., to 2nd in com. 13th N.I.

Lieuv. col. M. K. Bourne, from wing officer and office. 2nd in com. 6th N.I., to 2nd in com. 6th N.I.

Lieur. col. R. C. Lavie, officg. 2nd in com. 4th N.I., from wing officer 4.4 N., to wing officer 6th N.I.

Major C. C. Hodding, from officer wing officer 4th N.I., to wing officer 4th N.J.

Col. C. E. Bates, 2nd in com. 16th N.I., to officg. comilt. 31st L.I. Lieut. col. W. B. White, wing officer 16th N.I., to officg. 2nd in com.

16th N.J. Major J. B. Reid from officg. wing officer 23rd L.I., to officg. wing officer 16 h N.

Major C. F. Moore, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to office. wing officer

Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, officg. 2nd in com. 14th N.I., from wing

officer 1.44 N.f., to wing officer 24th N.I. L'ent. col. A. C. Forth, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to wing officer

Major W. S. Bailey to office, wing officer 24th N.I.

M jor F. C. St. John, from gen. duty, Bangalore, to office, wing officer

Major C. L. Raikes, from gen. duty, Madras, to office, wing officer 9th

#### STAPF OFFICERS FOR DELHI.

With reference to G.O.C.C. in India, dated Simla, Sept. 26, detailing staff officers for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Briggir, gen. F. G. Kempster, and Captain W. Coningham, will proceed so as to arrive at the camp on or before Dec. 15.

Capt. McLeod is to report himself to the senior officer of the Qrmr.

Gen.'s Dept. at Delhi on Nov. 15.

Thece officers will be on the footing laid down for officers performing staff duties at camps of exercise G.O.G. No. 401 of June 12, 1875.

#### MEDICAL.

Doble, Surg. S. L., from Ceded Districts to attached 35th N.I.
O'NF-LL, Surg. C. J., Army Medical Dept., from expiration of sick leave
at Wellington to doing duty 48th regt. at Cannauore.
Loss.—Order confd., dated Oct. 2, by the officer com. Nagpore Force,

directing Surg. R. E. Ross, doing duty 2nd regt. L.C., to assume med. charge of the 55th regt. N.I., v. Surg. major B. T. Suffrein, 37th regt. N.I., removed to the 2nd regt. L.C.

Sykes, Passed Hospital Apprentice J., of the Subordinate Medical Dept.,

is perm. to resign the service, at his own request, from Nov. 15.

Whirwell, Passed Hospital Apprentice J. J., from Indian Med. Dept. to gen. duty, Presidency Circle. To do duty with 67th regt., Madras, as a tempy. arrangement.

#### REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Surg. N. B. Major, A.M.D., from doing duty 89th regt., Thayetmyo, to doing duty 16th lancers, Secunderabad; Surgeon R. H. Gardner, M.B., A.M.D., from doing duty 1-21st fusiliers, Rangoon, to doing duty 89th regt., Thatetmyo; Surg. G. H. LeMotte, A.M.D., from doing duty, depot Poonamallee, to doing duty 1-21st, Rangoon; to proceed by steamer leaving Madras on Oct. 16.

Surg. H. B. White, A.M.D., from doing duty depot, Wellington, to doing duty depot, Poonamaliee; to travel expeditionally on duty at the

public expense.



CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. W. Morgan, deputy registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is granted privilege leave for one month, with retro-

spective effect from Sept. 16.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. M. C. Poole, staff corps, assistant commissioner, British Burmah, for two years, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay. Lieut. R. F. Willoughby, 1-21st foot. overland, Bombay route, from date of embarkation. Surg. major H. D. Massy, in medical charge 45th regiment, to Madras, for .our mouths, from Oct. 21, or date of departure. Surg. W. Tolin, for four months, as a special case, on completion of his tour of service in India, finding his cwn passage home, viá China, Japan, and America.

### Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 26.)

FORREST, W. G., B.A., head master Surat High School, is app. to act as professor in the Deccan College from 20th prox., until the arrival of a new professor from England.

HANCOCK—HUMFREY.—Capt. G. E. Hancock, survey settlement officer, and Lieut. J. Humfrey, special Bahirwatia officer, Kattywar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of special Bahir. watia officer in Kattywar on the 9th inst.

Manley, J. S. E., to be cotton inspector for Sholapur, continuing to act for Mr. Wilkinson, and to be in charge of the office of cotton inspec-

tor for Broach.

Morse.-H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. Morse to act. as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay. Capt. Morse is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the cantonment of Baroda. Capt Morse is also app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the Broach dist., to enable him to dispose of railway cases arising between the Mahi River and Palej station, inclusive.

STEAD.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay has app. the Rev.

S. Stead, M.A., to offic, as archdeacon and comy, during the absence on furl, of the Ven. C. H. Leigh Lye.

WADDINGTON—WILTSHIEE.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Messrs. G. Waddington and C. P. B. Wiltshire, 1st class mags, in the Dharwar dist., to be visitors of the Dharwar District Jail.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 2.)

BARRETT, A., resumed charge of his duties as Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on Oct. 20.

GILDER, G. C., is app. to act for Mr. Miles during his absence.

HIGGINS, Rev. J., is app. chaplain of Neemuch.

MAPP—WALSHE.—Mr. C. Mapp and Capt. W. P. Walshe respectively delivered over and received charge of the House of Correction, Bombay,

WALLER-St. CLAIR.-Lieut. A. E. Waller, R.E., and Lieut. W. A. E.

St. Clair, R.E., are app. asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

WINTER, H. E., to be 2nd asst. coll of Ahmedabad, v. Mr. G. F. M. Grant, but to continue to act as asst. polit. agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—
Mr. W. Woodward to be 1st asst. coll., Ratnagiri, but to continue to act

as 1st asst. coll., Nasik.

Mr. W. Loch to be 2nd asst. coll., Ratnagiri, but to continue to act

as 1st asst. coll., Broach.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, on his return from leave, to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna.

Mr. R. Courtenay, supernum. asst. coll., Surat, to act as supernum. asst. coll., Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. Mainwaring acted as dist. forest officer, Colaba and Dapoli, from June 15 to June 30. Mr. C. A. Morphew has been app. to that office from July 1 last.

Mr. J. Strip is confd. in the appt. of asst. coll. of customs at Kurrachee from the 1st ult.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nasik, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:--

Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as cell. and mag. of the dist. of Colaba and political agent, Colaba.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to act as coli. and mag. of the dist. of Kaladgi.

Mr. A. H. Spry to revert to his substantive appt. of 1st asst. coll., Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as 1st asst. coll. of Khandesh.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. roms. from Sept. 30, in succession to Lieut. col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B.,

proms. from Sept. 30, in succession to Lieut. coi. w. w. documents. R.E., who has proceeded on furl.:—

Major W. Manson, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade; Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. J. Tate to be exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. E. H. Hallum to be exec. engr., 4th grade; and Lieut. W. W. Robinson, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. Brereton received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Kanara, from Major C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., on Oct. 11.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. from Oct. 12, in succession to Major C. A. Goodfellow, v.c., R.E., who has proceeded on furl.:—

Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade; Mr. W. Clerke, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade; Mr. E. G. Davies to be exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. R. J. Shannon to be exec. engr., 4th grade; and Lieut.

R. T. Orpen, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.
The undermentioned gentlemen from the Royal Indian Engineering

College are app. asst. engrs., 2nd grade:—
Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. R. H. F. Stuart, Mr. E. Pinhey, Mr. A. T.
Mullaly, Mr. C. N. Clifton, and Mr. W. H. LeQuesne.

Messrs. W. Clerke, C.E., and J. E. Whiting, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the exec. engr. for irrigation, Poona, on Oct. 10.

Major F. J. Smith, R.E., and Lieut. J. Kelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the supt. of works, Eastern Indus, on

Sept. 26.
Mr. J. L. Hatherly, C.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, officiated as exec. engr. for irrigation, Tapti, in addition to his own duties as exec. engr. for irrigation, Guzerat, from Aug. 6 to Aug. 31, on which date the Tapti office was closed.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. C. T. Burke, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 2).
Rellig.—The services of Lieut. E. C. Kellie, 23rd regt. N.L.I., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

WALLER - St. CLAIR. — The services of Lient. E. A. Waller, R.E., and Lieut. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. in the P.W. Dept.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test

Lieut. E. H. Pickwoad, 4th brigade R.A.; Lieut. G. T. Jones, R.E.; Sub Lieut. P. Stock, and Surg. major J. O'Nial, Army Med. Dept. Lieut. D. Oliver, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed, on Oct. 2, an examination in the Guzerati language, according to the test prescribed.

Lieut. T. Hop.; 3rd asst. agent Gov. gen. for Ceutral India, passed the prescribed are ministing in Marshi on the 10th lant. the prescribed examination in Marathi on the 10th inst.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz.:

Marathi.

Private J. Calderwood, 2nd batt. 7th foot, and Lieut. J. S. King, 2nd regt. N.I.

#### Hindustani.

Hindustani.

Hindustani.

Hindustani.

Twynam, 2nd batt. 15th foot; Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 56th foot; Lieut.

W. G. Yate and Sub lieut. A. E. P. Burn, 68th foot.

Lower Standard.—Bombardier H. Searle, E baty. C brigade R.H.A.;

Sergt. W. Robinson, Private J. Goodall, and Private J. Blyth, 3rd huss.;

and Drum Major Dillon, 108th foot.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard te t:
Privates E. Palmer and P. Doyle, 2nd batt. 15th foot.

Sub Lieut P. Stock and Private F. W. Murphy, 56th foot. Lauce Corporal Gover, Private C. Ingram, and Private G. Gillam, 66th

Surg. Major J. O'Nial, Army Medical Dept.

### MILITARY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Director General of Military Education the following changes in the Educational Dept. are ordered:

Army Schoolmaster I. Dorman, from the 66th foot, to the Royal Artillery School, Mhow.

Army Schoolmaster V. Yan'ey, 108th foot, to the 66th foot, v. Dorman

#### POSTINGS AND EXCHANGES.

The following postings and exchanges of Royal art. officers have been

Postings.—Lieut. L. B. treet, to No. 3 baty. 6th brigade; Lieut. J. A. L. Campbell, to No. 1 baty. 6th brigade; Lieut. W. L. White, to No. 5 baty. 6th brigade; Lieut. A. C. Daniell, to B baty. 4th brigade; Lieut. J. R. K. L. Heyland, to F baty. 4th brigade; Vet. Surg. F. C. Boulter, C brigade R.H.A., to do duty for six mon by with the 24th brigade.

Exchanges.—Lieut. C. A. Howard, from 6th brigade to 12th brigade;

and Lieut. K. S. Davidson, from 12th brigade to 6th brigade.

The undermentioned officers have been perm, to exchange to the batts, of their regt. specified, and both officers will join their respective batts. without delay :

2nd Foot.—Capt. T. Kelly-Kenny, 2nd balt., and Capt. H. M. Matthews, 1st batt.

The undermentioned officers have been perm. to exchange to the batte. of their regt. specified, and both officers will join their respective batts. without delay :

7th Foot. - Lieut. P. St. Maur, 1st batt., and Lieut. H. Porter, 2nd batt.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty on the dates specified :-Lieut. col. W. R. Alexander, staff corps, comdt. 1st regt. Sind Horse;

Sept. 12. Lieut. col. M. Boyd, staff corps, 2nd in com. 11th N.I.; Oct. 19.

Capt. D. C. Pedder, staff corps, asst. coll. of Salt Revenue; Lieut. J. Grant, staff corps; Surg. major R. C. Thorp, M.D., civil surg.; Surg. J. Welsh, M.D., in med. charge 2nd grenadiers N.I.; and Surg. W. R. Gordon, M.B., in med. charge Popua Horse; Oct. 25.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Oct. 28.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Oct. 28.)

BAUGH, Lieut. C. F. Baugh, 2nd wing sub., 30th Regt. N.I. (Jacob's Rifles), to be 1st wing sub., v. Lieut. Smith, app. qrmr.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. C. A., staff corps, to be 1st wing sub., 29th (2nd Belooch), v. Werge, transid. to the 11th N.I., continuing to offic. as brig. major. Capt. Cunningham will be seconded in the 29th N.I. whilst performing the duties of brig. performing the duties of brig. major.

CRESPIN, Major G. B., staff corps, to be wing officer, v. Major Mignon, transfd. to the 13th N.I.

FRENCH, Capt. H., having completed five years' service in the appt. of qrmr., 11th N.I., with the rank of capt., is re-app. qrmr., dated Oct. 27.

King, Lieut. J. S., 2nd wing sub. 2nd Grenadiers N.I., to offic. as 2nd

wing sub. 21st N.I. (Marine Batt.).

Laing — The name of Capt. W. Laing has been expunged from the list of officers ordered to join the garrison instruction class at Poona on the

1st prox.

MALLABY—LORD—MIGNON—GRANT.—Lieut. col. R. Mallaby, 2nd in com., to be comdt., 13th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, wing officer, to be 2nd in com.; and Major G. S. Mignon, wing officer 4th N.I., to be 2nd in com.; and Major G. S. Mignon, wing officer 4th N.I., to be be 2nd in com.; and Major G. S. Mignon, wing officer 4th N.1., to be wing officer in succession to Col. Marston, retired. Major M. D. V. T. Grant, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, during such time as Major Mignon may offic. as dep. judge advocate.

WARDEN. Col. T. S., officg. comdt., 1st Grenadiers, to be comdt., 4th N.I., (Rifles), v. Col. Wood, C.B., app. to the brig. staff.

WERGE, Lieut. E., 1st wing sub. 29th N.I., to be 1st wing sub. 11th N.I. WOOD, Brig. Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., is posted to the Deesa brig.

#### MEDICAL.

Annorr, Surg. J., was app. to the tempy. charge of the European Gen. Hospital, Bombay, in add. to his own duties, during the abs. of Surg major Pinkerton on duty in Poons.

BATTY, Acting dep. surg. gen. T. B., A.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., is could in that grade from Oct. 21, v. Dep. surg. gen. Maitland, whose tenure of effice

BIRNIE, Surg. major T. K., on his return from leave of absence, will re sume med. charge of the 66th regt.

Concercao, Asst. surg. P., has been app. to the med. charge of the Dis pensary at Habli, v. Apothecary Lobo, transf. to mily. duty

CROWE, Surg. J. D., gen. duty, Mhow circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Poona

DANE-NOLAN.-Surgs. A. Dane and W. Nolan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of supt. of the jail at Aden on the 29th ult.

DE ROZARIO, Hospital apprentice J. E., is allowed the rank of acting asst. apothecar

HUNTER, Acting Deputy Surg. Gen. W. G., M.D., F.R.C.P., is confirmed in that grade from Sept. 29, v. Deputy Surg. Gen. Miller, whose tenure of office expires.

IRONSIDE, Surg. major W., M.D., Army Med. Dept., gen. duty, Poona Circle, is transf. to gen. duty, Mhow Circle.

JOYNT.—The services of Surg. major F. G. Joynt, M.D., surg. European

General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the mily. dept. for employment in that dept.

JOYNT, Acting Dep. Surg. gen., is posted to the Sind div.
JOYNT, Surg. major F. G., M.D., is appointed to act as deputy surg. gen.
from Sept. 29, and during the absence of Dr. Maitland.

JOYNT, Acting dep. surg. gen. F. G., M.D., will continue in that grade from Oct. 21, and during the absence of Dep. surg. gen. T. B. John.

KEITH, Surg. J. F., M.B., to officiate in medical charge, 5th N.L.I., v Surg. major Day, on furl.

Keith.—The services of Surg. J. F. Keith are placed at the disposal of

H.E. the C. in C.

Keith, Surg. J. F., was placed on gen. duty, Bombay, from Aug. 1 last

to the date he was app. to the med. charge of the 5th N.L.I.

LAWRENCE, Senior Apothy. J., was app. to the temp. med. charge of the civil station, Vingoria, v. Hon. Surg. G. Rozario, deceased.

LAWRENCE—CRAWFORD.—Sen. apothecary J. Lawrence and Apothecary R. Crawford respectively delivered over and received med charge of

R. Crawford respectively delivered over and received med. charge of the civil station of Vingoria.

Leggerr, Surg. A. J., received charge of the office of the superint. of

vaccination, Sind Circle, from Surg. major Horkins, civil surg., Kurrachee, on the 9th inst.

Lobo, Apothy. M., is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the dispensary at Hubli during the absence of Asst. surg. B. G. Bhate on privilege leave.

MANIFOLD, Deputy Sarg. Gen., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this command from Sept. 4, the date of his arrival at

PINTO, Apothecary J. W., gen. duty, Presidency circle, is transf. to gen. duty, Poons circle.

SEXTON, Surg. major, is app. to the med. charge of the Roman Catholic School at Poons, v. Surg. major Mennie, dec.
SPOONEE, Vety. surg. W. B., 4th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to

Bombay, for remount duty.

White, Surg. C., in med. charge D baty. C brig. R.H.A., Kirkee, is transfd.

### MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

Asst. apothecary W. Scroggie, transf. from the Indian Med. Dept., is

directed to proceed to Aden for duty with the R.A.

Asst. apothecary E. McMullen, transf. from the Indian Med. Dept., is app. to gen. duty, Presidency Circle.

Asst. apothecary S. Goveya, is transf. from 55th regt. to Deolali depot.

Asst. apothecary F. Stephens, R.A., Aden, is transf. to the Indian Med.

Dept., and directed to proceed to Bombay.

Asst. apothecary W. O'Leary, on returning to duty, will proceed to Aden from Bombay for duty with the 55th regt.

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following names of officers who have obtained certificates at the Army Veterinary School, as also a list of prizes awarded to the students on the termination of the annual course of instruction :- Lieut. J. E. Gibbs, R.E., first-class certificate. Capt. W. S. Peat, general list, cavalry; Lieut. J. H. C. Clarke, 2nd battalion 7th foot; Major J. Galbraith, 66th foot; Lieut. col. C. F. Keays, staff corps; Capt. M. Toolo,

unattached; second-class certificate.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—M1. H. A. Acworth, acting second assistant collector, Panch Mahals, for fifteen days, in extension of the privilege leave for one month granted to him. Mr. G. Miles, assistant secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., having returned to the Presidency from the special leave for six months granted to him, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from Oct. 18, to enable him to join his appointment. The special leave for six months granted to Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S., is to have effect from Oct. 30. Mr. C. E. Lawson, C.S., for six months, in extension.

### Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

AGAR-At Bangalore, Oct. 21, wife of A. P. Agar, daughter. BAREIRS—At Dalhousie, Oct. 22, wife of E. M. Bureirs, apoth., daughter. Bower.—At Cocanada, Nov. 1, wife of J. Bower, son.

BURNETT-At Umballa, Oct. 25, wife of Capt. T. Burnett, R.H.A., daughter.

D'OYLY—Oct. 27, at Rampore, wife of W. H. D'Oyly, daughter. FAGAN—At Belgaum, Oct. 24, wife of Lieut. col. Fagan, P.W.O. Grenadiers, son.

GREEN-At Bangalore, Oct 27, wife of J. Green (Mercara Coorg), son. HARRISON-At Calcutta, Oct. 4, wife of E. F. Harrison, comptroller gen.

of Bengal, daughter. HARVEY-At Sutna, Oct. 27, wife of Surg. C. A. Harvey, 11th regt. M.N.I., daughter.

JOHNSON-At Calcutta, Oct. 26, wife of W. H. Johnson, P.W. Dept., daughter.

LAURIE—At Jubbulpore, Oct. 29, Mrs. Laurie, of Allahabad, son.
LEWIS—At Parel, Bombay, Oct. 29, wife of G. H. Lewis, foreman of carriage shops, B.B. and C.I. Railway, son.

LIDDELL - At Calcutta, Oct. 30, wife of C. Liddell, son.

Magor.—At Calcutta, Oct. 29, wife of R. B. Magor, son.
McDermotr.—At Chowpatty, Bombay, Nov. 4, wife of J. McDermott,
Bombay police force, daughter.

MEDLEY-At Rawulpindi, Nov. 14, wife of Col. J. G. Medley, R.E., son.

MOULE—At Mirzapore, Oct. 31, wife of H. D'O. Moule, C.S., son. MURRAY—At Shillong, Oct. 22, wife of T. J. Murray, C.S., son. NICHOLAS—At Calcutta, Oct. 24, wife of George Nicholas, daughter.

Owens-At Calcutta, Oct. 24, wife of J. A. Owens, Postal Dept., son.

SIMONS—At Calcutta, Oct. 26, wife of J. L. Simons, daughter. SLATER—At Simla, Oct. 27, wife of Rev. S. Slater, daughter.

SMYTH-At Sanawur, Oct. 26, wife of Surg. F. A. Smyth, Bengal Med. Service, son.

SWINHOE—At Broach Candy, Nov. 3, wife of Major C. Swinhoe, daughter. TREVOR - At Bhooj, Cutch, Bombay, Oct. 21, wife of Major B. Trevor, B.S.C., daughter.

WARDEN-At Dinapore, Oct. 26, wife of Howard W. Warden, C.E., Public Works Dept., son.

WICKES-At Berhampore, Oct. 28, wife of T. H. Wickes, son.

### MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—PAGE.—At Calcutta, Oct. 30, J. W. Alexander to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Page, Baptist Mission.
CAIRNS—PHILLIPS.—At Cannanore, Oct. 26, Sergt. J. A. Cairns, 6-5th

R.A., to Sarah, daughter of J. Phillips, of Westmeon, Hauts.

DUFF-HOSMER.-At Tirhoot, Oct. 19, P. Duff, of Simrah, Bhaugulpore, to Jessie S. W., daughter of the late G. Hosmer.

OLIVER-SWEETMAN.-At Sanawar, Oct. 25, C. Oliver, asst. master, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, to Miss Dora Sweetman

POTT-BOYLE.—At Mussoorie, Oct. 26, Lieut. gen. D. Pott, C.B., to Anna F., daughter of A. Boyle.
TORRICKE—THORY.—At Chudderghaut, Hyderabed, Deccan, Oct. 5, W. E.

Torricke, Govt. Telegraph Dept., to Louisa A., daughter of the late R. Thory, Medical Dept.

### DEATHS.

BROWNE—At Coimbatore, Oct. 28, E. Browne, aged 37.

Hervey—At Peshawur, Oct. 26, Andrew H. Hervey, sub. lieut. 8th (the King's) regt., son of the late Lieut. gen. A. Hervey, C.B., Bengal Army,

LAMB-Oct. 22, Eleanor L., wife of Lieut. col. T. Lamb, dep. comr. of

Kamrup, Assam.

POGOSE—At Dacca, Oct. 25, N. P. Pogose, Zemindar, aged 45.

POWELL—At Agra, Oct. 28, Sarah L., wife of H. Powell, aged 25.

STEVENSON—Oct. 26, Emily C., wife of J. H. Stevenson, conservator of forests, Trichoor, aged 24.

Vaz—At Cochin, Nov. 3, Isabella, wife of M. Vaz, aged 60.

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# Home.

CALLED TO THE BAR.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been called by the Inner Temple to a degree of the Utter Bar, viz. : Nanda Lal Dey and Badhikaprasad Ghosh.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's £8,500 is in gold for Alexandria, and £10,000 for Bombay; and the balance, £369,200, is in silver, also for Bombay.

CEYLON.—The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, to the government of Ceylon, from which the Right Hon. S. W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., will retire early in next year.

MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Major J. Powell, late of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, who retired on full pay on July 8, 1868, has left Woolwich on being nominated a Military Knight of Windsor.

THE LATE COL. MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I.—The Athenœum mentions that it is proposed to put up a memorial to the late Col. Meadows Taylor, c.s.i., in the old church at Harold's Cross, near Dublin, and Messrs. H. S. King and Co., of 45, Pall-mall, have consented to receive subscriptions for the purpose.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR JOHN E. DUPUIS .- We have to announce the death of this distinguished military officer, Colonel Commandant of the 11th Brigade of Royal Artillery, which took place on Saturday night, at his residence in Goorge-street, Hanover-square. He obtained his first commission in 1825, and served with much distinction in Spain, the Crimea, and India.

Council of India.—Friday night's Gazette says the Queen has appointed Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in the East Indies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir William Muir; and Major-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Major-General Sir Henry Wylie Norman.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY .- The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Gas Company was held on Thursday, when the report was received, from which it appears that the net profit for the half-year was £11,753, the sum of £3,000 had been added to the reserve fund, and from it £2,873 had been written off for depreciation and loss on exchange, thus leaving it at £8,032, and out of the disposable balance the directors had declared an interim dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the half-year, leaving £380 to be carried forward.

CARRIAGES FOR INDIA.—There have been recently on view in Long-acre, previous to their despatch to India, three State chariots destined to be used for the first time on the occasion of the forthcoming proclamation of the Queen's new title in Delhi. These have been built for the Begum of Bengal, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, and Sir Salar Jung. The carriage for the Begum eclipses in splendour the chariot recently built by the same firm—Morgan and Co. -for the Mikado of Japan, and is capable of carrying twelve persons.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—From the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company we have received the usual lengthy report, which is a comparatively satisfactory document. The absence of rain has caused the acreage irrigated to be increased from 14,571 acres in 1875-76 to a probable 40,000 acres in 1876-77, and the Indian Government have at last acceded to the company's request to establish a system of navigation on the main canal. A correspondence with the Secretary of State is circulated with the report.

BILLS ON INDIA.—India Council drafts to the usual amount of 35,00,000 rupees—say £350,000—were allotted by the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., of which £193,800 were taken for Calcutta, £150,000 for Bombay, and £6,200 for Madras. advance of fully \( \frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \) per rupee was obtained as tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8\( \frac{1}{4} \text{d.} \) for bills, and 1s. 8 15-16d. for telegrams received only 10 per cent. of applications, while those for bills on Bombay at 1s. 84d. per rupee obtained 30 per cent. After this announcement the silver market was firmer, and transactions took place at 54<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per oz., a rise of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY .- The report of the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway for the half-year ended June 30 has been issued. The total receipts were £139,355, against £138,009, and the working expenditure was £78,927 as compared with £87,915. It will thus be seen that the net earnings were £60,428, against £50,094, or an increase of rather more than 20 per cent. on the corresponding six months of last year. In the total number of passengers of all classes carried there was an increase of 25,168, and the carriage of goods showed an augmentation of 3,477 tons. The aggregate expenditure on capital account to date was £3,084,709. There was an outlay on this account of £7,566 during the six months, and a balance of £399,599 remains in hand. The estimated further expenditure on capital account is stated to be £63,606, of which £16,425 will fail within the current half-year.

DEATH OF A NOTED ORNITHOLOGIST. - Dr. Walter Scott Duncan. of New Orleans, well known as an amateur ornithologist, died in Paris lately, at the age of fifty-five. Dr. Duncan possessed one of the finest bird collections in the world. In the Southern States of America he practised medicine very successfully, and in that capacity was particularly successful in the treatment of yellow fever. He made scientific explorations in the valley of the Amazon, in Siberia, the Himalayas, Borneo, and other quarters, and was a highly valued member of numerous European and American scientific societies. In appreciation of his services he received both Russian and Italian decorations. His death was sudden, resulting tific societies. In appreciation of his services he received both Russian and Italian decorations. His death was sudden, resulting from an attack of apoplexy. He leaves behind him considerable property.

A FAMOUS CHARGER.—Colonel Kent, commanding the 77th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment, has just sustained a severe loss in the death of his fine old chesnut Arab, which has died at Cork Barracks of a long-standing and painful disease. The history of this animal is a remarkable one; it was probably the oldest charger in the service, having gone through the Crimean War. After leaving the Crimea the horse went round the Cape to Australia, and has since been twice to India, twice to Ireland, and through every station of Bengal, from Calcutta to Peshawur and Peshawur to Bombay, finally closing its travels by passing through the Suez Canal. It was present at the Balaklava fête last year, and at the presentation of colours to the regiment at Woolwich, making its last appearance on parade at the inspection of the 77th in July last, when it carried the colonel as well as ever. The horse was a great favourite with the officers and men of the corps.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY .-- An exhaustive report has been issued by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ending Sept. 30. The passage money and freight in the twelve months realised £1,506,165. and the postal contracts £532,815, which with a balance of £8,801 brought over from the previous year made £2,047,781. From this the navigation expenses (including £150,998 for repairs) absorbed £1,168,761, insurance and depreciation £300,000, renewal account £100,000, transit through Egypt £176,141, general expenses and administration £156,153, and debenture interest £42,065, leaving £104,659, which has been applied to an interim dividend of 11 per cent., and a further payment on the 21st December of 2 per cent., making 3½ per cent., leaving £3,159 to be carried forward. No accidents have occurred during the year. It is not intended in future to pay dividends out of the insurance account, but to carry the surplus to the general reserve, from which £200,000 has this year been written off the value of the fleet, and debentures to that amount are being paid off. Altogether the report is much more satisfactory than could have been expected for a period of stagnation. The directors still complain of the way in which fines are imposed by the postal authorities.

### India Office.

Nov. 25, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Geoghegan, J. D. Smithe (Uncov.), E. James (Uncov.), and D. E. Hutchins (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. F. M. Grant and J. R. Middleton.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. D. E. Hutchins (Uncov.), 5 mo., s.c.; G. Stratford (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c. (permission to return cancelled).

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. S. Crole, 15 days' furl.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. S. W. Tyndall (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY. Bengal Estab .- Col. F. R. Mannsell, C.B.; Col. C. Dumbleton; Surg. F. M. Mackenzie; Capt. E. O. Ommaney.

Modras Estab.—Major A. Farrer; Capt. J. Hotham.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. B. Pemberton (Uncov.), R. H. Rhind (Uncov.), C. H. Reynolds (Uncov.), T. L. Tanner (Uncov.), H. F. Bartlett, J. C. Perreau (Uncov.), and J. P. H. Walker (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. S. Crole.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. M. H. Scott.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major R. H. Perkins; Major F. J. N. Mackenzie; Col. C. L. Brown; Lieut. col. H. M. Wemyss; Capt. J. A. Temple; Lieut. T. L. Lewis; Surg. R. Moodie; Asst. Apothy. E. L'Estrange; Capt. C. McNeile; Col. J. F. L. Fisher; Capt. C. W. Campbell. Madras Estab.—Major C. S. B. Hewetson; Surg. major G. A. Burn; Capt. J. W. Swifte; Surg major J. Ross; Capt. V. L. Mathias. Eombay Estab.—Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming; Lieut. col. W. Banuerman.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Principal Vet. surg. A. Turnbull.
Malras Estab.—Surg. major J. L. Paul.
Bombay Estab.—Dep. Surg. gen. T. B. Johnstons.



### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.

#### BIRTHS.

FRASER-The wife of Major gen. A. R. Fraser, of a son, at Brighton, Nov. 16.

GOAD-The wife of Capt. F. L. Goad, 107th Regt., of a son, at Parkhurst,

Isle of Wight, Nov. 15.

JOHNES—The wife of Capt. H. Owen Johnes, late 18th Regt., and formerly 8th Hussars, of a daughter, at Old Forge House, near Mon-

LANGFORD-The wife of the Rev. R. J. Langford, Chaplain of Assensole, East Indian Railway, Bengal, of a son, at Brighton, Nov. 17.

MACKENZIE—The wife of Lieut. col. J. M. Mackenzie, Retired, Bengal

Army, at Brighton, Nov. 14.

WHITE—The wife of Lieut. Arthur White, R.A., of a son, at Dover, Nov. 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARRY—RIVAROLA.—Wm. Barry, late 59th Regt., to the Countess Lucia K., daughter of Col. Count Rivarola, late 67th Regt., and granddaughter of the late Gen. Count Sir Francis Rivarola, K.H., K.C.M.G., G.C.M.I., at Ramsgate, Nov. 16.

CROSSMAN-JACQUES .- Henry L., son of the late Major Crossman, H.E.I.C.S., to Christino, daughter of the late George Jacques, at Wim-

bledon, Nov. 21. LEGGETT-WILSON.--Charles G. Leggett, Capt. 4th (King's Own) Royal Regt, son of the late Major gen. Leggett, H.E.I.C.S., to Eliza E. D. M., daughter of the late John M. Wilson, 3rd West India Regt., at Old Charlton, Nov. 20.

MAITLAND-ROWLEY .- Gilbert Geo. W. Maitland, Deputy Surg. gen., Bombay Army, to Fanny E., daughter of the Rev. Joseph M. Rowley,

at Birchfield, Handsworth, Nov. 16.

Moseley—Cooke.—Dr. W. A. Moseley to Grace H., daughter of Major
Thomas Cooke, late Bengal Army, at All Saints', Kensington park,

PERREAU-Anderson.-John C. Perreau, of Burmah, son of the late Major Montague Perreau, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary, daughter of the late Robert S. Anderson, at Edinburgh, Nov. 16.

PRENDERGAST—SISSMORE.—William M. Prendergast, Lieut. 28th Regt.,

to Maria L., daughter of the late Col. Edmund Sissmore, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Helier's, Nov. 15.

#### DEATHS.

Bowler-Henry Bowlby, Surgeon, late H.E.I.C.S., at Totnes, Devon, Nov. 15, aged 70.

ELPHINSTONE-Lady Mary, wife of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.,

M.P., at Coneygar, Bridport, Nov. 16, aged 65.

Gordon, Major F. Gordon, late R.A., at Barostaple, Devon, Nov. 17, aged 93.

Hobson-Henry A. Hobson, Capt. and Qrmr. 22nd Regt. Bombay N.I., at Cheltenham, Nov. 18, aged 35.

Hough - Major gen. Lincoln S. Hough, Bengal Staff Corps, at 7, Glou-

oester-crescent, Hyde-park, Nov. 23.

Jacob.—Jane, daughter of the late John Jacob, and sister of Major gen. Sir George Le Grand Jacob, c.B., K.C.S.I., at Guernsey, Nov. 17, aged 84. SAXON-Eliza S., daughter of the late Col. Saxon, formerly H.E.I.C.S., at Beaminster, Dorset, Nov. 13.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Hondiksrall, Akyab; Her Majesty, Singapore; Ben Ledi, Calcutta.—17.

Loch Ranza, Calcutta; India, Rangoon; Onward, Rangoon; Guisseppe Padre,
Akyab; Aydon Forest, Singapore; Eleano, Manila; Knight Companion, Bombay.

—18. St. Georgo, Tuticorin; Kingdom of Fife, Madras; str. City of Carthage,
Calcutta; C. R. Bishop, Rangoon.—19. Cherwell, Calcutta; Haddon Hall, Calcutta;
Francesca Padre, Rangoon; Alpholta, Rangoon; La Sofia, Akyab; Deerloot,
Cochin; Ottercaps, Hong Kong; James Dryden, Ponang; Invincible, Penang;
Ellerslie, Calcutta; Ellen Stuart, Cocanada.—20. Mallard, Madras; M. and E. Cox,
Bimlipatam; Warrior, Rangoon; California, Akyab; Wm. Fairbairn, Calcutta; St.
Pierre, Cocanada; Coylon, Madras; Gloamin, Kurrachee; Vimeira, Midrus; Queen
of the West, Tuticorin; str. Hydaspes, Bombay; Duke of Devotshire, Calcutta;
str. Hallamshire, Bussorah; India, Rangoon.—23. Centaur, Calcutta; str. India,
Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Nimrod, Singapore: str. Menelaus, Penang; Flying Venus, Calcutta; Nor Wester, Rangoon; Ravenscraig, Rangoon.—17. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—18. Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta: Astronomer, Bombay; Ardenclutha, Bornbay.—20. Str. Leon, Manila; Prince Patrick, Manila; str. Hermod, Aden: Caumore, Singapore; Europa, Bombay.—21. Glenares, Galle; Canopus, Bussorah; Amadeo, Singapore; Allegiance, Bombay; Malleney, Rangoon; Imperatrice Elizabetta, Rangoon; Devonshire, Bombay; Alexander Yates, Bombay.—22. Eurydice, Calcutta.—23. Str. Braevaar Castle, Penang; str. Zambesi, Bombay; Alice, Rangoon; str. Crichton, Aden; Tynedale, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Buccleuch, Nov. 17.—From London.—For Colombo.—Mr. Mackwood, Mr. Spicer, Mr. De Boas, and Miss Thomas. For Madras.—Mrs. Bransom, Miss Furth, Mr. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Sinpson, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Robinson, and two Mosses. Sylks. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mrs. Ranson, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mr. Tilgate, Mr. Betts, Mr. Mittra. Miss Hoey, Mrs. G. Stack, Capt. W. H. Brown, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Cook, Mr. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Hanney, Surgeon major and Mrs. Tippetts and three children, Mr. Blanchett, Mr. Gill, and Mr. McInnes.

Per str. Navarino, Nov. 21.—For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Strachan, and Miss C. Verity. For Madras.—Major and Mrs. R. Houghten, nephew, and two children, and Capt. Chapman.

Per str. Java, Nov. 25.—For Algiers.—Miss Arkwright and party, and Capt. Jones. For Suzz.—Mis. Beyt and companion. For Adriv.—Miss Moss. For Johann.—Mrs. Robinson and infant. For Kurraere.—Mrs. Tickner, Mrs. Dollamore, Miss

Dollamore, and Rev. and Mrs. Barnbridge. For Bombay.—Mr. Young and Miss Young.

Per Overland Route.

Per Str. Zambesi, Nov. 22.—From Southampron.—For Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Themson, Miss Birdwood, Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Stewart, two Misses Gill, Surgeon major and Mrs. T. J. Scardon, Miss Prowse, Mrs. Hosack, Mrs Ducat, Mr. Romilly, Rev. W. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor and child, Surg. S. R. Reid, Miss Reay, Mr. R. C. Mullins. For Surz.—Mr. M. Lestrange. For Matta.—Capt. Shank, Miss Hodgson, Mr. Barnett, Lieut. McCausland, Mrs. McCausland, and Mr. Weill.

Per str. Avoca, Dec. 1.—From Venicz.—For Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Gunning, Mr. T. E. Boyson, Mr. A. V. D. Best, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. F. Whitney, Miss Aspinwall, Col. J. O. Mayne, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. col. W. Hichens, Mr. A. Francke, Mr. D. Andrews, Mr. Kreck, Mr. A. M. Tod, and Mr. Meible. From Alexandria.—Dr. and Mrs. Moris, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Huth, Miss Huth, Mr. F. H. Huth, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. Brocklehurst and friend, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixey.

Per str. Avoca, Dec. 4.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Maconochi, Mr. F. Plowden, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Dr. W. Moir, Mr. S. Hunter, Mr. A. Agelasto, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cantopher, and Mr. A. Lodor.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For Bonbay.—Col. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Brake, and Miss Hume.

Fer str. Macedonia, Jan. 6.—For Bonbay.—Capt. and Mrs. Pennington and family, Dr. Burn, Mrs. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stogden and child, and Miss Bowhill.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SE
Grasmere, from Bombay, Oct. 8, 11 N., 28 W.
Ella, from Rangoon, Nov. 7, 44 N., 9 W.
Centaur, from Calcutta, Oct. 10, 13 N., 29 W.
Haddon Hall, for Calcutta, Nov. 5, 49 N., 17 W.
Loch Ranza, from Calcutta, Nov. 5, 49 N., 20 W.
Zenobia, for Madras, Sept. 21, 17 S., 27 W.
Poonah, for Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1 S., 29 W.
Bann, for Calcutta, Oct. 18, 4 S., 25 W.
Gainevere, for Bombay, Sept. 19, 24 S., 25 W.
Professor Mohn, for Bombay, Oct. 11, 15 N., 27 W.
Louisa Fletcher, for Negapatam, Oct. 7, 9 N., 23 W.
Amicus, for Manila, Sept. 4, 30 S., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Cherwell, Weale, arrived in the Channel, from Calcutta, reports:—"June 21
—Lett Sandheads; encountered very severe squalls in Bay of Bengal. Aug. 13, long. 35 E., in a heavy gale from S.W. to S., shipped a heavy sea, which hove ship on her broadside and did much damage; flooded cabin; had to use force-pump to clear water out of cabin. Aug. 14: Had to run several hours before the gale to northward to get spare spars and other things secure; found the cargo had settled to port and ship had heavy list. Aug. 18: Weather moderate; got below and trimmed cargo."

The Knight Commander, from Bombay, reports having jettisoned some of her cargo during the voyage.

The Knight Commander, from Bombay, reports having jettisoned some of her cargo during the voyage.

It is officially announced at Lloyd's that the Prospero, of Liverpool, Captain Wilworth, from Rangoon to Liverpool, with rice, was spoken on May 13 last in lat. 28 S., long. 41 E., and has not since been heard of.
Shields, Nov. 25.—The Queen of Cambria, Captain Parry, from Sunderland for Bombay, with coals, put into the Tyne this morning; the master reports that his vessel was in cohision with a foreign barque, timber laden, and apparently waterlogged, name unknown, eighteen miles S.E. of Flamborough Head, at 2.30 A.M., on Nov. 21, carrying away jibboom, figurehead, and doing other damage; damage to foreign barque unknown.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND BOUTH

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Trotman, Mr. W. A. Tritton, Mr. A.
C. Sweeting, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. Dodgson, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mr.
T. R. Lawson, Mr. W. Cockburn, Mr. Anderson, and Mrs. M. Henderson.
Venics to Calcutta.—Mr. Mackinnon, and Miss Hoare.
Brindist to Calcutta.—Mr. Mackinnon, and Miss Hoare.
Brindist to Calcutta.—Mr. Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Capt. R. Chapman,
Miss Delpiatt, Major and Mrs. Weedon, and Mr. J. Arbuthnot.
Brindist to Madras.—Mr. E. East, Major Arbuthnot, and Major Rossell.
Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. J. M. Robertson, Col. W. Cabell, Mr. T. B. Gibbs,
Mr. R. and Mrs. Twidale, Mrs. and Miss Burton, Mrs. H. J. Simpson, Capt. Gordon,
Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. W. A. Talbot, and Mr. J. Macintosh.
Venics to Bombay.—Capt. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. D. W. and
Mrs. Beaston, and Mr. and Mrs. Horden.
Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. Hon. G. Villiers, Mr. W. H. S. Forsyth, Mr. Payne,
and Major Goffe.

and Major Goife.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. H. W. Stratford, Mr. Dodgson, Col. Stevens, Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Bose, and Mr. H. Lowe.
BRINDISI to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Conder.
SOUTHAMPTON to Suez.—Mrs. S. Glenfell, Mr. Oswald, Lord Garvagh, Mr. W. Charlton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Graham.
VENIOS to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Mills, and Mr. A. Ingle

ngle.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sands, and two Misses Sands.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Teale, and Mrs. A. Forty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEVLON.—Mr. P. G. Spence.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Pile.
VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Brown.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. D. Harris.

DECEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to ROBBAY.—Mr. D. HATTIS.

DECEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rynd, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Buckley, Mrs. and Miss Hoberts, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sawyn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mallett and child, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. R. Campbell, and Miss M. Wood.

Brinds to Bombay.—Mr. Porteous, Major J. P. Grant, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tatham, and Mr. J. Warden.

Verics to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. Roberts, Gen. and Mrs. Maclagan, Miss Maclagan, Capt. Gordon Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. F. Dickman and Mr. Aitchison.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Sivaby, Miss Sivaby, Miss Musel, and Miss Power.

IRS FOWER.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. O. Ball.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Col. Muitay.
BEINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Brownlow, and Capt. Talbot.

DECEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. M. Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. Streeten, Col. Wenyss, and Col. F. Swanson.

Brindist to Bombay.—Hon. Justice Green, Mrs. Green and two children, and Mr.

Beindist to Boxbay.—Hon. Justice Green, Mrs. Green and two children.

W. Nuthersole.
Southampton to Madbas.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Capt.
Evanson and family.
Brindist to Madbas.—Major and Mrs. McLeod.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. G. N. Gould.
Brindist to Alexandria.—Mr. F. Girdlestone, and Mr. Romaine.
Southampton to Horg Kong.—Miss Fortune, and Mrs. Goldie.
Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett and two children.
Southampton to Singapore.—Mrs. Pile.
Venice to Singapore.—Mr. R. Craig.

Venice to Singapore.—Mr. R. Craig.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Misses McAndrew, Capt, and Mrs. Russell and two children. and Mr. Connell. 4 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBAL children, and Mr. Connell.

DECEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Keily, Col. H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, and Miss Scott.

Brinds to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Johnston, Col. J. T. Walker, and Mrs. Walker.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fowler and son.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child.

Massilles to Bonbay.—Mr. G. P. Metitus.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Bull, Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain, two Misses Johnson, Mrs. Winter and two children, and Capt. and Mrs. Campbell.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. R. S. Welslord.

JANUARY 4, 1877.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Goode, and Col. Robinson.

JANUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALGUITA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, and Miss Barlow.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Selby.

Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Bamfield.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Sterling.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Weinholt.

JANUARY 18. SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. R. Adams.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S SILVER HOWDAH.—The Pioneer expresses a hope that the "Duke of Buckingham's silver howdah comes out of his own pocket." It is rumoured that this howdah comes out of his own pocket." It is rumoured that this howdah (for the Delhi Assemblage) will cost no less than two lakhs; but we have ascertained that Rs.7,000 will cover the cost of it. As it is being emblazoned with the Duke's numerous armorial bearings, and it is to be sent home after the tamasha, to swell the collection of his Grace's heirlooms, we presume the cost will come out of his pocket, for otherwise the structure should not leave India.

COLONEL MACDONALD .- Colonel John Macdonald of the Survey Department has been suspended for some months and reduced certain grades, as the affair is commonly described, for writing articles on the work of his department in the Calcutta papers. Some of his friends are naturally disposed to regard him as a martyr; but we believe the circumstances of the case to be peculiar. For the Government to punish an officer for public writing, which by the largest liberality could be construed as fair criticism of administrative work with which he might be familiar, would no doubt be weak and foolish, but a line must be drawn somewhere, and personal animosities may be expressed with an intemperance of language and a bitterness of feeling which ought to be checked. We have reason to believe that in the present case Colonel Macdonald's manifest antipathy to Colonel Thuillier is founded on a misconception of facts. It is against Lord Northbrook, if against anybody, that his wrath should be aimed, though we are far from asserting that Lord Northbrook was wrong in taking the step unfavour-able to Colonel Macdonald's interests in the service—which he seems, wrongly, to suppose was instituted by Colonel Thuillier. However, we need not explore the quarrel further, and we only refer to it to explain that the character of Colonel Macdonald's attacks on his official chief, not the broad fact of his having written articles on the Survey Department, has led to the suspension now announced.

### Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Dec. 7. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 8.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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\*\*Via Bouthampton, under \( \) os., 2d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

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of nostings of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is computery. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 os. in weight, or be of greater dineusions than twenty-four inches in length, and twilve inches in width or depth.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th	Los April	n Stoci	k, Div	71.}Ba	., R.		98	100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25	i (Šice		•••	•••	•••	Actual	901	91
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828		•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	90	91
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	***	•••	•••	•••	i I	_	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-86	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		85	85
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31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	-
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		851	857
5 per Cent. Public Works I	Loan,	, 1854-8	55	•••	•••			
4} per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	equiva-	84	8 <b>7</b> ′
44 per Cent. of 1873	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	lent to	85}	96
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	88	88}
•						l		

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Mexican Dollars, per oz		***	•••		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz	••			No price.	

### Stocks and Securities.

hares.	Paid.	Prices
L	India Stock	107\$
	India 5 per cent	1021 to 1021
	India 4 per cent	81 to 86
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent	851 to 86
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	87 to 83
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	
	,, ,, ,, 1859	
	1863	
	1 1864	
	1861 or 1866	1021
	India Debentures India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent	-
	RAILWAYS.	
Btock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5	1141 to 1151
	por centu.,	1 100
Stock 20	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent 100 Do. Issued at 10s. prem 2.8.0	į.
Btock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	114 to 116
Btock	Do. Irred. 41 per cent 100	1,,,,
Btock	East Indian 100	1181 to 1191
Btock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	116 to 117 24 to 3 pm.
20	1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 to 3 pm
20 Stock	100	113 to 1144
Btock Btock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.) 100	102 to 104
Brock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed 100	1
Stock	Ditto (gua. 43 per cent.) 100	107 to 109
20		2) pm.
Stock:	Oude and Robilcund, gua. 5 per cent all	114 to 115
<b>~.</b> •.	Scinde, Puniab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) 100	1124 to 1131
Stock		113 to 114
Stock 20	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 100 Ditto 22. 8s	. I to lips
Stock	Ditto, 41 per cent 100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway	101 to 103
	BANKS.	1
10	Agra (Limited) all	9 to 10
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China all	16 to 174
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	251 to 261
25	Delhi and London all	98 to 98
100	D. T. D. T. Commention	43 to 44
25	Oriental Bank Corporation an	1
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	1
••	Eastern (Limited) all	6)
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	
10		71
10	graph Company all	71 16 to 18
10 25	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all	16 to 18
10 25 10	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10
10 25	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all Ditto 8 per cent. preference all Rad Sea Telegraph	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10
10 25 10	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all Ditto 8 per cent. preference all Red Sea Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS.	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10 171 to 171
10 35 10 10	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all Ditto 8 per cent. preference all Red Sea Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS. Jorehaut Toa Company all	16 to 18 2½ to 3 9½ to 10 17½ to 17½ 50 to 55
10 35 10 10 20 10	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all Ditto 8 per cent. preference all Red Sea Telegraph MISCELLANEOUS. Jorehaut Toa Company all Tiphook Tea Company 10	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10 171 to 171 50 to 55 25 to 30
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20 10 10 10	graph Company all Indo-European (Limited) all Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all Ditto 8 per cent. preference all Red Sea Telegraph	16 to 18 2½ to 3 9i to 10 17½ to 17½ 50 to 55 25 to 30 3 to 4
20 10 10 10 20 10 10 10	graph Company all   Indo-European (Limited) all   Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all   Ditto 8 per cent. preference   all   Red Sea Telegraph   MISCELLANEOUS.   Jorehaut Toa Company all   Tiphook Tea Company   10   Lower Assam   26. 5s   Upper Assam   26. 5s   10   Assam Tea Company   20	16 to 18 2½ to 3 9½ to 10 17½ to 17½ 50 to 55 25 to 30 3 to 4
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20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 50 10 20 20	graph Company	16 to 18 22 to 3 91 to 10 172 to 178 50 to 55 25 to 50 45 to 67 4 to 67 12 to 13 54 to 68 7 to 68 7 to 68 11 to 20 11 to
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35 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	graph Company	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10 171 to 171 50 to 55 23 to 4 41 61 to 67 4 to 5 12 to 13 51 to 61 7 to 71 11 to 2 pti 16 to 17 101 to 103 31 to 41 1-11 to 13 31 to 41 1-11 to 13 30 to 40
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35 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	graph Company   all     Indo-European (Limited)   all     Mediterranean Extension (Limited)   all     Ditto 8 per cent. preference   all     Red Sea Telegraph         MiSCELLANEOUS.       Jorehaut Tea Company   10     Lower Assam   28.5     Liphock Tea Company   20     Lower Assam   10     Assam Tea Company   20     Eastern Assam (Limited)   all     British-Indian Tea (Limited)   all     British-Indian Tea (Limited)   all     Bombay Gas (Limited)   all     Do. New   4     Ceylon Company (Limited)   all     Darjeeling (Limited)   all     Darjeeling (Limited)   all     Madras Irrigation and Canal   100     Madras Trair vay (Limited)   all     Nerbudda ( oal   8.5     P. and O Stean Navigation Company   all     Ditto New   1867   20	16 to 18 21 to 3 91 to 10 172 to 176 50 to 55 25 to 39 3 to 4 41 61 to 67 4 to 5 12 to 13 54 to 66 7 to 7 11 to 2 11 to 2 16 to 10 31 to 4 1-11 dis. 39 to 40

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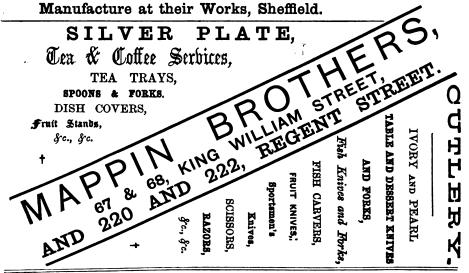
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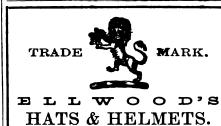
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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEAROE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, B.W.—November 27, 1878. -November 27, 1876.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,258.] LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Rebielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 13; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, November 11; Calcutta, November 10.

THE story of the great cyclone of October 31 is beginning to unfold itself in the Indian papers, in a slow and piecemeal fashion. When the storm-wave swept at midnight over the town of Daulatkhan in Dakin Shahbazpur, not one in ten of the inhabitants escaped destruction. Among the officials of the place the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Uma Kanta Banarji, alone is said to have survived. His wife was saved with him, but all their children and grandchildren, and the other members of their family, to the number of twelve, were overwhelmed by the waters. Of the remaining population, about six hundred in number, only forty or fifty appear to have escaped. Among those who have been lost are the Native Munsif; the Native Doctor in charge; a Native Sub-Inspector; the Native Inspector of Patuakhali; several Native Head Constables, and all the Constables of Taltolea. The loss of life in the entire sub-division is reckoned at not less than five thousand souls. All the public buildings have gone, and with them every record, public document, &c. The Courts at Patuakhali, another subdivision, were blown down, and, it was feared, that even Perozpur had fared likewise. In the town of Barisal more than three thousand houses had been blown down, and a large number of boats sunk. The injury to the paddy crop was estimated at onefourth of the whole. Little news had then come from Noakhali, on the east of the Meghna, but it seems that the storm-wave submerged a large portion of the district, and cholera, its inevitable successor, had broken out, to add to the miseries of the houseless and destitute people.

THE cyclone played sad havor in other districts of Eastern Bengal. In Maimansingh numbers of trees have been uprooted, many of the bungalows erected for the Baroni Fair have been blown down, and boats laden with salt sunk. Letters from Komillah state that three-fourths of the houses there have been

blown down, and the remainder are much damaged. Several trees were uprooted, some of which fell into a house, and crushed two people to death. A private letter from Chittagong states that great damage to bungalows and huts had been caused by the late storm. The storm-wave stranded all the vessels but one in the harbour. Few human lives appear to have been lost there, but there was great destruction of cattle, and hundreds of poor people have escaped only to suffer the horrors of utter destitution. The storm-wave rose to a height of thirty feet. Among the missing officials was Mr. Benbow, sub-inspector of Daulatkhan, who afterwards, however, turned up. Mr. Jackson, sub-inspector of Golachipa, had to swim for his life, and has been subjected—writes the Collector of Bakarganj—"to such hardships that he will be unfit for duty for some months to come. He has been much injured, and I am afraid has been very seriously bruised on his chest." His wife and two boys appear to have been drowned.

MR. BARTON, the Collector aforesaid, having had some experience of like disasters in Jessore, lost no time in taking such measures for the relief of the survivors as the means at hand permitted. What he did at first was done almost singlehanded, but with the help of the Rev. G. Kerry, a Baptist missionary, Mr. Fennesy, the Executive Engineer, and a few other volunteers, six centres of relief were speedily established in Dakhin-Shahbazpur.

THE dearth in the Sholapur District was growing serious by the last mail accounts. On November 6 the Correspondent of the Times of India telegraphed from Sholapur that twenty-five persons had died of starvation and disease. "More than two lakes of people" (200,000) had deserted the villages in that district. Through the city above 25,000 persons had passed to the Nizam's Dominions, and 40,000 cattle also. "Thousands," adds the writer, "wander not knowing where, thinking the famine to be local. One thousand people were fed on the 6th with cooked rice, but money is wanted, not grain. Of that there is a perfect block at the station and town. Grain looting is becoming very common. The Bishop proposes to start an Orphanage at Puna, but on condition of the children being Christianised. Seven hundred cattle were wilfully deserted in the Sholapur Mills compound on the 5th, and 10,000 are expected at market, but there are no buyers." On the 8th the same informant tells of one encampment which he himself saw lying on the bare ground with nothing to eat, 167 souls in all. "From five villages only one lot knew of relief works, the others were pressing vaguely forward to the Nizam's territory; for the Nizam, they said, would give pasturage for their cattle and the English would not. This ignorance of what we are doing, accounts, I fear, for the wholesale flight into the Nizam's territory." These wanderers however were soon on their way back again. On the 10th there were 61,000 persons employed on relief works in that district. A milk kitchen had been opened for children, under Mrs. Grant's superintendence, by means of which 3,000 of the feeble were supported weekly. Fifty deaths had already occurred from the epidemic at the Ayarwadi works, the result of continued weakness and exhaustion acted on by bad grain. Asiatic cholera has since begun, but only in isolated cases. The Committees were feeding the cattle with prickly pear leaves.

THE latest mail reports from the Southern Maratha Country and from the threatened districts in Madras are very unfavourable. Relief works however were progressing steadily.

IT seems to be at last settled that the Governor of Bombay will be present at the Delhi Assemblage. His stay, however, will no doubt be but brief; after attending the proclamation of the Empress he will return immediately to Bombay. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in the districts, Sir Philip Wodehouse would gladly have been excused from going up to Delhi, but the Viceroy felt that the presence of the Governor of Bombay could not be dispensed with on such an occasion. The same rule will apply to the Governor of Madras. The two however will not have to appear at Delhi with any larger following than their respective Staffs. It is stated that the Viceroy has relieved all the administrative officers of Madras from the obligation of attending the Delhi gathering. The new order will have the twofold effect of averting any hitch in the management of relief measures, and of curtailing the cost of the Assembly without much diminishing its general effect. The probable cost of that ceremony to the State will not exceed £100,000. So at least we are told by the Pioneer.

A COMMISSION is to sit at Calcutta in order to consider the question of obtaining from India herself the materials hitherto procured from England for Government purposes. An officer from each of the three presidencies will be present at the commission. Madras will be represented by Captain McClaverty, of the Gunpowder Manufactory.

Mr. E. J. SINKINSON, C.S., Inspector-General of Prisons in British Burmah, is to represent Burmah at the Prison Conference to be held at Calcutta in January.

MR. C. T. METCALFE has been appointed to succeed Sir Stuart Hogg as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and Commissioner of Police.

It appears from the Lucknow Times that grievous complaints are made about the mismanagement of the encumbered estates in Oudh by Government officers. That journal is " credibly informed that some of the finest estates are involved more and more in debt; and in spite of the Oudh Relief Act and the strenuous exertions of Government officers they are drifting more and more towards ruin." One of the richest estates in Oudh is cited in proof. In 1868 the widow of the late Maharaja Man Singh made over the management of his estate to Government. "The estate was then indebted to the tune of nearly two lacs of rupees. The annual gross collections amount to upwards of eight lace, so that the debt incurred was nothing to speak of. The original debt instead of being diminished is increased year by year, and it now amounts to three lacs and Nor is this all, it seems. The revenue payments are not duly made, and the arrears of the Government demand amount to nearly a lac of rupees. "With proper management the whole debt could be easily paid off. Far from this being the case the rents due from tenants and under proprietors have fallen into large arrears. We are told these come to nearly nine lacs of rupees. If these arrears could be realised by We are told these come to nearly judicious management, the estate would at once be free from debt, and leave a large surplus behind. Not only are these arrears not collected, but a large portion of them are unwittingly allowed to be debarred from being collected by the statute of limitation." If there is any truth in these statements, the Chief Commissioner should lose no time in putting things to rights.

The writer of a letter to a Madras contemporary points out that those who have raised a clamour against Mr. Weld in the matter of the Sanyasi of Negapatam

Overlook the fact that permission to enclose the place where the deceased Sanyasi was buried was obtained by his son from the Negapatam Municipality for the purpose of erecting a bathing place for Brahmans, and they also ignore the fact that the interment would, at once, unfit the place to be so used, for though they seem to think little of the fact that, under the statute of limitations, twenty (or twenty-one) years is enough to bar a claim, and call a place (unused for thirty years) a usual burial place, surely they cannot look over the fact that a Brahman's bathing place is a most unusual place for interments, especially as Hindus consider it a defilement to pass within twenty yards of burial places. The way in which the ground was obtained for a perfectly harmless use, and then put to one which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer at Negapatam, was quite the reverse, shows an amount of double-dealing on the part of those who so acted, which ought to have made Government very careful how they credited other statements of the same person or persons. The ground is still

called in the "Peimash" a Brahman's bathing place, and the use to which the son of the deceased put it would unfit it to be used as such. The order for removal was issued on purely sanitary grounds, and would have been the same had the body buried been that of a cow or other animal. The making of the question into a religious one shows the unwisdom of the course pursued in punishing Mr. Weld so severely, in the face of the medical officer's opinion. No one can accuse Mr. Weld of acting hastily, inasmuch as he duly consulted his superior before acting. The way in which the son of the deceased obtained the ground, and then used it for a purpose for which it was not granted, shows that any rate he had his doubts as to the course he was pursuing. The appeal made by some of the native press to the feelings of Christians, had they been similarly treated, falls rather flat, for they never object to remove their long buried dead in obedience to the orders of authority when based upon sanitary grounds, nor would their objections avail in the least, nor would their prayers be listened to, nor their feelings regarded, when once that order had gone forth.

FROM some official correspondence just published about the exportation of wheat from the North-West Provinces to England, it seems that Mr. Buck, Director of Commerce and Agriculture in those provinces, recommended the sending of information from England in September as to the probable prices of wheat here in March and April, with a view to imparting the same information to the Indian cultivators before they had sown their wheat. A more reasonable proposal, in view of the growing demand here for Indian wheat, could hardly have been made. But how has it been met by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces? Instead of empowering Mr. Buck to send a Hindi circular to each kanungo, who in turn would make his patwaris copy and explain it to the cultivators, the Lieutenant-Governor would content himself with publishing the required statistics. To such a course there would be no objection, if the information thus supplied were sure to reach the people whom it specially concerns. But, as the Pioneer remarks, there seems to be "every reason why Mr. Buck's suggestion should be carried out as well, and at first. It will be a great pity if his valuable suggestions should bring forth nothing but a few more statistics. The information, if prepared for the Gazette, will be statistical, indigestible, and possibly inaccurate, therefore of no use to the people for whom it is intended; prepared and spread abroad as Mr. Buck would advise, it would answer its purpose thoroughly.

In connection with the exports of Indian wheat, Sir G. Couper has officially suggested "for consideration" the propriety of endeavouring to induce the G.I.P. Railway Company to lower their rates of freight. These, remarks his Honour, "add greatly at present to the cost of carriage of grain sent by Bombay," and a very small difference in the freight charges might make all the difference to those who pay them. But the G.I.P. Railway Company fails to see the propriety of lowering its rates. After a great deal of correspondence between the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Public Works Department, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, a small table was laid before Mr. Le Mesurier, the Company's Agent, showing that whereas on the G.I.P. Railway the special grain rate for distances from 400 to 600 miles was 6.5 pies per ton per mile, the E.I. Railway rate for distances above 500 miles was 5.45 pies, along with other details of a like nature. Mr. LeMesurier on the other hand holds to his belief that the Company can hardly be called upon to lower rates which are quite moderate enough already. His opinion to this effect is based on two grounds; first, because he is informed "that merchants have repeatedly stated that they are enabled to export wheat at a profit;" secondly, that the large increase in the exports of grain, &c., is as good a test as any that can be obtained. Such pleas might pass muster if the present rates were low enough to meet all the requirements of a new traffic, whose growth depends on many nice calculations of ultimate loss and gain. The one question for the Company to consider is not whether merchants can afford to pay the present rates, but how far, in view of the growing traffic, it would pay the Company to lower those rates. It is obvious for one thing that the growth of an export trade in a staple like wheat depends largely on low charges for railway carriage over long distances; and seeing how even a small reduction in railway charges tends to stimulate trade, we are strongly inclined to assume with the Pioneer and the Bombay Gazette that if the G.I.P.

Railway Company would but try the experiment of lowering their rates, they would not only confer a great benefit on the cultivators of the North-Western Provinces but on their own shareholders.

That the freight charges on the Western line might bear some reduction without much fear of ultimate loss to the Company is shown by the following extract from the last report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

In consequence of representations made to the Chamber by merchants largely interested in the cotton trade regarding the very high rates which the G. I. P. Railway Company were charging for the carriage of cotton to Bombay, your Committee, in March last, when Fair Dhollerah in Liverpool had a declining tendency at 43-16d. per lb., addressed the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company on the subject. When cotton stood at 8d. or 10d. per lb., high rates of carriage had perhaps no material effect on the trade but, although prices had for some years been gradually falling, not only had the G. I. P. Railway Company made no reduction in their rates for carriage but their rates for fullpressed cotton (and it might almost be said that the G. I. P. Railway Company carried only full-pressed cotton now) were actually higher than the rates charged in 1869. It was self-evident that a charge of nearly a-half-penny per lb. (at Rs. 1-10-11 per maund the exact cost per lb. was 3 97-100 pies) for the carriage from Oomrawuttee to Bombay of cotton which was worth little more than 4d. per lb. would help materially to check the cultivation of cotton in the Berars. That it was possible for a railway company to carry cotton a distance of 438 m<sup>-1</sup>es for considerably less than Rs. 46 per ton was proved by the fact that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company now carried cotton from Wudwan to Bombay, a distance of 3894 miles, for Rs. 17 per ton, and yet managed to show very fair net receipts—while the E. I. R. Company carries cotton from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 1,068 miles, for Rs. 48 per ton, or very little more than the G. I. P. Railway Company charged for carrying it from Comrawuttee to Bombay, a distance of only 438 miles.

It appears from the reply of the Company's Agent that he was then carrying out "certain modifications in the goods rates generally which would materially benefit traders at very considerable sacrifice of the Company's revenue," and that he would prefer to "watch the result of the experiment the Company were about to make before again considering any further reductions in their charges." This refers to the abolition from the 1st of May last of the extra ghat mileage upon cotton and other goods,—a measure which, in the Chamber's opinion, still leaves the G. I. P. Railway Company's charges for the carriage of cotton to Bombay very much higher than they ought to be, or than the article can, with the low price which it now fetches, bear."

FROM the following story, as published in an Indian Contemporary, it seems that respect for native prejudices ought, at least in native opinion, to include the utmost forbearance towards sacred animals even of the most carnivorous habits, when they happen to be roaming at large to the imminent danger of human lives:—

A few days since Captain ——, Assistant Commissioner in Rajputana, was staying in the dak bungalow at the sacred lake of Poshkar or Pokar, the annual fair at which place is now in progress. The bungalow is built at the edge of the lake, which swarms with alligators, much venerated by the inhabitants, among whom are numerous Brahmins. In the course of the night one of the holy reptiles (alligators, we mean), about ten feet in length, found his way up a narrow and steep flight of steps leading from the water to the courtyard of the bungalow. A police sentry seeing it gave the alarm, and the animal terrified, at the noise, and unable to find the aperture by which it had made its entry, took refuge in a room occupied by sleeping servants, among whose bed clothes their visitor attempted to conceal himself. This, as may readily be supposed, he was unable to effect without disturbing their slumbers; and he was speedily left in sole possession of various rezais, among which he was shot by Captain ——. So far the story has only interest as a curious fact in natural history; but the sequel has political bearings. The disturbance of the Assistant Commissioner's slumbers naturally formed the leading topic of conversation in the town next morning, and speedily reached the ears of the reverend guardians of the sacred waters. But instead of being shocked at the bad manners and intrusive habi s of their scaly protégé, they are furious at his destruction, and are loudly clamouring for vengeance on the unfortunate Captain ——. It is even rumoured that if the offended god or goddess is not appeased by the immediate dismissal and degradation of the Assistant Commissioner, the holy men, regardless of political geography, will petition the highest authority that Ajmir may be placed at once under the Government of Madras.

In a letter to the *Times* Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, seems to hit upon one likely means of guarding the people of Bakarganj from some, at least, of the calamities involved in a storm-wave like that which lately swept over their fields and houses. While despairing of any great result to be gained from embankments in such 2

country, Dr. Cornish would teach the natives a lesson in house-building, derived from their neighbours in British Burmah. While the houses in a Bakarganj village are mostly built of mud or sun-dried bricks, which at the first touch of a sea wave collapse like a "card" house, drowning all the unfortunate inmates, in the deltas and valleys of British Burmah they manage things very differently.

In these swamps and marshy tracts every man, however humble in condition, builds his residence on wooden piles, raising, in many localities, the floor of the building from 10 ft. to 15 ft. above the ground level. For many months he may be living over a broad and deep river (such as would drown nine-tenths of the population of the islands at the mouths of the Ganges), but with his family warmly and securely housed.

Some of these houses, we believe, consist merely of a teak framework filled in with strong matting. So general is the practice of building on piles, that even in Rangoon and Maulmain, where floods are very rare, the barracks and officers' bungalows are built in that fashion, which has the further advantage of raising the inmates above the noxious exhalations from the damp ground below. It would certainly be a great boon to the Bengalis of the coast districts if this method of building could be naturalised among them. There is no want of suitable timber, we believe, in the rich alluvial soil of the Gangetic Delta. Besides the Sundari wood which gave its name to the Sundarbans, there are two or three other kinds of timber-trees which grow there freely, and are commonly used for posts and boat-building. The Sundari wood is particularly tough and heavy, and is said to be the only wood in those parts which can resist the saltness of the water. It must be allowed that the mud huts of Bakarganj are cheaper to build than the pile-built dwellings of the Burmese; but the cost might be lessened by walls of matting, the reeds for making which abound in the islands and marshes of Eastern Bengal.

THE Times' weekly telegram, of yesterday's date, announces that the Viceroy's visit to Peshawar has passed off well. He reviewed 4,000 troops and held a darbar of all the chiefs of the British districts on the Peshawar frontier, and met various chiefs of the Afridi and Momand tribes. While at Peshawar the Viceroy commenced his inquiries into the measures necessary for the reorganisation of the frontier in a personal conference with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander in-Chief, and the superior local officials. Nothing will be actually settled till the whole frontier has been inspected and the sanction of the Home Government obtained. The Viceroy arrived at Rawal Pindi on Monday, at Lahor on Tuesday, and left Lahor on Friday for Multan, Bhawalpur, and Jacobadad. The blockade of the nostile Afridis is now restricted to only 1,100 men, of the Kohat Pass section. All the other tribes have separated from them, and express a wish to be taken into our service. All whom the Viceroy met at Peshawar exhibited a friendly spirit. The Amir of Kabul, who is recovering from a severe illness, and is still very weak, is leaving Kabul for Jellalabad, owing to the prevalence of cholera at his capital. He sent a friendly greeting to the Viceroy. The Khan of Khelat arrived at Godava on the 21st Oct., en route to meet the Viceroy at Jacobabad. The principal chiefs are also on their way to take part in the meeting. It is stated that the Khan is in high spirits at the thought of joining in the Delhi Assemblage. The general desire in Khelat is for peace. Travelling is now perfeetly safe. A portion of Major Sandeman's escort is stationed for the winter on the banks of the River Nari, and the remainder at Quetta. Thus both ends of the Bolan Pass are secured.

The preparations for the Delhi Assemblage are rapidly approaching completion. The visitors will begin arriving about the 20th inst. The Viceroy reaches the camp on the 23rd. The King of Siam sends an Envoy with a suite. The British vice-Consul at Bangkok accompanies it. The Governor-General of Goa will also attend. The Governor of Pondicherry is obliged to decline the invitation, as he cannot leave his Council, which is now in session. The cost of the Assemblage will probably be much less than was expected, and it is believed that the total military and volunteer charges will be within the annual estimate, and will not entail any special grant. As a mark of special honour to the Maharajah of Kashmir, his salute is to be increased from nineteen to twenty-one guns, thus placing him on a level with the Nizam, the Gaikwar, and the Maharajah of Mysor, who hitherto were the only Native Princes en-

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titled to a Royal salute. In British India the Maharajah of Jaipur has asked to be allowed to light the Viceroy's camp at Delhi with gas. He has lately introduced gas at Jaipur, and his satisfaction at the result has induced him to make this proposal.

THE following items are from the same source:-

Holkar has established trial by jury in his dominions. The paper which mentions the fact says that the jury will consist of four persons, two chosen by each side, and the Judge will give a casting vote. Probably trial by Judge and Assessors would be a more correct description of the system.

Lieutenant Harris, Wing Subaltern and Quartermaster of the 21st Punjab Infantry, has been shot dead at rifle practice by a Pathan Sepoy, with whom he had found fault for bad shooting. The murderer, fixing his bayonet, ran away, firing at other officers and men till his ammunition was expended, when he surrendered.

It is stated that the Supreme Government is urging the Bombay Government to proceed at once with the Bombay and Aden fortifica-

tions.

A Mohammedan meeting of sympathy with the Turks was held on Friday in the Kolutalla Mosque, Calcutta. It is stated that 10,000 persons were present, and after prayers for the Queen and the Sultan, the memorial to the Queen, which had been prepared by the Committee, was read, adopted, and signed. I am told that the proceedings were most orderly, and marked by much earnestness.

The accounts from the Bombay and Madras distressed districts are far from cheering, although opinions still differ as to whether actual famine will ensue. It is probable that the worst feature is that in the Dakhan not only a failure of crops, but also extreme dearth of water and fodder may be expected. The last official report from Sholapur is contained in one gloomy sentence—"No rain, no crops; condition of people unchanged." The Bombay Government is sending large quantities of grain; but the collectors are directed not to distribute gratuitous alms except in cases of extreme necessity, and as far as possible to exact a fair day's labour on the Relief Works. It is possible that extensive irrigation works will be started for the employment of the people. Subscriptions for relief have been opened in Bombay.

In Madras there will be much distress in the districts of Karnul, Kadapah, and Bellary. Prospects are, however, better than in Bombay, though cholera has appeared, and is increasing. It is stated that the Madras officials are managing the relief measures admirably.

There is much destitution in Mysor, but the prospects are less gloomy

than in the Dakhan.

Sir R. Temple will succeed Sir P. Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay in February. The Bombay papers express their satisfaction at the appointment.

The Eastern Bengal districts are reported to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the cyclone. The damage done to the crops is less than was expected. Sickness still prevails, but all fear of destitution is removed. It is believed, however, that the people have lost 90 per cent. of their plough cattle. The number already given as the estimated loss of human life is probably under the truth.

Another vacancy in the Indian Council has just been made by the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere to succeed Sir H. Barkly as Governor of the Cape.

THE present rise in the value of silver appears to justify the belief of those who ascribed the previous fall rather to panie than to any of the causes alleged by the Silver Committee. At the end of last month the price of silver in our markets had risen to 55d. an ounce, and the India-office were selling bills on India at more than 1s. 9d. the rupee. A few days earlier silver was actually going out of Europe for American uses, in spite of the boundless stores of that metal which the Nevada mines were to yield. The Times Correspondent estimates that the yield of silver in the United States during the present year will not be worth more than £5,600,000, which is 60 per cent. below the amount anticipated by Mr. Goschen's Committee. It is even doubtful whether the Comstock Lode will not prove an idle bugbear. The probable resumption of cash payments in the States will also tend to keep up the price of silver, especially if the Americans accept the principle of a double standard, as strongly advocated by the President of the Silver Commission now sitting in New York, and apparently supported by a powerful party in the States. If gold and silver should be placed on the same footing as legal tender beyond the Atlantic, France would be emboldened to resume her suspended coinage of silver, and in due time other European countries might be won over to the cause which M. Cernuschi has so long and vigorously upheld.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT is said to have relieved the administrative officials of Madras from attendance at the Imperial Assemblage.

### Odds and Ends.

A MEETING is to be held at Madras to consider the propriety of asking the Government of India to countermand the Delhi Assemblage.

MAJOR FITZROY STEPHEN, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed staff officer of the Volunteer force that is to assemble at

A BAND of Affridis attacked lately a house in Cherat, and killed a khitmutgar.

MR. REYNOLD, barrister-at-law, has been elected law lecturer at the Punjab University College.

THE COURT-MARTIAL on Major Fletcher at Nusserabad terminated on the 26th October. The decision has not yet been made known.

It is considered probable that Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secre-

tary to Government, will succeed the late Mr. Havelock

Some of the Madras merchants have been raising their clerks' pay on account of the scarcity.

Captain H. L. Nutt, Tutor to the Thakur of Bhaunagar, is going

on furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. Ravenscroft acts as Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality during the absence of Mr. Pedder.

Colonel Fooks, Commandant of the 3rd Native Infantry, is expected to retire at the expiration of his furlough.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY has declared a dividend of Rs. 10 per share for the past year.

Mr. P. N. LANGDON, Civil Service, has been killed by a tiger near Nawada, which he went after at the request of the villagers.

THERE has been no clergyman at Akyab for the last seventeen months.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR has given grain to the value of Rs. 6,000 for the distressed districts in Bombay

Some women have been offering their children for sale at Bangalor, declaring that they were unable to support them.

MR. C. P. L. MACAULAY, Joint Magistrate, and Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant-Magistrate, 24-Parganas, are to be employed on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat.
Mr. F. DE H. LARPENT acts as Assistant-Accountant-General at

Madras.

CAPTAIN F. FIREBRACE acts as Manager of the Rajputana State Railway.

COLONEL H. W. GULLIVER, Chief Irrigation Engineer in the

Panjab, has been granted furlough for two years.

CAPTAIN R. F. WILLOUGHBY, of the 21st Foot, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras, is going on sick leave.

MR. T. BRUCE LANE is expected to succeed Sir Stuart Hogg as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

THE Oudh Talukdars have subscribed a sum of Rs. 3,555 for the Northbrook Memorial Fund.

THE Yarkand Envoy is to attend the Delhi Darbar as the guest of the Viceroy. He is at present staying in the Patiala State.

THE NAWAB OF TONK has again fallen under the displeasure of the Panjab Government for interfering with the local officials.

SIR G. COUPER was to return to Allahabad on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT is in charge of the Finance Ministership till Sir John Strachey arrives; but no substitute has been appointed to fill the vacancy created in the Council by Sir William Muir's departure.

OASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.
H.M.'s British Fobus in India.—Col. H. E. H. Burnside, c.s., late Chief In
structor of the School of Musketry, at Aldershot, agod 49. [The deceased officer
served with the 61st Foot during the Punjab War, and was wounded at the capture
of Delhi.] Capt. Henry Whyte, H.M.'s 14th Regiment, at Vellore, Nov. 5. Licut.
col. H. J. Day, late 99th Regiment, at Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 30,
aged 73.
ROYL, NAVY—Admirel Boulder of Figure 30.

col. H. J. Day, late 99th Regiment, at Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 30, aged 73.

ROYAL NAYN.—Admiral Boultbee, of Emery Down, Lyndhurst, Nov. 23 [served on the East India station in H.M.S. Farorite 1814 to 1820].

HOYE.—Mr. John Dickinson, in former years well known in connection with the Court of Directors of the old East India House, Leadenhall-street. [Mr. Dickinson, who was the author of many pamphlets on East India affairs, died quite suddenly on the 22nd ult.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. A. M. Patton, Bengal, in Europe, lately. Lieut. col. G. H. Fagan, late Bengal Engineers, at Clevedon, Somerset, Nov. 23, aged 66. W. A. Goldinch, Esq., B.C.S., at Ashcombe, near Lewes, Nov. 28.

MADRAS.—Junes Mackintosh, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon major Madras Army, at Edinburgh, Nov. 28, aged 58. Major Charles Farran, late of the 14th Regt. Madras N.I., at Putney, Nov. 30, aged 78.

BONBAY.—Col. Bruce Seton, late Bombay Army, at Cheltenham, Nov. 27. Mr. W. H. Havelock, Commissioner of the Southern Division, Bombay Presidency, at Bombay, lately.

Bombay, lately.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Teheran, Dec. 11.—From Bombax.—Lieut. M. Wynyard, Surgeon S. L. Dabie, Mr. W. Davy, Major and Mrs. Stevens and three children, and Mrs. Palin, From Calcutta—Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Comley and six children, Mr. J. D. Heyman. Mrs. P. R. Buchanan and child, and Capt. and Mrs. Laurell. From Mars.—Mrs. Simkins. From Galle.—Mrs. Weeden and Lieut. De Boulay. From Hong Komg.—Surgeon Kipling, R.N. From Penanc.—Mrs. Morrison and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. Per str. Pera, Nov. 29.—From Bombar.—Mrs. Lumsden, Col. McLeod Innes, and Mr. J Reid. From Alexandera.—Mr. C. R. Mounsey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE. Per str. Pera, Dec. 2.—From Bombay.—Capt. Hon. —. Dawson. From ShawaHAI.—Mr. Yammow. From Alexanderia.—Mr. Griffiths, Mr. A. Seymour, Mr. E.
Mr. Montel, G. B. Calorne.

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, December 4, 1876.

### INDIA'S MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS IN 1874-75—IV.

In irrigation works a fair amount of progress is recorded for the year under review. The Midnapur and Orissa Canals irrigated nearly twice their former area. Unluckily the Midnapur Canal is liable at one time to fall short of water, at another to be flooded from the freshes of the Kossye river. A scheme for completing the Orissa system in order to save Cuttack from drought was laid before the Indian Council, which sanctioned a part of the proposed outlay. On the Bombay side the chief new work of the year was the Kasmor and Begari embankment in Sind, of which thirty-eight miles were completed. Steady progress was made with the Bari Doáb and Sirhind Canals in the Punjab. In the Firozpur district a good and cheap system of inundation canals, capable of watering 100,000 acres, was carried through by the people themselves, acting in concert with Captain Grey, whose achievements we noticed at length some months ago. A good deal of work was done in the North-Western Provinces, especially on the Lower Ganges Canal. The profits for the year on works already opened were computed at 6.5 per cent. on the capital outlay. With the progress made in railways during the year our readers have already become acquainted.

With regard to roads and bridges we learn that about 13 million was laid out in Bengal, chiefly on account of relief works. In Bombay much useful work of the same kind was got through. Several important roads in the Punjab were extended, metalled, or completed, including the Kangra Valley and the Hindustan and Tibet roads. Some good work was also accomplished in Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

The development of India's mineral wealth, especially in coal and iron, went forward with fair results. The coal mines of Bardwan produced a profitable yield. Good things were reported of the Talcher coal in Orissa, and considerable progress was made in working the Warora collieries, which are reckoned capable of yielding forty million tons of coal nearly as good as English. A large reserve of similar coal only awaits working in Berar. A company was started for the opening of ironworks at Raniganj, where plenty of iron and limestone is known to exist. The process of iron-smelting goes on at Narainpur in Murshidabad, with ore obtained from the Santhal country. Iron is believed to exist in South Bhagalpur, and very good iron is found and smelted in the Orissa Hills. In

the North-West Provinces the Government undertook to work on certain terms the iron mines of the Kamaon Company. Iron was also worked with some success in Jabalpur and Mysor. Some attempts at gold-mining were begun in Wynad and the Kolar district of Mysor. Some fresh discoveries of tin were made by a Rangoon firm in the Tavoy district of British Burmah. The tale mines of Hazaribagh and the quarries of black marble near Balasor yielded good returns. Chota Nagpur abounds in mineral wealth, the opening of which is delayed only by the want of roads.

Under the head of manufactures cotton takes the lead, and Bombay manufactures it on the largest scale. Twenty-eight companies in the capital and twelve in the districts were employed in spinning and weaving the cheaper kinds of cotton goods by machinery, and the products of their mills are displacing not only the English imports but the native hand made goods. Some kinds of cloth, both coarse and fine, are still woven by hand in the Central Provinces; but the rivalry of machine-made cotton is driving many of the weavers into other fields of industry. For these provinces the silk manufactures now decaying in Bengal seem specially adapted, since they abound in the kind of trees on which the tassar-worm is known to thrive. Experiments for improving the cocoons have been begun, and it is hoped that the Chinese worm may be natural. ised in Sambalpur. The fine muslins of Dacca are now made only to order. Metal-work and cotton twist are the chief industries of Orissa. The weavers of Patua still manufacture a stout class of cotton cloths for which there is a large demand. In Bengal the chief manufactures are indigo, gunny-bags, sugar, brass vessels, and fine cotton cloths. The Punjab did an increasing business in gold lace, brass and copper vessels, woollen, cotton, and leather goods. In British Burmah silk and cotton goods are largely manufactured for home use, while the gold and silver work, which is improving in quality and finish, finds a ready market among English residents.

The value of India's foreign trade in 1874 amounted to £100,691,249, of which the exports, including treasure, claimed £57,904,967. Bombay alone exported over 24 millions against  $22\frac{3}{4}$  millions exported from Bengal, excluding Burmah. Bengal on the other hand imported five millions more than Bombay. The total imports were more than 5 millions and the exports more than a million in excess of the previous year, and the increase over 1872 was still greater. Of the whole foreign trade Europe engrossed more than  $70\frac{1}{2}$ , and Asia over 25 millions; America's share being only £2,370,924, and that of Africa still less, while Australia contributed only £369,170. Of the European trade six-sevenths concerned the British Islands. The trade with China amounted to  $14\frac{2}{3}$  millions.

The value of the Calcutta trade with Indian and foreign ports was about 463 millions, showing a gain of 31 millions on the year before, in spite of a decline in the exports. The improvement in the trade of Bombay Port was yet greater, and the total value for the year,  $47\frac{1}{3}$  millions, marked a return to the higher figures of 1871. The exports of manufactured jute increased by 17 per cent. on the previous year. The indigo exports were affected by a short crop in Tirhut. Tea, on the other hand, was exported to the value of nearly two millions. A large decrease in the exports of raw cotton from Calcutta was balanced by a large increase in similar exports from Bombay. The exports of raw silk fell off by a third. The export trade in wheat rose from £53,730 in 1872, to £317,126 in 1874. The tcbacco exported was nearly double the amount of the previous year. The port of Chittagong did an increasing trade in tea, but its mainstay, the rice-trade, still suffered from the derangement caused by the Bengal famine. The trade of Orissa has been advancing with rapid strides, in spite of the reaction expected after the famine. Its exports of rice rose to £311,208, or about £80,000 in excess of the famine year. The increase in Bombay imports was chiefly under the head of coffee, jute, metals, machinery, raw cotton, twist, yarns, and silk. Sind exported less wheat than usual. There was an increase of half a million in

the trade of Aden. If there is no mistake in the figures, the trade of the Punjab rose in one year from 4½ millions to nearly 17 millions, besides the traffic of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which with a few smaller items would bring the total up to 20 millions. But it seems more probable that so wide a difference in two years is partly due to the greater accuracy of the returns made under the new system of registration.

The trade returns for the port of Madras showed a decline of about £300,000 from the total of the previous year. There was however a very large increase in the exports of cotton wool to Europe to set against the decline in the rice trade, indigo, and one or two other staples. There was some improvement in the trade of Oudh, which for some years past has imported more than it exports. In the trade of British Burmah there was a marked decline, in spite of a large increase in the exports of cotton, timber, india-rubber, and several other products. The rice trade was affected by the high prices of the former year, which tempted the producers to keep back their stock. The inland trade however showed a steady rise, especially in the produce of the Northern Arakan Hill Tracts.

# Correspondence.

### DESPOTISM, DISCONTENT, DISOBEDIENCE—II. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

It appears by the reports received from the Punjab and the North-West Provinces that a system has latterly prevailed in the municipalities in that part of the country of taxing at a reduced rate the whole of such imports into a town as are subject to octroi duties, leaving the incidence of the tax to adjust itself by a natural commercial process. The tax is reduced in the same proportion to a full rate as the local consumption bears to the import. This method can only be adopted when the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands, and it is not sanctioned unless the Municipal Committee believe that such is the case. There can then, it is urged, be no injury to trade, for the octroi must either be passed on to the consumer or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profits of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty, it cannot be passed on to the customers in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must, therefore, be borne by the consumer in the municipality; that is, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices; or if he cannot do this he must bear it as a deduction from his profits, and as his share in local taxation.—Page 3 of the new Blue-book on India.

SIR,—If M. Emile de Laveleye should wish to avenge himself of Lord Lytton's recent attacks on him in the snug Simla Legislative parlour, he will have a good opportunity of doing so by holding up to ridicule the illogical statements contained in the imperial Blue-book quoted above. Who in this present century ever before heard that transit duties cannot be passed on to the customer in the town or village where the taxed goods are ultimately consumed, but must be borne by the inhabitants of the town through which the goods are transmitted? This new Blue-book proves one thing; it proves that the British governments in India are ignorant of the pressure of the taxes they impose; it proves that they have not learnt the first principles of free trade, or the A B C of political economy; it proves that the English in India have given up the task of attempting to find out how heavily municipal taxes fall upon all of her Majesty's subjects in India, how discouraging they are to agriculture, how crushing to manufactures, and injurious to trade in many various ways.

Is the House of Commons any longer to be beguiled by such sophisms as I have quoted above? May we not expect soon to be told that after Manchester goods have paid transit duties in a dozen towns through which they have been conveyed such onerous taxation will not fall on the consumer?

The simple question to be answered is, Why should Manchester goods have to pay transit duties in every town and octroied village through which they are conveyed? I leave this simple question to be argued between British statesmen and the gentlemen who are misgoverning India.

I am happy to write that one Indian newspaper, the Pioneer, has exposed the fallacious reasoning of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. How sad is the reflection that statesmanship in India should have so degenerated since the

October, 1833, when Sir Charles Trevelyan lucidly exposed mischievous operation of the town duties, which were

abolished in consequence of his able Report, but which have now been re-imposed and extended by official covetousness.

Let us inquire by what means official covetousness has been excited in the North-West Provinces, which were formerly so ably governed by Lord Metcalfe, and by Robertson, Thomason and Colvin. It has been excited, I believe, by depriving chief magistrates (called district officers) of the Road and Ferry Funds, which legally belonged to their local committees. For a long course of years chief magistrates had been permitted to execute local improvements with money obtained from road and ferry funds, but since Lord Mayo's death the Department of Public Works has been permitted by a despotic Government to lay its hands on most of the income of these funds, and to waste large sums in extravagant and useless establishments.

Year after year chief magistrates have been deprived of power to do good; their zeal in the execution of their proper duties has been chilled, but the expression of their discontent has been checked by permitting them to screw choongee—octroi—out of towns and villages. This objectionable mode of finding employment for the energies of our best civil officers has been successfully employed by the Local Government in direct disobedience to the repeated instructions of successive Viceroys.

I recommend English statesmen to study the various reports on Indian municipalities if they wish to learn how an ignorant despotic Government can be played with by shrewd local governors, who veil the collection of an objectionable tax under a mass of smooth verbiage. If any of the readers of your Paper should imagine that municipalities in India in any way represent the taxpayers, let them read page 5 of the new Blue-book, in which is recorded that the Punjab Government has declared that the townspeople "prefer that the selection of their spokesman should be left to disinterested authority."

Woe to the municipal councillor who may differ in opinion from disinterested authority. What chief magistrate could be expected to endure the opposition of such a factious tax-maker?

In plain English, the local authorities are permitted, in defiance of the low soft complaints of the poor, to continue a system of official exaction in the teeth of the first principles of free trade which have been declared to be unassailable by the British Parliament, by the India Office, Tory as well as Whig, and by a succession of Viceroys. The fat merchants of an Indian town, who object to pay a house tax, who are always anxious to introduce or perpetuate practical monopolies, and who are especially rejoiced at the imposition of transit duties, are nominated to seats in so-called municipal councils by what the Blue-book calls disinterested authority, i.e., by officials anxious to get money anyhow. Large sums are realised from the poor in towns and from agriculturists in the surrounding country by choongee octroi with very little trouble, and are expended without any efficient control, and the Local Governments encourage the spirit of official covetousness and vainglory by delightful descriptions of proposed local improvements.

Two Indian newspapers have honorably distinguished themselves by exposing some of the fallacies of the octroi system. I have already noticed the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, and the *Times of India* at Bombay, has bravely denounced this convenient fiscal sin by branding it as about the most inequitable of all methods of raising a revenue.

Your readers have perhaps forgotten the proceedings of Mr. Fawcett's Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance. On the 18th March, 1873, an important witness, Mr. Harrison, confessed that the octroi was unsuitable for the North-Western Provinces.

In your paper of the 6th December, 1875, you alluded to the memorial presented to Lord Northbrook at Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the octroi. The Viceroy declared that "if an octroi duty becomes a transit duty—that is if it becomes a tax upon the trade that passes through the town, instead of upon articles consumed in the town—it becomes objectionable, and ought not to be allowed to remain."

Ought!! Are these the words of a despotic Viceroy? Has he no power? Ask the natives of India whether they would not prefer the honest despotism of Feroze Toghluk 500 years ago to the weak despotism of Viceroys who do not care to enforce those orders which prohibit oppression and wrong.

It is also hereby proclaimed that the small and vexatious taxes, under the denomination of Cotwally, &c., payable to the public servants of Go-vernment, is perquisites of offices, by small traders; licenses for the right of pasturage from shepherds, on waste lands belonging to the Crown; fees from flower sellers, fish sellers, cotton cleaners, silk sellers, and cooks and the precarious and fluctuating taxes on shopkeepers and vintners, shall henceforward cease throughout the realm; for it is better to relinquish this portion of the revenue than realise it at the expense of so much distress, occasioned by the discretionary power necessarily vested in tax-gatherers and officers of authority.—Page 463 of Vol. I. of Brigg's "Ferishtuh.

-Your obedient servant,

Nov. 22.

### THE "TIMES" ON THE CONDITION OF INDIA. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Times of the 20th inst. has an article on India, which is remarkable for the misleading character of some of the statements contained in it. The writer, after noticing the present famine in the Deccan, the poverty of the people of India and the "vast tracts in that country which are made barren by swamps, mountains, and thinness of soil," says: "European skill and implements or Chinese industry might doubtless fertilise much of that territory; but the Hindoo peasantry still employ the rude methods which they have practised for thousands of years. The Government is trying to teach them better ways by model farms.

It is not teaching that the ryot stands in need of; it is security against arbitrary demands, and the attempts hitherto made to instruct him by means of model farms, steam ploughs and other European implements, have resulted only in exposing our own ignorance of the very thing which we presume to teach,

viz., practical agriculture suitable for India.

The poverty of the people is due to the pernicious practice which the Government follows throughout the greater part of India, of periodically revising the land-tax, and of maintaining it at tigures out of proportion with the productiveness of the land. Rarely is the ryot able to satisfy the demand of the taxgatherer, and heavy arrears stand against him, which, when added to the current year's tax, would, in the most favourable season, swallow up the whole net produce of his field, leaving him no better off than in ordinary years. In a similar condition of things there is no inducement for the ryot to make extraordinary efforts or to borrow money for the improvement of his farm; since the fruit of the labour and capital employed for such improvement would not be reaped by him, but be absorbed in the Government demand. Generally speaking, therefore, the ryots are in a state bordering upon destitution, having neither money nor stock of grain to fall back on, when a bad season occurs; and when such a calamity happens, starvation or crime is the only alternative, excepting for those who are relieved by the public. This state of things now prevails in parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and we may any day hear of a sudden outbreak of crime among the populations who are suffering from hunger.

The writer of the above-mentioned article in the Times does, moreover, great injustice to the Indian peasant when he describes him as a reckless spendthrift, "spending his money as fast as he can earn it, or flinging it away in wild bursts of hos-As a rule, the ryot is frugal and thrifty, hard working and enduring; and what the writer has been led to consider as "wild bursts of hospitality" are probably the public meals which a Hindoo is bound by his religion to offer on certain domestic occasions to a number of Brahmins and others. Bengal, where the land-tax being permanently fixed the landlords are generally considerate to their tenants, thousands of ryots have been able to save enough to buy the patni or perpetual lease of their fields, and have thus virtually become peasant proprietors, subject to a quit-rent. The number of these ryot proprietors is steadily increasing, and this will account for the wealth which has so rapidly accumulated in Bengal, while in the other provinces of the Empire, where the land-tax is periodically revised and enhanced, the peasantry has remained in a state approaching pauperism. This striking difference is illustrated in the *Times* of the 20th inst., in which the general condition of the people is described as "poor," and as "creatures absolutely without the power of self-help in the graver trials of life, and whom the Government must feed" in the present conjuncture; while a telegram, published in the same number, speaking of the terrible cyclone which recently devas-tated certain districts in Bengal, thus describes the peasantry

of that province:-"The condition of the survivors is better than might have been expected. Backergunge is a great riceproducing district. Its peasantry are the most prosperous in Bengal. Their stores have of course been thoroughly soaked; but it is believed that they are not seriously damaged. Wherever Sir R. Temple went, he saw the people drying their grain in the

Give the ryots of the other provinces of India the chances which those of Bengal have enjoyed of saving the surplus produce of their farms and of ultimately acquiring the perpetual lease or fee simple of their lands, and the results will be the same; for everywhere self-interest is the most powerful motive to industry and economy. Arthur Young, in his "Travels in France in 1788," makes certain remarks which are applicable to India likewise. Speaking of the sandy tracts near Dunkirk, he says:-" There is a great number of neat little houses, built each with its little garden and one or two fields enclosed, of most wretched blowing dune sand, naturally as white as snow, but improved by industry. The magic of property turns sand to gold.

Of another part of the country he says:- " From Gange to the mountain of rough ground which I crossed the ride has been most interesting; the efforts of industry are the most vigorous, the animation the most lively. An activity has been here that has swept away all difficulties before it, and has clothed the very rocks with verdure. It would be a disgrace to common sense to ask the cause; the enjoyment of property must have done it. Give a man a secure possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert."

The late Mr. J. S. Mill in his "Principles of Political Economy" says:—"The idea of property does not necessarily imply that there should be no rent, any more than that there should be no taxes. It merely implies that the rent should be a fixed charge, not liable to be raised against the possessor by his own improvements, or by the will of a landlord. A tenant at quit rent is, to all intents and purposes, a proprietor. What is wanted is permanent possession on fixed terms. A practice diametrically opposed to the principles advocated by Mr. Mill, that of constantly harassing the ryots with a revision and an enhancement of their rents, has resulted in India in the abandonment of vast tracts of cultivated fields during the last ten years. In the very districts of Poonah and Sholapore, where the distress at present is the most severe, many thousand acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation since 1871 by the pressure of the land-tax, a circumstance which may in a great measure account for the unprovided and helpless condition in which we now find the people in those districts.

There are other errors into which the writer of the article in the Times of the 20th inst. seems to have fallen; but I must reserve my remarks upon them for a future opportunity, as I am unwilling to trespass further on your valuable space at present.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Nov. 23, 1876.

# Motices of Rooks.

The Poems of Beha-ed-din Zoheir of Egypt. With a Metrical English Translation, Notes, and Introduction. By E. H. Palmer, M.A. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge. Vol. I. Text, 4to. 1876.

A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language. By E. H. Palmer, M.A. London: Trübner and Co. 1876.

Professor Palmer's activity in advancing Arabic scholarship has formerly shown itself in the production of his excellent Arabic Grammar, and his Descriptive Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. He has now produced an admirable text, which illustrates in a remarkable manner the flexibility and graces of the language he loves so well, and of which he seems to be perfect master. The volume before us contains the poetical effusions of Bant-ul-dîn Zuhair, a poet of Egyptian nationality, who has exercised his ingenuity to the utmost in displaying the wonderful resources of his native tongue. The characteristic feature of this volume of verse is the manner in which the poet has made his verses rime on the various letters of the alphabet, beginning with alif the first letter, and ending with yd, the last letter. It is inter-

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esting to notice the varying degrees of facility with which the letters seem to have lent themselves to this process. Thus the letter a yields four pages of rimes, the letter b is more pliable and produces twenty-four pages, d gives twenty-one pages, mtwenty-six pages, n thirty-seven pages, l thirty-eight pages, and r, the highest of all, gives forty-six pages of rimes. The rest of the letters are content with two, three, or four pages The character ghain seems to have proved a very stubborn letter, and yields only three lines of rime. But what is, perhaps, more interesting is the play upon letters which, as finals, are almost inappreciable in pronunciation; thus twelve pages of rimes are found for the pectoral h, and eight pages more for the weak h. These remarks are sufficient to show the skill which Bahâ-ud-dîn Zuhair has shown in the construction of his verses, and his command over language. The verses themselves are very varied in character, and are in many respects fine specimens of Arabic composition. Professor Palmer has edited the work with much care, and by so doing has gained fresh laurels. He promises a Translation, with Introduction and Notes; the last will be much needed on account of the difficulties with which the poems are beset; but we feel sure that the Almoner Professor will satisfactorily complete the work he has so well begun, and we shall await with interest the publication of the concluding volumes. The Syndicate of Cambridge University must not pass without the recognition of their liberality in bringing out, in a worthy form, so important an Arabic text. It is not the first time that Oriental scholarship has thus been wisely subsidised by Cambridge, and we trust that, in the future, they will continue to recognise the value of Eastern lore.

The second book which heads this article is also the production of Professor Palmer, and shows that he is not a mere scholar, but one who condescends to satisfy practical needs. It is a small Persian Dictionary intended for beginners and others, such as travellers and temporary residents in the East, who want to know the meaning of the words in continual use among the speakers of the Persian tongue. This information Professor Palmer gives in a concise and portable form. We have detected very few mistakes in our necessarily incomplete examination of such a book, and the mistakes we have seen are of an unimportant character. We do not like the occasional use of e to represent fathah in Roman type, as we think it more likely to vitiate than to assist the pronunciation of the learner. miss, also, the 'ajam's sounds of the vowels so familiar to the cars of residents in Persia. This is the more unfortunate as it has, apparently, led to the omission of many words which vary in meaning according to their pronunciation in the ma'ruf or 'ajam's fashion; as, for examples, ablah's and ablahe, ab's and abe, &c., &c. Another great defect in the book is the imperfect legibility of the Arabic types employed. As each word is followed by a transliteration this defect is minimised; but we certainly think that, without that help, no one would recognise the word nang, for example. In all books for beginners, also, the letters k and g should be distinguished from each other. Notwithstanding the blemishes we have pointed out, the book is, as far as we have tested it, accurate; and will, no doubt, be very useful to engineers, clerks, and assistants of various grades, and to others who would like to gain an elementary knowledge of Persian. The book contains 726 columns of matter, and allowing twenty-one words to a column, it will be found to contain more than 15,000 words, which is about five times as much as can be needed for all ordinary conversational purposes.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT.

The Madras Times holds that few natives however carefully selected, have the energy, the education, or the knowledge of the world, and of men and things, which is possessed by the very youngest competition-wallah or military officer who lands for the first time in India, and we should be politically foolish, sentimentally insane, if we deliberately sought out inferior men for the administration of India, while superior men are going a-begging at our own doors. It is not a question of colour or philanthropy, but of expediency. That excellent native paper, the Hindoo Patriot, fully recognises the absurdity of the proposal, and itself advises that no native should be appointed to the higher offices under Government until he has passed through all the lower grades of the Department in question. The Hindoo Patriot is undoubtedly right. To

put Baboos into the judicial courts and the collectorates of Bengal will be simply to emasculate the vigour of Indian Government, and that without serving any useful purpose, unless it be to gratify the vanity of a few semi-Anglicised natives who are in no wise in sympathy with the bulk of their fellow-countrymen. Looking at the question from a broad and unphilanthropical point of view, it may be fairly indeed doubted if the natives of the present day are equal, physically or mentally, to a share in the task of the higher Indian administration. They are Orientals, not Englishmen, and this fatality almost decides the whole question. Any one may count on his fingers the number of native rulers, worthy of the name, there are now in India. Administration of our hardworking, vigorous pattern is not their forte, and it is questionable if it ever will be so long as the Hindu is a Hindu, and not an Anglo-Saxon. These are cannot afford to dispense with that labour, that vigour. the qualities which won us India, and by which we hold it. talise the Government, and we return to the old times of native in-dolence and misrule, of which we English took advantage to swallow up kingdom after kingdom. Some men of moderate views, we are aware, are of opinion that, although the natives are not now fitted for self-government according to English notions, the time is fast approaching when they must become so; but this supposition is really unwarranted by facts, and is simply supposition. If we desire to put it to the test, the Hindoo Patriot's plan, not that of our Engglish philanthropical visionaries, is the one to be adopted. native candidate for high office work his way through the subordinate grades of his department, or regiment, as Anglo-Indians now do, but let us not commit the exceeding folly of making him a fullblown judge or collector, simply because he is a native with a raceshare to whatever in the way of emolument or influence is going in the land.

### THE STAFF CORPS AND ARMY REORGANISATION.

The Bombay Gazette thinks it is a very common impression that the officers of the old Indian Army were immensely benefited by the introduction of the Staff Corps and organisation novelties to their service, and this fallacy has been fostered and encouraged by a few Staff Corps officers holding influential or well-paid appoint-ments, and by the whole of the "local" officers who have benefited hugely at the expense of their Staff Corps comrades. But the truth is that for one man whom the new organisatian and Staff Corps has benefited there are perhaps a dozen for whom these things been as mockeries, delusions and snares; swamping men's ambitions, and relegating them to the drudgery of subaltern's work at a time of life when in other days they would be commanding regiments, perhaps brigades. Our meaning will be rendered clearer if we say that haps brigades. Our meaning will be rendered clearer it we say that it has been calculated that the average service of commandants in the Bombay Native Army is 33½ years; that of seconds in command 26½ years; wings 24¾ years. In Madras the same averages are respectively 33¾, 30 and 24¼ years, and in Bengal 32½, 26½, and 20¾ years; Bengal, as usual, being more fortunate in these things than the other Presidencies, though why she should be so, unless it is an interest of the same average are respectively. unjustly favoured Presidency, we are at a loss to discover. A considerable proportion of all these appointments are filled by what is styled "officiating" officers, a distinction which implies that the officers occupying them can enjoy only half the allowances of the appointments even when doing all their work, and this distinction must not be overlooked in calculating the gains of Indian officers from the two institutions here spoken of. The average of ages, as here shown, are convincing. It was nothing unusual in the old days for a major of two-and-twenty years service to fall into the command of his regiment; but here we have majors of twenty-six years' service "officiating" on half allowances as wing officers, and as likely ever to obtain command of their regiments as they are to ascend to the moon. However, command is what every officer worthy of the name naturally aspires to, and we may fancy what must be the disappointments of these twenty-six years' service officers on seeing the object of their ambition nearly as far from them to-day as when twenty-six years ago they landed as cadets in India. The men who hold fine appointments by favour of "interest," and the Staff Corps pooh-pooh anything like ambition in the military branch of the service, and their usual argument is, that the new organisation offers regimental officers better pay than they could have obtained under the old one; but this is not true, in fact for the Major of the old organisation would have enjoyed as much pay as the officiating wing officer of the new one, with the chance of commanding his regiment as well. The new organisation and Staff Corps really only benefits the Colonels of long service, who would, under the former system, have been obliged to take their pensions, in most instances before attaining this length of service; for all other regimental officers the two institutions have had simply the effect of blocking regimental promotion completely. The "locals," indeed, have gained immensely by both, but only because they would have nothing to do with the Staff Corps—a precaution which has enabled them to supersede every Staff Corps Officer in the service of their own rank and standing.

THE LATE FINANCIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Allahabad Pioneer remarks that, viewed as a career, Sir William Muir's story has been uneventful. As Settlement Officer, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, as Secretary to

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Government, and as Member of the Board of Revenue, he has passed most of his life in these North-Western Provinces. the events of 1857-58 took him no less than others by surprise, they left him at least as full of charity for the natives as before; as unshaken in the conviction that all things work for good in the cause of human enlightenment. So far from the hurricane shaking cause of human enlightenment. So far from the hurricane shaking him in his views, he but clung the closer to the policy of securing native confidence. Lord Lawrence, when in 1865 he called Sir William to the Foreign-office, raised him to a post more becoming his great abilities, and in which his advice on the vexed question of tenant-right in Oudh proved of signal use to the Viceroy. Subsequently he sat as a Member of Lord Lawrence's Council, and his administration as Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces is fresh in all our memories. It is not within our object to criticise further that administration, or to comment on his tenure of office as Financial Member. We have never concealed our opinion that he centralised too much; and that in his time the jealousy and activity of head-quarters discouraged and disabled his sub-ordinates. Of the drapery and grace of government, too, he knew little; perhaps cared less. There was more of the artisan than the artist in him. But from first to last Sir William has been distinguished by the same unflagging industry, by the same unswerving faithfulness to native interests, by the same unsparing devotion of his abilities in all quarters where they were needed, and by the same loyalty to his masters. As Lieutenant-Governor, he communicated to his subordinates his own high standard of official zeal, and wrung from his enemies an unwilling approval by the careful exercise of his patronage. course, like other public men, he has had his enemies; but we venture to predict that his name will blossom long after the tongue of detraction is dust. Cautious to a fault, by constitution as by race, and too sensitive, for a public man, to the infliction of disappointment, he seemed at times to hesitate and to stammer a decision where prompter action, or a more certain sound, would have better pleased his friends. It has been said of him, again, that on the question of a permanent settlement he set his sails to the prevailing wind, and changed his views with changing circumstances. The charge is scarcely worth the noticing. Who but a fool has not charge is scarcely worth the noticing. Who but a fool has not changed many of his views since 1857? Are mountains to be removed, and views to remain unaltered? Of course he changed his views; and so of course did every one else who had a view to change; and so among the violent forces which are driving India now-a-days forward must every man be prepared to change or modify his opinions. No one could have intelligently clung in 1864 to an opinion, merely on the ground that he had formed it in 1854. No one assuredly could have stated the grounds on which he had reconsidered his opinion with a tithe of Sir William's ability, have supported them by the same careful and exhaustive reasoning, or strengthened them by such wide and acute observation. That he had courage, if in the interests of the people he thought it needful, to put aside his habit of discipline, and to oppose a firm front to all comers, was admirably proved in the stand which he made against Lord Mayo's Government on the question of Land Revenue Asses ments and the Income-tax. The effect was the more telling that as a subordinate he had always thought it his duty to defer his own views to the conclusions of those whom he served. But entrusted with the government on behalf of the natives of these provinces —their sole representative and their responsible guardian—it was no longer a question with him merely between his own opinions and the opinions of his masters, but between his duty on behalf of the people and his duty to the Viceroy in Council. There was no hesitation then; no dubious utterance. The powerful and emhesitation then; no dubious utterance. The powerful and emphatic, though respectful, remonstrance which he uttered at the Council table in this place in 1871 stands recorded on the Legislative proceedings of Government, an answer to all time against the charge of timidity, and a final rebuke to those who are not ashamed to revive the odious insinuation of time-serving. Of the eminent Arabic scholar; the religionist sincere but unassuming in his creed; the kind-hearted friend; or the hospitable host, this is not the place to write. Some day (let us hope it is yet far distant) these reminiscences will perhaps be confided to the pages of a personal memoir. Pleasant memoires linger of those past days, when here and at Naini Tal he kept his simple state.

### THE DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

The Englishman points out that in 1857, when the native troops of the East India Company mutinied, amongst other causes brought forward by the sapient men of that day as to the reason of the outbreak was the paucity of officers with regiments, the withdrawal of officers for Civil employ, Staff employ, &c. It was considered that the officers did not know their men. Now-a-days, there are in some regiments no officers for the men to know. If we first take the British Regiments in India, the 10th Hussars have fourteen officers in England, and one on probation with a native regiment; this does not include general and privilege leave in India. The 11th Hussars, taking all kinds of leave into consideration, as also Regimental depot, have fourteen officers absent. The 13th and 15th Hussars, hardly any absentees. If we take the British Infantry, and note those officers at the Regimental depot, and on leave

and sick leave in England, on Staff employ, at garrison instruction, on probation with Native Infantry regiments, and on leave on private affairs, we find as follows:—The Royal Scots have 20 officers absent; the 3rd Buffs, 21 officers absent; the 5th Fusiliers, 22; the 6th Foot, 18; the 8th Foot, 15; the 11th Foot, 20; the 14th Foot, 22; the 39th Foot, 16; the 54th Foot, 23; the 59th Foot, 21. When these deductions are made from the total of officers, 30, with British regiments in India, it is easily seen how many remain for duty with 820 rank and file. The absentees undoubtedly are very great; and yet the discipline and efficiency of British regiments is beyond comment. It is the system, the internal economy sustained in corps, which keeps up the regiments to their renowned efficacy. But there is a serious aspect of the case, which merits some consideration. There are regimental and garrison duties to be performed. officers in British regiments have their early mornings fully occupied, and in the cold seasons boards usually assemble after break-Thus, most days, the time of many officers is well occupied between Boards and Courts Martial. But in garrisons in India there are Native, as well as British, regiments. We will note the assistance which Native regiments can give in providing officers assistance which Native regiments can give in providing of oncers for garrison duties. Let us take Benares, with its force, consisting of a battery of Artillery, a wing of British Infantry, a wing of Native Infantry, and a detachment of Native Cavalry. The battery of Artillery during the hot season has, probably, two officers; the wing of British Infantry, probably, six, and no more, the detachment of Native Cavalry, at most one. The regiment of Native Inment of Native Cavalry, at most one. The regiment of Native Infantry we will separately discuss. At this station there is the 13th Native Infantry. The second in command is commanding another regiment; the wing officer, is in England; the adjutant is doing his own work, and also officiating as wing officer; the first wing subaltern is officiating as second in command; the second wing subaltern is with another regiment; an officiating wing subaltern is studying the native languages in Calcutta; and an officer of the Artillery is with the regiment on probation, and, therefore, unknown to the men, and learning the duties with a native regiment. Taking into consideration the work now thrown on officers with native regiments, their garrison duties, musketry, &c., might we ask who does the work in this corps, where, out of seven officers, the allotted number to a native regiment, there are four absentees? We laboured under the idea that the Government had issued a strict order that there should be seven officers with regiments of native infantry. Take the 6th Native Infantry; the commandant, the officiating secondin-command and wing officer are in England; another wing officer, and a wing subaltern are also in England; they have thus four officers in England. The regiment is quartered at Fort William, and the few remaining, who are mostly officiating in other positions than their own, are left to perform all regimental duties, as also to take their share of garrison work. In the 25th Native Infantry the second in command is in England, as also the adjutant; the second wing subaltern is in civil employ, and they have two wing subalterns. on probation, which simply means ineffective, and learning their duties. If we turn to the 26th Native Infantry, the commandant, the adjutant, and the quartermaster are in England-three of the most responsible officers in the regiment; the second wing subaltern is officiating adjutant and quartermaster, and they have two subalterns on probation. In the 34th Native Infantry they have three officers in England, and one absent, preforming the duties of Superintendent of native army schools, making four absentees. In the 2nd Bengal Cavalry there are three officers in England, as also in the 5th Bengal Cavalry. In the 9th Bengal Cavalry the second squadron officer is on staff employ, and the third squadron officer and the ad-In the 9th Bengal Cavalry the second squadron jutant are in England, and there are only seven officers absolutely posted to the regiment. three officers in England. In the 18th Bengal Cavalry they have

RAILWAY EXTENSION .- There is some probability that the Western and Eastern Rajputana Railways, the former from Ahmadabad to Ajmir, and the latter from Nimach to Nasirabad, may be commenced without very much further delay. The works were sanctioned in April last by the Secretary of State, who expressed an optnion that "both lines, and the western more especially, will be of very great public utility," and the Government of India, having been recently stirred up by a reminder on the subject from Bombay, state that consideration has been given to the questions of the gauge to be adopted, the agency to be employed for carrying out the work, &c., and "orders on maturity will be issued, and in due course communicated, to the Government of Bombay." It is to be hoped the long expected "maturity" will be soon arrived at, and the works set in progress. The Western line, 298 miles in length, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,84,06,260, and the Eastern line, which is 133 miles long, Rs. 82,48,660. This railway, therefore, from Ahmadabad to Ajmir will soon be begun. It does not run through any part of the districts threatened with famine, and will not, therefore, benefit them; indeed, if the Bombay Government, whose letter to the Government of India is dated in August last, had waited a month or two later, when plarm began to be felt for the southern portion of the Presidency, it is doubtful if the making of the Rajputana Railway would have been so strenuously urged on the Government of India. -Bombay Gazette.

# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

### PREPARATIONS AT DELHI.

One of the busiest scenes about Delhi just now is the main street of the Viceregal camp. The road from the foot of the ridge below the flagstaff tower on the cantonment side as far as the old military cemetery is all to be levelled for forty yards on either side and laid down with turf; all trees that encroach within the limits are being cut down, and a vista will be opened out towards the ridge. levelling is no easy or inexpensive task on account of the roughness and unevenness of the ground. Thousands of coolies find employment there. The great difficulty will be to keep the grass green. Tanks have been built at convenient distances apart, and the portions that have already been turfed are kept constantly watered and rolled. The effect from the top of the ridge looking down on the broad expanse of green lawn, with a red road running down the centre and flanked by the white tents, will strike the eye at once as a fair scene to look upon. The camps of the different heads of provinces have now all been marked out, but no tents have been pitched as yet. Great will be the rivalry between the officers in charge of the different provincial camps to make their respective camps more beautiful than that of their neighbours. The demand for flowers and shrubs will be enormous. Delhi, though famed for its numerous and well-kept gardens, will not be able by a long way to supply what are required. Saharunpore, Agra, and Lucknow have all been indented upon; indeed, it is said, with what truth I know not, flowers are to be sent from Madras and Bombay. The first in the field to make preparations was Captain Gordon, the Duke of Buckingham's aide-de-camp; he has been here nearly a month purchasing camp necessaries. From all one sees in the papers we may expect his Grace of Buckingham's camp, &c., to be very gorgeous Captain Frith has arrived to make ready for Him of Bengal. Captain William of Sees. Paradag will be have before large and Captain tain Wodehouse from Bombay will be here before long, and Captain Hallett from the Central Provinces. Houses don't appear to be much fancied at present, from all I can hear. Only two or three have been taken. Nearly all the chiefs have determined to stick to their tents, as they are obliged to send their camps up anyhow. prices will have to come down if the owners of empty houses hope to find tenants. The tradespeople do not seem to be as anxious as they were before to secure houses at ruinous rates, for they found such a crowd here that the profits made did not cover the expenses they had to incur. The demand for carriages and horses is very great. Messrs. Wuli Mahomed ask the small sum of one thousand rupees for a barouche and pair for the fortnight, and the cheapest thing to be got is a Victoria phaeton and two rather measly galloways for thirty rupees a day, and of these even there are very few to be had. I would strongly advise any one coming to bring his own turn-out, or if he has not got one, to purchase, for he will find it very difficult to suit himself at Delhi with anything respectable. I don't suppose that the gentleman who through the medium of your advertisement columns offered one hundred and fifty rupees for a good carriage and pair for the Imperial Assemblage ever got any acceptance of his offer. Those who would be contented with one of those little tongas with a pair of ponies that run upon the Simla road might be able to fit themselves out cheaply, for a number are coming down on hire. They are not ornamental convey-ances, but would be found most useful means of locomotion.—Delhi Correspondent of the Pioneer.

#### THE BAKARGANJ FLOODS.

We give the following statement of Dina Nath Sarkar, Christian, Sub-Inspector of Station Daulatkhan, dated the 3rd November, 1876:—

I was present at the station on the night of the 31st October when the storm commenced. On the evening it commenced to blow from the east; at about 10 p.m. it began to blow with great force from the north-east. The station-house was then blown down. I took shelter behind the lock-up, where I gathered some of the prisoners who were there together before me, surrounded with a few constables. At about 11 p.m. a small house belonging to a mooktar caught fire. Our attention was directed in that quarter, when we suddenly found that water was gradually rising under our feet. Then suddenly we saw the water rushing towards us between the space of the lock-up and the thana guard-house. When we saw this we lost all hope. I told all the men to try and save themselves, for the water in this interval had risen up to our waist. I attempted to go on the top of the roof of the guard-house, but was unable to go there on account of the great rush of water, and I was drifted away by the stream inside the jail, from whence with great difficulty some of us scrambled up on top of the prisoners' work-shed. The space between the lock-up and guard-room was about three or four cubits, but such was the force of the water there that although three or four of us joined hands and attempted to force ourselves onwards to the guard-house, yet with all our strength we could not do so, but were drifted down. The water began even to rise up to the work-shed roof, where we had perched ourselves. It rose so rapidly that the roof was carried along by the

stream. We were about six or seven of us, who held on to the roof, which was even carried over some trees. The storm-waves were which was even carried over some trees. It came with great force and took away parts something dreadful. of the roof into different directions, when we all were thrown into the water, and got separated. I began to swim, and was drifted away by the force of the rush of the water towards the south, when a half-drowned "Balam" boat came before me, and about two or three persons, amongst whom was a prisoner, who was also swimming, laid hold of it. Just as we had scrambled up the boat, a thatched roof belonging to some houses was drifted against the boat with great force by the storm-wave. It struck several of us. The boat in the meanwhile began to sink, and we all had to take to the water and were drifted away, each in different directions. I found a large "madar" tree floating before me, and laid hold of it. This was drifted into a garden, full of mango, cocoanut, and betelnut trees. I was, however, obliged to relinquish my hold, as the madar tree was full of thorns, and each time that it rose with the waves and brushed against my knees the thorns pricked my sides, hands, and feet. After I let go the madar tree I was drifted inside the garden, where I held the branch of a broken mango tree, and stuck on to it there, and retained my hold with the greatest difficulty till fair morning. I then sounded the depth of the water with a small bit of bamboo which I found floating near me; the depth was six cubits (nine feet). The water was then rapidly receding. I began to measure every now and then, when at about 8.30 A.M. the depth of the water was three cubits (four and a-half feet), then I got down from the tree. water was then almost up to my neck. I began the I began then to call aloud, to see if there were any other persons situated like me inside the garden. I then saw a Diswallee constable, a young lad, on another tree, and there was also another Hindoo on another tree, who began to come towards me and joined me. We heard another man calling out in another direction. Afterwards we found the man to be Govinda Das, head constable. We then saw a Mohammedan perched on the thatched roof of a house, and he pointed us the road towards the thana, for we had no idea as to what part of the island we had been drifted. We then came as to what part of the island we had been drifted. We then came on towards the thana. All of us were in a state of nulity, except the Diswallee, who had a small piece of cloth round him. I and Govinda Das found two pieces of cloth floating, and wrapped ourselves up with it. I came to the thana and found the aspects of the place completely changed. The public and private buildings of the place had been completely washed away, only a few parts were found standing here and there. I could not recognise the place. The only sign of the Deputy Magistrate's cutcherry was the flooring, with a few bricks lying here and there. I met the Deputy Magistrate, who told me that four of his sons and two granddaughters had not been heard of. He and his wife were only saved by being drifted into the jungles, where they held on to a thatched roof. The Court sub inspector, Mr. G. Benbow, the moonsif, the post-master, sub registrar, abkari darogah, and Mr. Gasper, a gentleman residing there, have not been heard of. The water rose about twenty cubits (thirty feet). Everything around has been washed away. I believe the calamity to have occurred more or less throughout the jurisdiction of this sub division. Gazeepura, Taltali, Tozumuddi, Barhanuddi must have suffered the same fate as Dowlutkhan. The people towards the east have suffered most. Towards the west it may have been somewhat less; men, women, and children, and cattle have been swept away. Under the circumstances in which I was placed, and from what I saw of those whom I met, I believe that few of the population could have saved themselves. No one expected such a catastrophe, and none were provided with any means of safety. We found a few bags of rice, wet, lying in the open bazaar space, and helped ourselves to a handful each to preserve ourselves from starvation. No one has been able to save anything, and those who are saved must be in an utter state of destitution. The Deputy Magistrate directed me to come on and report the whole of the calamity and the state to which the people were reduced. He will also come up here as soon as he can get a boat. I looked about and found a boat. It was a small boat, which had been sent by Mr. Barton, the Magistrate, with his tents some days before. The boat was very severely handled. I came along to Burrisal with the Magistrate's chuprassee on board and two constables, who had also saved themselves. I arrived here at 1 A.M. to-day.— E. J. BARTON, Officiating Magistrate.

### STATION TALK.

Peshawar, Oct. 27.—Cholera, with one or two exceptions, seems to have left the cantonment, but in the district I am told it is raging, particularly in the Doaba. Sub-Lieutenant Harvey, who was one of the last attacked in cantonments, was buried on Wednesday last, after having been ill a fortnight. The Affridis have kept their kind promise to annoy us after the Eed, but have carried it out with very great caution, having selected an isolated hut occupied by the Bandmaster of the 70th Regiment at Cherat, far removed from the many sentries that guard the station. Evidently music hath charms to soothe our savage neighbours, and they are desirous of cultivating their musical talents. In attacking Mr. Uoffel's hut, they wished to carry him off with them, or possibly imagining that he would be considered worth a ransom, they had an eye to a deal in the matter.



Anyhow they treated him to a night attack, killing one of his servants and wounding others. The party is said to have numbered some twenty men. I believe some rumour is going about that the Pass men intend favouring Kohat with a visit, and also to give trouble on the Peshawar road; but judging from the late gallant exploit at Cherat, where they chose the only unguarded spot in the station, I do not think they are likely to do much on the plains. The Commissariat stores at Chupri, at the foot of the Cherat Hill. have been several times threatened during the hot weather with an attack, but in each instance the report has turned out a false all attack, but he can instance the report has stance out a large alarm. The place is well guarded by a detachment of the 27th N.I, so that if the Hussun Kheyls were to be up to any game in that direction they are likely to catch it pretty hot and strong. We are getting but a very dull communencement for our winter season, and I fear that as the troops will most probably remain in camp for another six weeks, it will be some time before the station regains its gay appearance. Both the bands of the European regiments are up at Cherat, and the only music we now have as a badminton accompaniment, is the excellent band of the 7th N. I. And now to close my letter with a story I heard a few days ago; although it may have been circulated before, yet it has such a claim on Exeter-Hall followers that I cannot refrain from giving it to you. An enthusiastic sportsman having for days wandered over a line of country famed for its without success, suddenly one morning beheld something yellow behind a bush. Immediately picturing to himself a royal tiger, he carefully aimed at a spot in the bush behind which he calculated the mighty beast's heart would be. After firing, not a movement of the animal occurred, and the excited sportsman rushing up to, as he thought, the slain tiger, to his dismay found that he had put an end to a wretched old woman with a yellow chuldur. Nearly beside himself with remove, he hastened to the nearest village, and finding out the old lady's relations, presented them with Rs. 400, and returned home to give in his report of the accident. Ever afterwards, it is said, that whenever any schib went out for shikar in that district old women were to be found behind every bush in the place.—Pioneer Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

The Runaway Civilian.—The latest news about McMacleane, the young civil servant, who disappeared from Mussoorie a few months ago, and whose subsequent movements became the subject of so much speculation is, that he was seen in Rome on the 1st of October (by a gentleman who had just arrived in Bombay) in bouncing health and spirits, and apparently in affluent circumstances.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.—The measures of economy to be carried out in the Educational Department of the North-West include the abolition of Bareilly College—which educated thirty students at a cost of Rs. 30,000 a year—of the Meerut Normal School, and the Normal Schools for Mistresses at Bareilly and Benares. Expenditure on girls' and aided schools will be a good deal reduced.

THE LATE MR. LANGDEN.—We are glad to learn that the tiger which recently killed Mr. Langden, a young Civilian at Nowada, in the Gya district, Bengal, has been looked up and accounted for. The district superintendent of police and two officers of the Opium Department, whose names we have not learnt yet, went after it immediately on hearing of poor Mr. Langden's death, and happily succeeded in killing the brute without any further accident.

Official Changes.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten's return by the last mail will probably not lead to so much rearrangement of appointments as might have been expected. It is understood that Mr. Batten will relieve Mr. Hope from the Secretaryship to the Agricultural Department, in which he is now acting for Mr. Hume, whose leave is likely to be extended. In this way Mr. Halsey will remain in charge of the Salt Department, and Mr. Robertson be left undisturbed among the stamps.—Pioneer.

A New Asylum in Calcutta.—The citizens of Calcutta are

A New ASYLUM IN CALCUTTA.—The citizens of Calcutta are doing credit to themselves by the liberality of their subscriptions to Dr. Woodford's proposition to establish an asylum for the blind. The considerable sum of Rs. 8,000 was subscribed by the first ten names on the list, including, however, those of the Maharajah of Bardwan and Rai Rajendra Malik Bahadur, both ever foremost in promoting works of charity. The total sum required is estimated at a lakh and a half, but the Government, even in these penurious times, can hardly refuse to contribute handsomely to such a noble purpose.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.—The Indian Public Opinion will have it that the frontier is in a disturbed state:—"May we venture to ask why the officers of the Punjab Frontier Force have been refused privilege leave during the past summer? We are further now able to state that the order for 'the Guides' to attend the 'Empress Darbar' at Delhi has been countermanded. It is not considered safe for them to leave Hoti Murdan during the present excited state of the frontier. Perhaps there is some diplomatic explanation of these facts; but in the absence of any, we are unable to avoid connecting them with the very unsettled condition of affairs on the fontier."

THE LATE CYCLONE.—Calcutta steamers have been rather heavy sufferers by the late cyclone. The Busheer, coming up from Rangoon, got caught in it. The s.s. Penang, bound for Chittagong, has had to return to Calcutta for repairs; her saloon was stove in, and the deck-house smashed by a heavy sea, three of her boats were swept away, the sails blown from the yards, the awnings, chronometers, charts, and books spoiled and lost, the cargo in her afterhold is damaged, though to what extent is not known; the forward collision compartment is full of water, and the head gear is all gone; several of the crew are severely injured. No intelligence has as yet been received of the s.s. Moulmein, overdue from Chittagong, and the s.s. Sind has been sent out in search of her

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Sir Frederick Haines is, says a military writer in the Times of India, winning golden opinions as Commander-in-Chief in India. A civilian who came out from England with Sir Frederick a few months ago told me that he was the most soldiery man he had ever seen, and that he was most quiet and unassuming in manner, being in fact one of the old school of military men, urbane and courteous. It is only the lesser lights of the army who give themselves those wonderful airs that amuse the beholder, and the old definition of a field-officer, as "a person with brass spurs, and a high opinion of himself," is only true of a minority. I am sure all who do me the honour to read these notes will allow that few men are more agreeable than officers who know that the world has other interests than those exclusively military.

KILLED BY A TIGER.—The Calcutta Englishman is sorry to hear of the death, from loss of blood from wounds caused by a tiger, of Mr. P. N. Langdon, C.S., Sub-divisional officer of Nawada. A tiger had for some time been committing much mischief in the villages near Nawada, and a number of villagers went to Mr. Langdon's kutcherry, and, telling him that the tiger was not far off, asked for his help. He at once closed his office, and went to the village, accompanied by some native police officers and about a hundred ryots. The tiger was soon found, and, on being fired at, at once sprang upon Mr. Langdon, and wounded him severely. He was able to fire some shots from a pistol, but this only infuriated the beast more, and, by the time the tiger was driven off by the policemen and people, Mr. Langdon was dead. He had only been about two years in the country, and was a very promising young officer.

The Bullion Trade.—Indian exports and imports of gold and silver for the first nine months of the current year are quoted in the Government Gazette. Thirty-three and a half lakhs of gold was the net export; two crores and twelve lakhs the net import of silver. No comparison of these amounts with the corresponding figures for other years is given; but, referring to the miscellaneous statistics compiled by the Revenue Department, it seems that for the year 1874-75 the net import of gold was over £1,800,000, and the net import of silver over £4,600,000. Taking three-quarters of these amounts, and reckoning millions of pounds as crores of rupees, the comparison would come out thus:—Gold, nine months of last year, 1 crore 35 lakhs imported; this year 33½ lakhs exported instead—a very unsatisfactory reversal of the usual operation. Silver, nine months of last year, 3 crores 45 lakhs imported; this year, 2 crores 12 lakhs imported.

LADAKH AND YARKHAND.—The roads and bridges in Durgu and the Shayok Valley have been so severely injured by the late rains that it is expected that some time will elapse ere they will be in a condition suitable for the purposes of travelling. The inconvenience will be felt, but considering the scarcity of labour in this remote country, it is not surprising if some considerable delay do take place in their repairs. An exploration of the Zanskar route is to be undertaken by the Engineer very shortly, but before he finishes his task snow will have fallen, and thus his progress will be rendered difficult. Mr. Dalgleish, the Agent of the Central Asian Trading Company at Yarkhand, reports that he is doing a good business and is being treated very kindly. Several caravans of goods belonging to his company are on the road to Leh, where Mr. Russell is waiting to receive charge of them, with the view of forwarding them on to India. The terrible scourge, scarcity of food, is now prevailing in Ladakh, and even the few shopkeepers have found themselves unable to meet the demands of the people. During the past year the harvest was altogether a poor one. It is expected that the coming harvest will prove very plentiful.—Public Opinion.

The Coming Assemblage.—The Calcutta Statesman says:—The minutest details of the ceremonies to be observed at the Imperial assemblage of Delhi engross, we are told, the attention of the Viceroy. The Empress is to be proclaimed to the peoples, the nations, and the languages, if not with the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music, at least with very big trumpets. The chief herald has been selected. We believe Major Barnes of Umballa is the officer; he is understood to be a gentleman of the stature of Goliath. A month ago his friends declared that he stood but six feet three in his boots, but during the last month he has visibly enlarged, and he is now credibly asserted to be little less than seven feet in height. His costume has been settled, after anxious consultation between the Government of India and Sir Bernard Burke. The precise length of this officer's trumpet is still a matter of careful deliberation. Major Barnes will be accompanied by a staff of heralds,—officers in native cavalry regi-

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They will all be mounted on coal-black steeds. These details are of such absorbing interest that we feel we have given our readers as much as they can expect all at once. They must wait a little longer for more.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2.—Strs. Almorah, London, &c., via Suez Canal; Sea Gull, London, &c., via Suez Canal; Penang (put back).—3. Strs. Japan, London, &c., via Suez Canal; Busheer, Moulmein and Rangoon; Virginia Schilizzi, Bombay; Clarence, Madras; Reydalmere, Liverpool; Thesalus, London.—4. Str. Moulmein, Kyouk Phyou, &c.; British Statesman, Liverpool; str. Precurseur, Colombo; Canaon Harrison, Liverpool; str. State of Alabama, China and Singaporo,—5. Ghazepoore, Liverpool; glady Octavia, Sunderland; Russia, Dundee.—6. Str. Goa. Bombay via Consts; Bowden, Liverpool; British Sceptre, London; str. Vixen, Bombay; str. Bellona, Rombay; Allahabad, Melbourne; Arabic, Pondicherry; Neva, Mauritius.—7. Tennyson, Rio Janeiro; str. Orion, Liverpool via Suez Canal; Kileena, Liverpool.—8. Royal Affred, Liverpool; Palmas, Negapatam; Sophia Joakim, Sydney.—9. Lightning, Port Adelaide; str. Meinam, Galle via Madras Coast; str. Forfarshire, Port Adelaide; Pharo, Marseilles; str. Rajpootana, Straits, Moulmein and Rangoon; str. Madras, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rusheer.—Messrs. Stanley, Reid, Vacher, North, Cantevell.

Per Almora.—Mr. Mawor and Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. F. E. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Traill and two children, Mr. F. N. Webb, Mr. M. Hope, Mr. J. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Mr. E. W. Cox and three children, Mr. M. Hope, Mr. J. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Curram and two children, Mr. P. Vonters.

Per Japan.—Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Mosey.

Per Japan.—Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Mosey.

Per Moulmein.—Master D'Rozario and child.

Per State of Alabama.—Mr. J. Stewart Kennedy.

Per Lady Octavin.—Mrs. Marshall and child.

Per Allahabad.—Maclin and Mr. Lord, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. B. Barley.

Per Orion.—Major Brown, Captain and Mrs. Lowis and child, Dr. Power, Mr. R. W. Reed, Dr. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Buskin, Miss E. F. Mulvany, Miss S. L. Mulvany, Miss White, Miss Llay, Miss Featherstone, Miss Phillot, Miss Eyre, Miss E. Lowis, Mr. E. Muspratt, Mr. T. Doggt, Mr. R. Nuthall, Mr. A. Nuthall, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. J. Hay, Mrs. Long, Miss Long, Messrs, A. Ratcliff, C. C. Collingwood, J. E. Gray, H. D. Mackenzie, C. E. Williamson, Laurio.

Per Neva.—Mrs. Dangerfield and three children, Mrs. Dalais, Miss Masston, Miss Kimball, Mr. E. Edwards.

Per Palmas.—Mrs. Elias.

Per Meinam.—Major and Mrs. Craster, infant, Miss Craster, Miss Lowand Mrs. Davis and child, Miss Dawson, Miss H. Dawson, Madame L. Moulard, Mr. Leuman, Mr. Sanbello, Mr. Gatke, Mr. Ruster, Mr. Linch, Mr. and Madame Duvivier, Mr. and Madame Pito, Madame Firelli, Madame Silly, Madame Junqua, Mr. Joyonx, Mr. Achard, Madame Nathalie, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Irvino, Mr. J. Perriu, Mr. Gilbert.

DEPARTURES.

4 per Cent. 1872...
4 per Cent., 1872...

5 per Cent., 1859-60

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Morro Castle, Colombo; Isaure, Mauritius; str. Teheran, Bombay, &c.; str. Ava, Bombay via Coasts; Lord of the Isles, Melbourne; Rossdhu, London; str. Mecca, Bombay via Coasts.—4. Str. Scindia, Marseilles; Early Morn, Falmouth; Palmyra, Inll; str. Livorno, Marseilles; str. Madura, Coasts; Ellora, West Indies; str. Commilla, Coasts; Carnel, Colombo; General Chanry, Mauritius.—5. Str. Atholl, Colombo; Rene, Mauritius; str. Duke of Argyll, London via Suez Canal.—6. Ail-a, West Indies; str. Arabia, Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits.—7. Florenco, Madras; Connemara, Dundee.—9. Gilroy, London; Mairi Bhan, London.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 10, 1876.

Selling Price, Rs. 100 8 to 100 14 102 0 to 102 2 101 14 to 102 12 99 14 to 100 2 102 6 to 102 10

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Stock ... Sa. Rs. 100 ... Sa. Rs. 100 ... Gov. Rs. 100 Gov. Rs. 100 Gov. Rs. 100 ... Gov. Rs. 100 ... Rate of Interest.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

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MUN	TOTLY	שע ע.	DEL	TOW	LO.					
6 per Cent. 1864 (1884)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs.	111	0 1	to 112	
6 per Cent. 1865 (1885)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		112		to 112	1
6 per Cent. 1866 (1886)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		112	6 t	to 112	15
6 per Cent. 1867 (18-7)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		113	0 1	to 113	-
6 per Cent. 1870 (1890)	•••	•••	•••	•••			114		to 115	- 1
6 per (ent. 1872 (1892)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		115		to 116	- 7
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Agra Bank (Limited)	***	•••	•••	•••	10	•••	104	to	105	
Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	20	•••	625	to	630	
Bank of Bengal		•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1424	to	1440	
Bank of Upper India Limited	.)	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	128	to	126	
Bengal Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1350	to	_	
Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	1440	•••	<b>4</b> 10	to	445	
Cachar Tea Company		•••	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	162	
Ditto (Contributory)	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	650	to	_	
Calcutta Central Press Compa	ıny	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	65	to	70	
Calcutta Docking Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	280	
Central Cachar Tea Company		•••	•••	***	200	•••	166	to	167	
Comptoir D'Escompte of Pari		***	•••	•••	500	Pr.		to	610	
Delhi and London Bank Share	98	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	170	to	175	
E. B. Indigo Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16	
East Indian Railway Compan	у	•••	4	220 or	218	•••	280	to	282	
East India Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	83	to	_	
Eastern Bengal Railway Comp	pany	•••	á	220 or	218	•••	280	to	282	
Equitable Coal Company	***	•••	•••	***	250	•••	180	to	1821	
Great Eastern Hotel Company	7	•••	••;	***	250	•••	162	to	1651	
Howrah Docking Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	150	to	180	
India General Steam Navigati	on Con	pany	•••	•••	1000	•••	7∪5	to	710	
Lower Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	•••	£6}	•••	42	to	43	
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Comp	any	•••	•••	•••	<b>5</b> 00	*	†250	to	260	
National Bank of India (Limi	ted)	•••	•••	•••	£12	•••	112	to	113	
Punjab Bank	***	***	•••	•••	100	•••	67	to	60	
Bimla Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	600	•••	515	to	520	
Union Steam Tug Company	***	•••		•••	250	•••	128	to	129	
Upper Assam Tea Company	***	***	700	•••	<b>£</b> 10	•••	42	to	44	

† Transactions.

· Time pargains.

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Rice	•••	•••	•••	***	3	7	6	to	0	0	0	***	,,,	**
Seeds	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	2	8	to	0	0	0	•••	12	97
Jute	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	5	0	_to.	0	0	0	•••	**	,,
Cotton	•••	•••	•••	•••			V	Iomi	nal.			•••	**	**

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.—(By Telegram),
—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.12; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.8. 40°s
Bannormill Twist, 5a. Jute; Doss K, 233. Saltpetre, Rs. 6.5a; linseed, Rs.
4.19; rapeseed, Rs. 4.4. Rice, Ballam, Rs. 3.14. Exchange on London: Six months'
Bank bills, 1s. 9½d. Freights; Canal, 30s. to 67s. 6d.

# Madras.

THE SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.-We learn from Kurnool that large supplies of grain come daily into Kurnool for native merchants, but only a quarter of it goes into the market. The present high prices are not due to present deficiency; but are due to the anxiety of merchants to have a reserve in case of a sudden block on the railway, or sudden want of carts.— Madras Mail, Nov. 8.

A LIBERAL RAJAH.—The Rajah of Vencatagherry, who is just now in Madras, and who has already established a Choultry at Royapooram, in which a large number of poor are supported, has, we learn, with his accustomed liberality, made over a piece of land adjoining the Leper Hospital to that institution, to be converted into a park for the patients. When the park is completed it will be a great boon to the unfortunate inmates, as they will then have a suitable place for out-door amusements.

THE SCARCITY.—Whatever the head of the Madras Government may determine about the Delhi Assemblage, it is already settled that Messrs. Ellis and Robinson, its members of Council, must remain at their posts. To say nothing of Mysor, which has its special alministration, there will be grievous scarcity in Cuddapah and Kurnool, whilst absolute famine is spoken of in the large district of Bellary by a man who knows the difference of meaning between famine and want. The extent of failure of the rains in Bellary may be judged by the fact that its average fall is not in excess of twelve inches.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 11.

THE FAMINE RELIEF AT BELLARY.-Mr. Thornhill, the first member of the Revenue Board, who has been arranging famine relief at Bellary, left on Monday night, with the collector, for a three weeks tour in the western taluqs of the district. The additional sub-collector is superintending relief works in and around the town of Bellary; 44,000 coolies are now employed. The relief works in the Eastern and Southern taluqs are in charge of the sub-collector, the head assistant, and the assistant collectors. The total number of people employed in the district is said to be nearly 70,000.—Madras Mail, Nov. 8.

A SHIP-MASTER DROWNED AT COCHIN.—A very sad accident Scott, of the barque Gift, and Mr. Park, son of the commander of the Olive Branch, were proceeding to the roads in the dubash's boat. In attempting to cross the bar the boat got amongst the breakers, and was capsized. All of them held on to the boat, when a heavy sea struck it, and poor Captain Scott lost his hold and was no more seen; the others were picked up by some fishing-boats, which were attracted by their cries. The body of Captain Scott has not yet been found. Just before he left the shore he had placed his vessel in the hands of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co. to load for London. She is now in command of the chief officer. The Master London. She is now in command of the chief officer. Attendant held an inquiry into the accident.—Cochin Argus.

FAREWELL TO MR. COCKERELL.—Yesterday a large concourse of natives was assembled on the public grounds in front of the Pavilion, to do honour to, and take farewell of, Mr. J. R. Cockerell, the Commissioner, who leaves this in about a week on two years' leave. The grounds were gaily decorated with flags, and all the tribes of the hills were represented, a number of Koters appearing in their fancy dancing costumes, and carrying their instruments of music. Mr. Cockerell arrived at about half-past four o'clock, and he was met and attended to a seat near the Pavilion by crowds of he was met and attended to a seat near the Pavilion by crowds of natives. Arrived there, he was addressed by Mr. Gool Mohamud, Manockjee Row, and others, who thanked him for the interest he had always shown in the welfare of the natives of the district, expressed their regret at his approaching departure, and their good wishes for his future welfare. They then hung round his neck garlands of flowers, sprinkled him with rose water, and offered him sweets and fruits. Mr. Cockerell thanked them and made a short speech in reply, in the course of which he assured them of his pleasure at seeing that all classes of the community had come there and of the continuance of his interest in the future, and saying that and of the continuance of his interest in the future, and saying that the good wishes expressed towards himself gave him great satisfac-tion. He also said that it was gratifying to him to know that during the four years of his residence on the Hills the district had been prosperous. He mentioned the fact that Government having made this their head-quarters for a great portion of the year, considerable advantages had accrued to the trading community, and also to the other residents on the Hills. Mr. Cockerell conversed

for some time with the leading native residents, questioning them as to their estates, crops, &c. Then came a series of Koter and Toda dances, the first accompanied by a full orchestra of native instruments. This was kept up for about half an-hour, when Mr. Cockerell took his departure and the crowd dispersed. The whole thing was very creditable indeed to the prime movers in the demonstration. The arrangements were kindly undertaken, at the request of the natives, by Mr. Arathoon, who was assisted by Mr. Gool Mohamed.—Neilgherry Courier, Oct. 30.

DISTRESS IN KARNUL.—The aspect of affairs is daily growing worse. About 20,000 people are engaged on relief works, of whom 10,000 are employed near Karnul town. The supply of grain is not equal to the demand; rice sells at 3½ measures, choloum 5, horse grain not to be had at any price, fodder for cattle sells at sixteen times more than its ordinary value, and is difficult to be procured even at that rate. The coolies employed on the relief works refuse money payments, saying that coin is useless when grain is not available in the bazaars. The Collector has endeavoured to pay them in grain up to yesterday, when the supply fell short of the requirements. Many had consequently to remain supperless, buoyed with the hope of partaking of a full meal on the morrow. I am unable to say how far these expectations will be fulfilled. Surely there is a remedy to prevent such a state of things. There is no denying the fact that starvation is already at the doors of many. The authori-The authorities believe in huge stores of grain being still in the district, but I feel positive when I say that such is not the case, and if it were so, it does not warrant the state of inactivity on the part of the Go vernment in allowing matters to assume anything like the dearth of grain, which is now at starvation point. If the authorities are confident that there are still well-filled granaries, why does not Government supply the Collector with grain, so as to offer the necessary competition to induce the grasping grainmongers of our bazaars to bring forward their stores for sale? Dislike to interfere with free trade is, in my opinion, under existing circumstances, merely a pedantic reverence for doubtful principles of political economy. I tremble to think that at no distant date we are threatened with the scenes which provoked such just indignation against the Government of Bengal relative to its management of Orissa in 1864, if we be treated in a similar manner and left to our own resources. There is yet time for the Government to stretch out a helping hand by sending us grain, but if they delay in doing so I have no hesitation in saying that such inaction is tantamount to sounding the deathknell of thousands between the present date and Christmas-Day. A meeting was lately held here consisting of the principal European and native inhabitants relative to the opening of relief houses. Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer, M.I.C.Co., presided, and Rs. 12,000 were subscribed before the meeting separated. There is not the slightest appearance of rain; the cold weather has begun, and I am glad to be able to say that there is no prevalence of sickness.—Madras Times Correspondent.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. Lena, Masulipatam; str. Puttialls, Bombay; str. Malda, Calcutta.—55 Kilsyth. Colombo; Alexandra, from the North; Niphon, Boston; str. Meinam, Galle.—6. Str. Teheran, Calcutta; Umvoti, Natal; Joy, Fremantle.—7. Str. Asia. Rangoon; str. Mongolia, Southampton; str. Madura, Calcutta.—8. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; str. Sultan, London, via Colombo.—10. Isoure, Calcutta; str. Mecca, Calcutta.

Nov. 4. Hope, Coconada; str. Africa, Bombay; str. Merkara, London.—5. Suze rain, Coconada.—6. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; str. Puttialla, Calcutta; str. Malda-Bombay; Choice, Coconada.—7. Str. Teheran, Southampton; str. Dacca, Coconada. Lelia, Coconada.—8. Str. Edinburgh, Singapore; str. Mongolia, Calcutta; Umvoti, Coast.—9. Henry Miller, Ganjam.

### Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 11, 1876. EXCHANGES.

Oreditt			•••		•••	•••		•••	***	***	1s. 8 11-16d.
Docume						•••	•••	•••	***	***	1s. 8 7-16d.
Agents'	Bills	on En	gland	l, at 6	mont	hs	***	***	•••	***	1s. 8d.
		**	••		mont		•••	•••	•••	***	1s. 8ld.
**		**		atsi	ght	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	1s. 8 d.
				BA	NK	OF M	ADR	AS.			-
Bank St	ares	•••	•••						•••	***	29 pm.
			GC	VER	NMI	ENT	ECU	RITI	ES.		
51 per c	ent. L	oan	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	1859	2	pm.
5 per c	ent.di	tto	•••	***	***	•••	•••	18	56-57	•••	Nominal.
44 per c	ent.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1870	1	G <b>O</b>
4 per c		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	18	32-33	۲	
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Ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	***	•••		54-55	)	
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FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

Some more new barristers are about to join the Calcutta Bar. One of them is brother to Mr. O'Kinealy.

# Rombay.

### THE SCARCITY.

We hear from Gandevi, near Surat, that on the 8th Nov. an event took place which brought the famine in the Deccan vividly before the minds of the inhabitants. The prices for grain of several kinds had already gone up high, but on the day referred to they were actually doubled by the vendors, who positively refused to lower the exorbitant rates they had fixed. The disappointed purchasers most of whom live from day to day on the bazaar purchases—carried their complaint before the Mamlutdar, but that official's interference in the matter only led to the grain dealers declining positively to sell any portion of their stock. This state of things has spread consternation among thousands of people, who flock to the grain market from morning to sundown eager to obtain their necessary supply of cereals for daily consumption, but the grain-dealing fraternity still continue obdurate, sticking to their rates.

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 12.—The Hon. Mr. Rogers came down yesterday to see if there was a famine. The Government have now settled to carry all cattle properly attended free by train to Puna, and give them a day's rest there, and then send them on under their owner's sole charge to graze on the Ghauts. I am authorised to state that Lady Staveley offers to obtain the aid of the Puna ladies towards a women's clothing fund and children's feeding fund. Mr. Rogers kindly subscribed. The little children are now fed under Mrs. Grant's care with milk and rice; the larger children are fed by committees with bread and rice. Strangers and the infirm receive bread every morning. To-day 2,000 received a weekly allowance bread every morning. To-day 2,000 received a weekly allowance of grain; and I have been round to-night with the gentlemen who search out for every urgent case. The man admitted into the Dispensary recovered, his child died. Cholera in the town is increasing; two deaths at the Mills. Passing migration almost stopped. Five new relief works opened, and the Tank clearance here to employ five thousand to be started Governmentally; all organisation working admirably. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass has telegraphed for 100 children for the Bombay mills. It is rumoured that the Nizam is sending back all who will not permanently settle and remain in the Nizam's territory.—Times of India Correspondent. Correspondent.

### Hliscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOP-SHIP "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ship Malabar, 4,173 tons, 700 h.p., Captain Edward Kelly, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, Nov. 7, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 1st October, calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with 49 officers, 13 ladies and 11 children, 990 men, 72 women, and 71 children. During the voyage there was one birth and one death. The Malabar experienced fine weather, except near Malta, where she encountered a heavy gale.

RELIEF FOR THE TURKISH WOUNDED .- A correspondent informs us that at a numerously attended meeting, held at Baroda on Sunday last, by the Mohammedan section of the community, wherein every sect was well represented, subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 5,000 were collected on the spot in aid of the Turkish sick and wounded, steps being simultaneously taken to memorialise Her Majesty in behalf of Turkey. The meeting was addressed by several influential gentlemen, among whom are mentioned the names of Cazee Shahbudin and Cazee Abdul Hussein.—Times of India, Nov. 13.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad, Deccan, under date the 5th Nov., says:—"A terrible fire broke out here last night about three A.M. near Succa Hoze, in the heart of the city. Twelve shops, owned by different tradesmen, three of whom were Marwarees, have been totally destroyed. The shops being partially constructed of wood, they soon caught fire, and were immediately in a blaze. The cause of this disaster is not known. No life was lost, but owners of property have suffered an enormous loss, which is estimated at between five and ten lacs. There seems to be no remedy for the scarcity now prevailing here. More than one attempt was made to loot the bazaars, but without success. fire resulting in the loss of property valued at Rs. 25,000 is reported by a correspondent to have taken place at the village of Lanowlee on the 8th inst. A sweetmeat man contrived, when engaged in the pursuit of his craft, to set fire to the grass hut which contained his shop, and this apparently trivial accident produced a conflagration which proved destructive to an adjoining range of about a dozen shops, stored with all sorts of merchandise, some of which was of a highly inflammable description. Grain in large quantities was consumed, while a soda-water machine, the property of a Parsee resident, shared the same fate, amidst the din and noise created by the explosion of soda-water bottles. Very great assistance was rendered in good time by Messrs. Swan and Watson, of the station, they have greated as lightly the source of the reliable to the station, they having succeeded in enlisting the services of the railway fire-engine for putting down the flames.—Times of India.

THE RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.—The non-appearance of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will be due solely to the fact that, at the time fixed for the festivities on that occasion, the traffic on the railway is expected from the famine and other causes to be exceptionally heavy. The Government of India desired the attendance of a full company to represent the regiment, but under the circumstances Colonel LeMesurier very prudently declined the invitation. The Government of Bombay have accordingly informed the Government of India that the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will not be able to send a company of 60 or 80 strong, as requested, to Delhi.

THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent a vigorously expressed memorial to the Secretary of State for India, in reference to the ruinous consequences to the trade of Bombay of the purchase by the Government of India in 1870, at a costof two millions sterling, of the Elphinstone estate, occupying a large part of the foreshore of Bombay harbour. The Port trustees have the management of this estate as well as the affairs of the harbour, and to maintain the annual cost have recourse to the imposition of bunder fees and other charges, which not only injure the trade of the port but interfere with the profits and business of the private wharves. The competition with the owners of these wharves is maintained by the Port trustees with public money, whilst the Port trust is really insolvent.

THE SCARCITY.—The lessons of the Bengal Famine have not been wasted in Bombay. There will be no colossal purchases of grain on Government account to paralyse the operations of private trade, inflate expenditure, and land the authorities in an ignominious necessity of getting rid of the surplus anyhow in the end. Whatever grain may be required by Government for direct distribution will be obtained from contractors in the usual way, and private merchants will find their own interest in keeping the affected districts properly stocked. The only difficulty which confronts this policy is that of living down the distrust which the action of the Bengal Government during the last famine will have planted in the trader's mind. But a very important principle is at stake, and the local Governments will no doubt do their best to prove their sincerity. Pioneer.

KARACHI HARBOUR.—The local paper publishes some "important information" about Karachi harbour, which is as follows:—"The Government of India has decided to take up the Karachi harbour improvements from the Bombay and local Governments. It is intended to place a special working staff who are to blast out all the obstruction to anchorage known as Morris Rock and dredge the west side, then to dredge a channel, fit for twenty-eight feet draught vessels from the Kiamari to the west or Manora anchorage; to open a bridge near Kiamari, to allow the Chinni Creek water to pass out more readily and thus scour the anchorage way better, which at Kiamari is slowly silting up; to extend present groyne some 700 feet further seaward; and finally to form some proper and suitable landing-piers, with train and carriage way running at once into deep water. The works are to be under the superintendence of the superintending engineer, Indus Valley Railway, with whom the plans now taken over from Mr. Price are, having been shown to Mr. Rayne, chief engineer; on his late inspection he ordered suitable plans to be drawn up for submission to Government, including the continuation of the line of tramway down to the steamer sides.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOP-SHIP "CROCODILE."-Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Crocodile, 6,211 tons, Captain P. R. Sharpe, sailed on Tuesday for England with 73 officers, 12 ladies, and 18 children, 1,012 men, 122 women, and 136 children. The following are the names of officers with their families:

Lieut. Col. P. J. Campbell, R.H.A., Surg.-Major J. Wood, A.M.D., Major and Mrs. F. G. Ravenhill and 2 children, R.H.A., Major and Mrs. T. E. Hills and 4 children, R.H.A., Surg. and Mrs. W. Graves and 4 children, A.M.D., Surg. and Mrs. J. D. Sainter, A.M.D., Vet. Surg. T. Paton, A.M.D., Captain and Mrs. F. S. Le Grice, R.H.A., Capt. and Mrs. O. F. Le Mottee, R.H.A., Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd Foot, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Robertson, R.H.A., Capt. J. D. Armstrong, 81st Regt., Capt. G. W. M. Hall, 66th Foot, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Rolph, 1-17th Regt., Capt. S. Prickett, 56th Regt., Capt. G. W. N. Rogers, 1-18th Regt., Capt. and Mrs. W. Law, R.A., Ridg. Master A. Hadcock, R.H.A., Lieut. L. H. Bouwens, R.H.A., Lieut. S. Smith, R.H.A., Lieut. A. H. Armitage, R.H.A., Lieut. J. P. Freeth, R.A., Lieut. F. H. G. Cruickshank, R.H.A., Vet. Surg. J. Keily, R.H.A., Lieut. K. K. Brereton, 81st Regt., Lieut. F. C. Morgan, R.H.A., Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Willoughby, 1-21st Foot, Lieut R. Purdy, R.H.A., Lieut. D. M. Waterfield, R.A., Qr. Master J. Scully, R.H.A., Vet. Surg. J. C. Dwyer, R.H.A., Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 2-7th Foot, Lieut. E. Murphy, 2-15th Foot, Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Price, R.A., Surg. R. Exham, A.M.D., Surg. J. B. Wilson, A.M.D., Surg. J. W. Martin, A.M.D., Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. C. F. G. Douglas, 15th Hussars, Lieut. G. G. Dowes, 1st Cavalry, Bengal, Surg. W. B. Slaughter, A.M.D., Surg. J. Murphy, R.A., Surg. C. W. Young, 81st Regt., Sub-Lieut. S. J. French, 33rd Regt., Sub-Lient. R. Bell, 56th Regt.

Times of India, Nov. 13.

Mr. G. A. Ballard, Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, s expected to retire from the service when his furlough expires,

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5. Gatherer, Liverpool.—6. Str. Coconada, Bussorah; Bulwark, Calcutta; str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Glasgow; City of Philadelphia, Liverpool.—7. Caprera, New York; Magnolia, Rangoon; Albert Ehrensvard, Greenock; H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth; str. Nepaul, London.—9. Str. Atlalanta, Liverpool; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Strathleven, Liverpool.—10. J. B. Brown, Liverpool.—11. Prince Rudolph, Liverpool.—12. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Vingoria; Shakespeare, Sunderland.

11. Prince Rudolph, Liverpool.—12. H.M.S. Dalhousie, Vingorla; Shakespeare, Sunderland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co's str. Nepaul.—From Southampron.—For Bonday.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gillett, Mrs. Battye, two Misses Battye, Mr. W. D. Willock, Mr. Dane, Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bernard and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. MacNaughten, Col. and Mrs. Berkeley and two children, Miss Prior, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Greig, Miss Greig, Miss Burne, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Mrs. Higgins and infant, Mr. E. B. Armstrong, Mr. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. S. Cox, Miss Cox, Mr. W. McAllan, Mr. G. McAllan, Professor Monier Williams, Mr. C. R. Williams, Mrs. Losack, Miss M. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Gilover and two children, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Malcolmson, Mrs. Mrs. R. Way, Miss Turkhard, Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. Benney and three children, Mr. J. Dalziel, Mrs. Weitch, Mr. J. G. Watson, Mr. A. Sullivan, Mr. W. Dod, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Mr. J. D. Burton, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. H. E. Haddon, Mr. E. Levcester, Mr. E. Baker, Mr. A. T. Mullaly, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Mr. E. H. Clementson, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. L. Pearson, Mrs. Walton, Mr. Rohde, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Austin and two children, Mrs. W. Phillips and seven children, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Staines, Mr. Marriott, Col. Chaucer, Mr. Kuke, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Smithurst, Dr. E. J. Lawder, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. G. Brown, Miss Thacher, Mr. Beale, Mrs. Bairy and two children, Mr. J. Baittie, Mr. M. Pestonjee, and Mr. R. Harding, R.N. From Vshros.—Col. and Mrs. Reguson and child, Mr. Bageshawe, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bonus, Hon. Mr. Asponer, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bageshawe, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bonus, Hon. Mr. Spooner, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Collins, Mr. Bageshawe, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Bonus, Hon. Mr. Spooner, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Collins, Company, Mr. Mischen, Mr. Mischen, Mr. Bitchies, and Mrs. Dona, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. Elieut, Mr. Elienlohe, Mr. Gulles, Miss Galies, Capt. A. Murray, Mr. McEwan, Capt.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Str. Deccan, Southampton, &c.; str. Vingorla, K. Coast and Kurrachee.
-7. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; str. Naples, Calcutta.—8. Str. Ausgarius, Zanziar; I. G.S. Dalhousie, Vingorla.—9. White Hall, Hull; str. Adria, Calcutta.—10.
tr. Golconda, Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida; str. Coconada, Persian Gulf, via Kurchee; str. Socotra, Calcutta.—11. Str. Assam, Australis, &c.—13. Str. Surat, bar; I. G. S. Str. Golconda

Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Capt. H. S. Stewart, Mr. J. R. Williams, Mr. C. Flanders, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt,
Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Sache, Miss Gordon. For Beindisi.—Mr. H. Smith. For
Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—
Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. W. Davy, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. R. Jackson, Surg.
S. L. Dobic. For Brindisi.—Lieut. col. J. J. McL. Innes, v.c., and Mr. J. Reid.
For Suzz.—Lieut. Speck, R.N. For Venice.—Mrs. Palin. For Malta.—The Rev.
J. Alphonsus. For Adem.—Major and Mrs. H. C. Stevens, and two infants.

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.
COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—Bonday, Dec. 1.—(By Telegram.)
—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.13; 8\lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10;
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London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9\lfloor
London: Six months'

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### Official Gazette.

#### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 4.)

Anderson, T., probationary asst. surveyor, 4th grade, has passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination.

Arbuthnot, J. P., asst. engr., 2nd grade, N.W.P., Irrigation Branch, is transfd. to Madras from Sept. 13.

Brassington, J. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the estab. of the Director of State Railways, now on deputation at Simla, is placed temp. under the orders of Mr. Smith, but will at the same time continue to assist the Director of State Railways in the work on which he is engaged under that officer. While so employed Mr. Brassington will have the tempy. rank of exec. engr., 4th grade.

Cole, Lieut. (local capt.) H. H. Cole, R.E., is perm. app. to the P.W.D. in the rank of exec. engr., 3rd grade, from May 30.

Jones-Bateman, H. B., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., reported his arrival at Lucknow to the Chief Comr. of Oudh on Oct. 16.

LOBB, T., tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, was relieved of his duties in the Dalhousie div., Military Works, on the 10th inst., and reported his departure for Hyderabad on the 12th idem.

Works, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 4th Circle, Military Works. Mr. J. C. Wyatt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival on Oct. 23, and J. C. Wyatt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival on Oct. 23, and McCarthy-Wyatt.is posted to the Allahabad special div., which he joined on the same date.

NICHOLSON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, returned from the priv. leave granted on Oct. 6, and resumed charge of the office of the 2nd Peshawar div., Military Works, on that date. Lieut. Nicholson's services are also placed tempy. under the orders of Capt. Pye, R.E., for duty in connection with the proposed Railway Conference.

PYE, Capt. K. C., R.E., assumed charge of his app. as secy. to the Rail-

way Conference on Oct. 2.

SARTIN.—The services of Mr. S. R. Sartin are replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept. from the date on which that officer resigned his appt. as vety instructor in British Burma.

SMITH, W., suptg. engr., 1st grade, Bengal, is placed tempy. under the orders of the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., for special duty at Simla.

STAFFORD.—The appt. to the P.W.D. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, of Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E., is cancelled at his own request, and his services are replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept

TENNANT, Col. J. F., R.E., received charge of H.M.'s Mint at Calcutta

from Major C. H. Luard, R.E., on Oct. 23.

/ALLACE—LUARD.—Capt. W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Bailways at Calcutta, made over charge of his office on Oct. 12. Major C. H. Luard, R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, rejoined his app. on Oct. 23.

### GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The following promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India from March 10, the date on which Col. T. G. Montgomerie, R.E.,

dep. supt. of the 1st grade, ret. on pension:—
Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., offic. dep. supt., 1st grade, is confd. in that

grade.

Capt. T. T. Carter, R.E., dep. supt., 3rd grade, is app. a dep. supt. of the

2nd grade.

Major A. Pullan, offic. dep. supt., 3rd grade, is confd. in that grade. Capt. A. W. Baird, R.E., offic. asst. supt., 1st grade, is confd. in that

Lieut. H. J. Harman, R.E., offic. asst. supt., 2nd grade, is confd. in that grade.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The President in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. proms. in the engr. estab., attached to the Mily. Works Branch of the P.W.D., from July 10:-

trom July 10:—
Lieut. col. C. M. Browne, R.E., tempy. supt. engr., is prom. to be supt. engr., v. Major Falconnet, reverting on taking furl.
Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., supt. engr., is prom. to be supt. engr.
Capt. W. P. Tomkins, R.E., exec. engr., is prom. to be exec. engr.
Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., is prom to be exec. engr. Lieut. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., exec. engr., is prom. to be exec. engr. Mr. J. H. Reid, asst. engr., is prom. to be exec. engr.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 25.)

Mr. H. L. Harrison, mag. and coll. of Midnapore, is app. to be a supt. of survey.

Mr. G. Stevenson, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Bhuddruck div. of the Balasore dist., having returned to duty on th

6th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, employed on special duty for the measurement and settlement of the Burkagurh estate, is vested with the powers of a

Mr. R. W. Nicholson, asst. sub dep. opium agent of Futtehgurh, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent of Futtehgurh, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Anderson.

Surg. F. C. Ghose acted as civil surg. of Rajshahye from April 22 to

May 20, 1874.

Hon. V. H. Schalch, c.s.i., is reapp. to be a comr. for making improve. ments in the port of Calcutta from the 17th inst., the date on which his term of office as a port comr. terminated.

Mr. J. Blackburn, engr. and manager of the Oriental Gas Compan app. to be a municipal comr. of the Howrah Municipality, v. Mr. R. arce, resigned.

The following gentlemen are app. to be hon. mags. in the dist. of Chittagong, and are vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class:

Mr. W. Warden, coll. of Customs, v. Mr. C. Marshall, dec.

Mr. R. Macalpine, zemindar and tea planter, v. Baboo Hare Chaitanyo Ghose, transfd.

Dr. R. D. Murray, civil surg., v. Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, transfd.

Mr. H. Figg, C.E., is app. to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Patna, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. H. F. Wilson, jute merchant, is app. to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, officg. joint mag. and coll., Purneah, is also app. to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. Govr.'s control.

The Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following permanent proms. in

the Provincial Engr. Estab. in Bengal, from July 21:—
To be Suptg. Engr., 1st Grade.—Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., temp.

suptg. engr., 1st grade, suptg. engr., N.W. Girele.
To be Suptg. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Mr. T. S. Isaac, C.E., temp. suptg. engr., 2nd grade, officg. suptg. engr., Presy. Cirole.

To be Suptg. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Major R. G. Smyth, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, now on furl.

To be Exec. Engr., 1st Grade.—Mr. W. Barnfather, c.s., exec. engr.,

2nd (temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade), officg. suptg. engr., Western Circle.

To be Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Mr. E. Mansfield, C.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, now on furl.

To be Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee,

temp. exec. engr., 3rd Grade.—Based Grade Children Modelijes, temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, exec. engr., Presy. div.

To be Exec. Engr., 4th Grade.—Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, officg. exec. engr., Rajshabye div.

To be Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.—Mr. W. B. Christie, temp. asst. engr.,

1st grade, 3rd Calcutta div.

Mr. F. G. Brooks, exec. engr., 3rd grade (temp. 2nd grade), to offic. as exec. engr. of the Gunduk Survey civ.
Mr. J. Campbell, exec. engr., 3rd grade (temp. 2nd grade), is posted

to the Brahminee div., which he joined on July 12.

Mr. J. Campbell, exec. engr., 3rd grade (temp. 2nd grade), is transfd.

from the Brahminee to the Byturnee div., which he joined on Sept. 11.

Capt. E. C. Elliston, S.C., exec. engr., 4th grade temp. 3rd grade, joined the Brahminee div. on Oct. 16.

(Capt. Capt. Gagatta, Nov. 1)

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 1.)

Mr. H. G. Cooke, c.s., lately returned from furlough, is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., and is posted to the Dinagepore dist.

Lieut. P. A. Bucland, of the 39th N.I., is app. tempy. as extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov., with effect from Nov. 1.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, c.s., reported his return from furlough on the 1st

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, acting joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, s app. also to act as asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr. H. H. Risley, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is placed tempy. on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat.

The following officers reported their return to India from furlough on the 29th inst:

Mr. A. A. Wace, c.s., and Mr. W. H. Page.
Mr. Page is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appt.

Mr. A. A. Wace, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to the Bhagulpore dist.

Mr. Wace is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days to enable him

to join his appt.

Mr. C. C. Quin, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the Burdwan dist.

on being relieved of the charge of the Durbhangha dist. by Mr. A. P.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, c.s., is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding twenty-one days from the 17th inst. to enable him to join his appt.

one days from the 17th inst. to enable him to join his appt.

Mr. B. Rattray is app. to be an asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade with effect from Sept. 20, and is posted to the Purneah dist.

Mr. F. T. Platts, dist. supt. of police, Malda, is transfd. to Chittagong.

Mr. G. K. Meares, asst. supt. of police, is transfd. to Gya on being relieved by Mr. A. H. Giles on the 19th inst.

Mr. H. Bayley, officg. asst. supt. of police, is transfd. to Swane, v. Mr.

G. K. Meares, transfd.

Mr. C. M. Shiroore den mag and den cell. Downka is any to be

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Doomka, is app. to be member of the District School Committee of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. A. Stack is app. to the 4th class of the Bengal educational service, and is posted to the Dacca College with effect from the date on which he joined.

Consequent on the return of Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer from special duty

at Manipur the following officer reverted from Sept. 27:

Mr. H. F. Matthews, c.s., asst. comr., 3rd grade, from officg. 1st grade to officg. 2nd grade.

The services of Surg. C. J. H. Warden, office, civil surg., Bhagulpore, are placed tempy, at the disposal of the Board of Revenue in the Excise Dept. for employment on the special duty of inquiring into the causes of the reported failure of the system of taxing materials used in the distil-

lation of country wine.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, is app. to be vice-chairman of the Road Cess Committee of that dist., v. Mr. H.

Mr. A. Anley, dist. supt. of police, Kamroop, was on special duty at Shillong from Aug. 15 to Sept. 5, both days inclusive.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 28.)
H.H. the officg. Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the following reversion:

Mr. J. S. Porter, settlement officer, 2nd grade, Jhansi, to revert to his substantive app. as dep. comr., 3rd class, Lalitpur, with effect from Sept. 21.

H.E. the officg. Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the following

Mr. H. P. Mulock, officg. joint mag., 1st grade, from Mainpur to Bijnor. Mr. H. S. Barnes, asst. mag. and coll., from Shahjehanpur to Moradabad.

J. Lawrence, mag. and coll., from Etawah to Agra.

Mr. W. Kaye, office, mag. and coll., Agra, in the same capacity to Etawah, on the expiry of his priv. leave.

The untaken portion—viz., six days—of the one month's priv. leave granted to Surg. B. O'Brien, civil surg., Jhansi, by notific. No. 573A, dated

Supt. 1, is hereby cancelled.

Surg. H. M. Linton, in med. charge 24th Punjab regt. N.I., officd. as civil surg., Jhansi, in addition to his other duties, from Sept. 10 to Sept. 24, both dates inclusive.

Surg. J. Moran, officg. civil surg., from Azamgarh to Farukhabad.

H.H. the officg. Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps.

and postings

Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, asst. supt. of police, 1st grade, to offic. as settlement officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Jhansi dist.

Mr. G. Butt, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Etah and Farukhabad districts.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Oct. 19.)
Lieut. col. C. C. Minchin, polit. agent and supt. of the Bahawalpur State, was placed on special duty in connection with the affairs of that State from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.

Rev. J. C. Bose, missionary, is app. a member of the Dist. Committee of Ferozepore in the Ferozepore dist.

Dr. W. P. Dickson was employed on special cholera duty with the civil

population at Murree, from July 17 to Aug. 23.
Lieut. col. H. V. Riddel, asst. comr., Amritsar, is app. judicial asst. of
Mooltan, with effect from Oct. 9, and is invested with the powers of a dep.
comr. under sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875.

Surg. major H. Thom is, on the expiry of the priv. leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 2,399, dated July 10, app. to offic, as civil surg. of Jullundur, and assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 10.

The services of Mr. G. Ouseley, comr. and supt., Umballa div., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, officg. dist. supt. of police, Karnal, is transfd. in the same capacity to Gujranwala on being relieved by Mr. Edwards.

Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., asst. engr., Kangra div., has passed the departmental standard exam. prescribed in chap. 2, sec. 4, para. 22 of P.W.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 26.)

Mr. W. Pitcaithly, extra asst. comr., Umballa, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of Oct. 14, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him, dated Sept. 11, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. T. H. Homan, extra asst. comr., Dera Ismail Khan, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of Oct. 15, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him, dated Aug. 11, is hereby cancelled.

cancelled.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, late officg. dep. comr., Ludhiana, is reapp. judicial asst., Umballa, with effect from Oct. 12.

Capt. H. J. Lawrence, officg. judicial asst., Umballa, reverted to his substantive appt. of asst. comr. in charge of the sub div. of Rupar, in the Umballa dist., on being relieved by Mr. G. M. Ogilvie.

Mr. J. C. Brown, asst. comr., Amritsar, late in temp. charge of the sub div. of Rupar, in the Umballa dist., will remain attached to the Umballa dist., until further orders.

The services of the Rev. W. T. Rowland, charlein of Roorkee, who was

The services of the Rev. W. T. Rowland, chaplain of Roorkee, who was app. to offic as chaplain of Subathu, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P., with effect from Oct. 23, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

may be reneved of his duties.

Mr. G. St. B. Browne, office, dist. supt. of police, Rohtak, is app. to office, as dist. supt. of police, Hissar, from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge by Mr. Sidney Smith.

Mr. L. N. Broome, asst. dist. supt. of police, will, on being relieved of the appt. of office, dist. supt. of police, Gujranwala, do duty as asst. dist. supt. of police at Umballa until Nov. 25, when he will proceed on special duty to Delhi as previously ordered.

In continuation of Order No. 90 of Sept. 22 Mr. H. Book office dist.

In continuation of Order No. 90 of Sept. 22, Mr. H. Beck, officg. dist.

supt. of police, Jhelum, is app. to do special duty at Delhi during the Imperial Assemblage, and will join on Dec. 6 next.

Mr. L. N. Broome, asst. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Jhelum, during Mr. Beck's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. Broome's appt. to special duty at Delhi is capcalled.

Mr. H. Beck, officg. dist. supt. of police, Jhelum, will be attached to the 3rd div. on occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The following orders are confd.:-

Dera Ghazi Khan station order, dated Oct. 8, appg. Capt. E. A. Money, 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer from Oct. 1 current until the arrival of Capt. T. Shepherd, 4th Punjab cav., or until further orders.

Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 7, directing Capt. A. G. Hammond to perform the duties of office. 2nd squad. officer, in addition to those of wing officer, from the date of departure of Capt. A. J. Nicholson on furlough, and until further orders.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 21.)
.nderson, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, is app. personal Mr. F. C. asst. to the chief comr.

Mr. E. Cooper, sub engr., 3rd grade, attached to the Kanhan div., Buildings and Roads Branch, is transfd., as a temp. arrangement, to the Hingaughat div., Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr. R. H. Finch, asst. comr., has been placed in charge of the Nimar

Treasury, from the 4th inst.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 28.)

Mr. W. M. Low, C.S., comr., Nerbudda div., on furl. in India, is perm. to return to duty before the expiry of his leave. The unexpired portion of his leave, from the date he may receive charge of the Nerbudda div., is carbelled.

The chief comr. is pleased to app. the dist. supt. of police Nagpor, for the time being, to be an ex officio member of the Nagpur dist. Fund Com-

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., asst. comr., Seoni, transfd. to Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 20th inst. before noon.

The services of Mr. Lindsay Neill, c.s., offic. asst. secy. to the chief comr., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as asst. secy. to the chief comr., ... Mr. Lindsay Neill, or until further orders.

Capt. H. R. Hallett, asst. comr., is app. personal asst. to the chief

comr. Mr. J. Y. Davidson, ex engr., 4th grade, attached to the Hinganghat div., Wardha Valley Railway, is app. to offic. as ex engr. of the Nagri div., Wardha Valley Railway, during the abs. on seventeen days' priv. leave of Mr. J. Steel, or until further orders.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 21.)

Mr. A. Anley, district superint. of police, Kamrup, was on special duty at Shillong from  $A\nu$ . 15 to Sept. 5, both days inclusive.

Lieut. H. St. I. Maxwell, officg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Kamrup, is transfd. to North Lakhimpur, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Heath.

Consequent on the return of Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer from special duty

at Manipur, the following officers reverted from Sept. 27: Major A. E. Campbell, dep. comr., 3rd grade, from officg. 1st grade to

officg. 2nd grade.

Mr. H. Luttman-Jokusov, C.S., supernumy. dep. comr., 3rd grade,

from office. 2nd grade to 3rd grade.

Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. comr., 2nd grade, from office. dep. comr., 4th

grade, to officg. asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, from officg. 1st grade to officg. 2nd grade.

Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., 3rd grade, from officg. 2nd grade to 3rd

grade.

During the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. T. Lamb, dep. comr. Kamrup, Capt. H. J. Peet, officg. asst. comr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. for him in the 4th grade of dep. comers. This notific cancels the notific dated Sept. 1, app. Capt. H. J. Peet to the sub div. of Jorhat, in the dist. of Sibsagar, and published at page 480, Part I. of the Assam Gazette of Sept. 2.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 4.)

IRKWOOD.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, wing subalt. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, as wing subalt., v. Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, from March 20, and his continuing to off: as adjt. in the latter corps.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confd.:—Granting Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, squad. subalt. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, leave of abs. to Bombay for thirty days, from Oct. 23, or date of departure, preparatory to obtaining furl. to Europe on m.c.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following brig. order, issued by the brig. gen. comd. the Punjab Frontier Force, is confd.:

Directing Capt. F. E. Hastings, qrmr. 2nd Sikh inf., offic. wing officer, 2nd Punjab inf., to rejoin his substantive app.
Lieut. H. B. Urmston, 2nd wing subalt. 6th Punjab inf., to revert to his

substantive app.

Capt. A. D. Strettell, adjt. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Capt. Hastings, and pending the return from furl. to Europe of Capt. A. H. Turner.

### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent proms. are made in the Army Commissariat Dept., from Oct. 16, in succession to Col. A. D. Dickens, C.B., asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. comr. gen., dec.:—



Col. W. C. R. Mylne, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. Graham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major O. M. Graham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. W. G. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and officg. dep. asst.

comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major C. Case, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and officg. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, sub asst. comy. gen. 3rd class, on furl., to be

sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. The following temporary proms. are made in the Army Commissariat

Dept., from Oct. 16, in the room of senior officers on furl.:-C. G. R. Roberts, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comy.

Col. J. S. Ogilvie, asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Col. H. A. Taylor, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst.

comy. gon., 2nd class.

The prom. of Capt. G. W. Sawyer to offic. as mily. acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, will have effect from July 26.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 24 to Nov 7.)

Browne, Lieut. L. J., 54th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd

wing subalt. to 33rd N.I., on prob., from Oct. 18.

BECHER, Capt. A. W. R., adjt. 16th Bengal cav., to be station staff officer,
Jullundur, dated Oct. 19.

CARTHEW—TROTTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Lient.
J. F. Carthew, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 13th
Bengal lancers; and R. F. Trotter to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., from the 15th idem.

CORDNER, Lieut. col. J. E., R.A.. is app. a member of the annual allotment committee for the selection and allotment of remounts, of which the director of army remount operations is president.

FORSYTH.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 9, app. Col. A. G. Forsyth, asst. adjt. gen., to offic. as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, v. Palmer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign

GRANTHAM.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:

Major (local lieut. col.) C. C. Grantham to be col. 89th regt., from Sept. 16.

HUTCHINSON. -Ferozepore station order confd., dated Oct. 17, app. Lieut. H. D. Hutchinson, adjt. 40th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, as a temp. measure, and in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Morris.

Jackson.—With the approval of H.M., the C. in C. in India is pleased to 
▶ permit Major H. D. Jackson, royal (late Bengal) art., to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, dated Oct. 21.

Service on the pension of his rank, dated Oct. 21.

M'RAE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, app. Lieut. H. M. M'Rae, 1st wing subalt. 45th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., as a temp. measure, v. Stillwell, vacated on proceeding on furl.

Money, Lieut. C. G. C., 1st batt. 5th fus., having passed by the higher standard, to be instr., v. Capt. Beamish, dated Oct. 16.

NEWNHAM—CARNEGIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, app. Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Capt. D. C. S. L. Carnegie to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. officer.

RADCLIFFE, Lieut. A. W. T., 2-12th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to

be office. 2nd wing subalt. to 14th N.I., on prob., dated Oct. 23.

SPENS. -Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 8, app. Lieut. and Local Capt.

N. J. Spens to be asst. instr. of musketry 72nd Highlanders, v. Lieut.

R. H. Brooke-Huut, gazetted finstructor.

WALTER.—Agra brigade confd., dated Oct. 20, app. Capt. C. J. Walter, adjt. 8th N.I., to offic. as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, from the 21st idem, consequent on the transfer of Capt. H. T. Jones to Umballa, and until the arrival of Lieut. col. H. Maxwell.

### MEDICAL.

Anderson, Surg. major J., attached to R.A., to rank as surg. major in the British service from March 31.

UTT.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Sept. 9, directing Surg. R. L. Dutt, M.D., to proceed to Nya Doomka and take med. charge of the right wing 4th N.I.

SHIRCORE, Surg. J. C., 5th Bengal cav., is app. to the med. charge of the Bundelcund political agency, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 6.

WRIGHT, Surg. major T. P., 29th N.I., offic. in med. charge 5th N.I., to the med. charge of the regt.

WHITE.-With reference to Home Dept. Notific. No. 524, dated Sept. 13, the services of Apothy. J. N. White, subordinate Med. Dept., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. in the C. in C.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, No. 238, dated Sept. 7, are published in the

The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School and having been reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Bengal Estab., their commissions as such bearing date March 31 :-

A. Tomes, E. B. Meredith, W. A. Mawson, G. H. Peevor, Sorabshaw Hormusji Dantra, D. J. Macdonald, H. Hamilton, M.D., N. J. Halpin, B. Doyle, R. Cobb, A. E. R. Stephens, and W. H. Cadge.

They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the

period of their residence at Netley from March 31 to Aug. , inclusive.

MUSKETRY.—The deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 6th ircle, now with divisional head quarters at Rawal Pindi, will, with his

consider, move to Meean Meer from Oct. 1.

Consular.—The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Jung as Consul for Germany at Cochin has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Salmon as acting vice-consular agent for France at Aden has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Groux as acting consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Flugge, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. V. Bluenfeld as acting vice-consul for Italy at Aden has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, from Nov. 15 to Nov. 30, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. G. Firebrace, supernumerary list, attached to No. 3 battery 13th brigade R.A., to remain at Simla from Sept. 25, until enabled to proceed to Bombay. Major E. A. Stuart, 2-1st foot, to Simla, from Oct. 12 to Nov. 15, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. F. Longbourne, assistant instructor of musketry, 1-6th foot, to Bombay, from Nov. 6 to Dec. 5, on urgent private affairs. Capt. H. H. A. Stewart, 2-5th foot, to Tirhoot, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 30 next, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. W. Lean, 2nd wing subaltern 18th N.I., on probation, to Calcutta, from Nov. 15 to March 15 next, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, commandant 33rd N.I., to remain at Mussoorie, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 7, in extension. Col. C. J. Fullerton, commandant 11th Madras N.I., to Berhampore, from Oct. 21 to April 21 next. Surg. major A. M. Verchere, 13th N.I., to Naini Tal, from May 12 to Oct. 2. Surg. major R. Mantell, M.B., in medical charge 9th Bengal cav., to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Major W. Chaine, 4th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. F. Montague, 4th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th lancers, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Col. J. Rose, 1-2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Major (local lieut. col.) W. Daunt, 2-9th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. S. C. de Trafford, 1-14th foot, to remain at Landour, from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30, in extension; and for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay. Major A. H. Utterson, 1.17th foot, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to Eugland, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Quartermaster R. Barrett, 1-18th foot, to Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 26th Nov., on urgent private affairs. Major W. Hallowes, 85th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. G. G. Dawes (2nd squadron subaltern 1st Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Surgeon E. R. Johnson (in medical charge 33rd Native Infantry), to remain at Mussoorie, from October 22 to December 31, in

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :-- Mr. J. S. Heyman, C.E., (temporary superintending engineer, second grade), executive engineer, first grade, for one year, and Mr. Heyman is also allowed preparatory leave for fourteen days. Mr. J. P. Armstrong, executive engineer, second grade, Gunduck survey division, for two months, from Sept. 19, on which date he made over charge of the division to Mr. F. G. Brooks, executive engineer, third grade (temporary second grade). Mr. P. Hurley, C.S., for three months. Mr. W. Leonard, personal assistant to the inspector general of jails, for six months. Mr. W. K. Clementson, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, for three months. Mr. L. L. Parrott an assistant sub deputy opium agent, for one month. Mr. H. J. Lloyd, assistant sub deputy opium agent, for one month. Mr. C. H. V. Hathorn, sub dep. opium agent, attached to the opium agency at Benares, for two months. Mr. A. Anderson, sub dep. opium agent, Futtehgurh, for one month and a-half, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. J. Behrendt, assistant professor, Dacca College, for one month, with effect from Oct. 19. Mr. T. Walton, district and sessions judge, Furreedpore, for seven months. Mr. F. Wyer, joint magistrate and collector, for eight months. Mr. J. Geoghegan, C.S., reports his departure from India per steamer Hydaspes, which left Bombay on the 23rd inst. Hony. Surg. J. A. Cooper, civil surgeon of Hissar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Oct. 21. Dr. R. McLeod, civil medical officer, Gya, for two years, with effect from March 15, 1877, or any subsequent day within one month of that date. Dr. McLood is also allowed subsi-diary leave for thirty days. Major E. L. Ommaney, deputy commissioner, Peshawar, thirty days' subsidiary leave with effect from Dec. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, c.B., commissioner of the Allahabad division, privilege leave for Ricketts, C.B., commissioner of the Allahabad division, privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from Nov. 12, or subsequent date. Mr. E. White, assistant magistrate and collector, for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from Oct. 20. The one month's privileave granted to Mr. H. M. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, Etah, dated Aug. 8, is hereby cancelled. The untaken portion of the one and a half mouth's privilege leave granted to Mr. E. White, asst. magistrate and collector, Bijnor, dated Aug. 16, is hereby cancelled. Mr. J. Steell, executive engineer, Nagri division, Wardha Valley State Railway, privilege leave for seventeen days, with effect from Nov. 8.

Trichinopoly.

dical Department.

the 30th nlt.

MACDONALD.—Order confd., dated Sept. 30, by Col. F. G. Hodgson office, comdt., 39th regt. N.I., app. Capt. J. M. Macdonald, comdg. European veterans, to office as station staff officer, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Lieut. E. E. Kenny, app. adjt. 10th regt. N.I.

Scottowe, Lieut. col. C. F. O., staff corps, from arrival to general duty,

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostanee on Oct. 2:—

Surg. F. H. Pedroza, A.B., Hospital Apprentice C. R. Carroll, Gunner W. Sheahan, A baty. 20th brig. R.A., Gunner C. Wallis, A baty. 20th brig. R.A., Driver J. Lacey, A baty. 20th brig. R.A.

Private C. Osborne, 1-21st Fusiliers, Rangoon, Sept. 20.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned omicers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise speciged:—Sub. lieut. A. H. Abercrombie, 1.21st foot, from Oct. 27, for three weeks, prior to joining his regiment in Burmah. Surg. C. Lloyd, M.D., in medical charge 31st regiment L.I., from Nov. 10, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay. Lieut. and asst. comsy. W. E. Francke, in extension, for two months, pending his transfer to the Indian pension establishment—India, private affairs. Surg. major J. M. Hyde, A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troop, ship leaving Bom.

foreign service, will proceed to England by the troop ship leaving Bombay Nov. 21, and report his arrival to the Director General, Army Me-

Nombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL. (Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 2.) CRAWLEY-BOEVY, A. W., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pratt, from the 23rd inst.

Ersking.—Mr. G. W. Elliot delivered over, and Mr. H. N. B. Erskine

received charge of the office of the coll. and mag., Nasik, on Oct. 24.

Howard, W. S., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Surat and Broach, from Lieut. W. H. Haydon, R.E., on Oct. 20.

Kennedy, Lieut. W. P., resumed charge of his duties as acting 2nd asst.

PRESCOTT, H., insp. of police, Nasik, was in charge of the office of the dist. supt. of police, Nasik, from Sept. 4 to Oct. 8.

SOUTEE, F. H., Kt., c.s.I., and Mr. A. Edginton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of comr. of police, Bombay, on

Mr. E. O. H. Tronson, district superintendent of police, Hissar, privilege leave for one month, from the 15th inst., or such date as he may be relieved of his duties. The Rev. A. Horsburgh, chaplain of Delhi, priv. leave for one month, with effect from Oct. 9, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of the same. Lieut. col. T. Lamb, deputy comr. of Kamrup, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 18. Capt. Kamrup, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 18. Capt. A. N. Phillips, officiating deputy commissioner, Nowgong, privilege kave for twenty days, with effect from Sept. 21. This notification cancels the notification of Sept. 15, by which Capt. Phillips was granted twenty-five days' privilege leave. Mr. J. Schaumburg, artist, attached to the Geological Survey of India, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 15 next. The privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 1, granted to Mr. E. H. S. Gasper, probationary assistant surveyor, 4th grade, is cancelled, and four months' leave of absence is granted to Mr. Gasper from that data. Mr. D. A. King. assistant surveyor. 1st grade, for three months. that date. Mr. D. A. King, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. S. Reynolds, room the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. K. S. Reynolds, engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, priv. leave for two months, from Nov. 1. Mr. J. Barron, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 1. Mr. J. Robinson, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Bareilly division, Military Works, privilege leave for three months, from July 25. Mr. H. W. Stokoe, supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra division, Military Works, privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 1. Lieut. col. J. McLeod Innes, v.c., R.E., accountant general, P.W. Department, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

### Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 31.)
GLENNY, W. H., sub coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, to be sub coll. and

joint mag. of Bellary; to join.
SNAITH, J. F., sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, to be sub coll. and mag. of Malabar, but to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly during Mr. Comyn's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY.
BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 20.)

-Order confd., dated Oct. 9, by the comdt. 24th regt. N.I., app. Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, 2nd wing subalt. and office, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing subalt., v. Lieut. col. J. Swiney, app. to the 32nd regt. N.I.

Fenton, Lieut. A. B., is app. officg. 2nd squadron subalt. 4th Light

Cav., and, with the sanction of Govt., a probationer of the Madras staff

JEFFERSON.—Order confd., dated March 17, by the officer comdg. 83rd, regt., app. Lieut. M. D. Jefferson asst. instructor of musketry to the regt.

JONES.—The following order is c.nfd., dated June 29, by the officer comdg. left wing 89th regt., app. Lieut. C. N. Jones, acting interpreter

to the left wing from Oct. 15.

LAWFORD, Lieut. E. E. M., 43rd foot, is app. 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Light Cav., and, with the sanction of Govt., a probationer of the Madras staff

MONEY.—Order could., dated Sept. 25, by the officer comdg. 43rd Light Inf., app. Capt. A. C. Money asst. instructor of musketry from Sept.

26, v. Lieut. Goff, transfd. to regtl. depot.
O'DWYER.—Order confd., dated Oct. 13, by the officer comdg. ceded dists., directing (on the recommendation of the senior officer, British Med. Service, Bellary) Surg. T. F. O'Dwyer, doing duty H.M.'s 43rd foot, to assume med. charge of the B.20th R.A., as a tempy. measure, during the indisposition of Surg. major B. Hinde, M.D., R.A., without prejudice to his own duties.

ORR.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut.
J. E. H. Orr (at present in England) has been transfd. from No. 5 baty
5th brig. R.A. to E baty. 16th brig. R.A.

RICARDO.—Order confd., dated Feb. 16, by the officer comdg. 14th
hussars, app. Lieut. G. C. Ricardo, instructor of musketry to the regt.

From this date, v. Garrett, at depot.

Weitherell.—Marin.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted, on their recent promotion to the 2nd battalion of their regt. (16th foot):—Major R. W. M. Wetherell and Capt. H. H. N. Martin.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 27.) BARROW. - The following order is confd., dated Jan. 20, by the officer com. 89th regt., app. Lieut. E. G. Barrow to be instructor of musketry

to the left wing, from the date of its arrival at Tonghoo.

CHISHOLM, Major W., staff corps, from on arrival to general duty.

Cannanore.

FAIR.—Order confd., dated Sept. 29, by the officer com. 49th regt., app. Lieut. A. W. Fair asst. instructor of musketry to the regt., from Sept.

HOOPER, Major G. S., cav., from on prom. to gen. duty, Bangalore, to join on expiration of sick leave.

join on expiration of sick leave.

Hudson.—Order confd., dated Oct. 1, by the officer com. 45th regt.,

"S. F.," app. Lieut. H. E. Hudson asst. instructor of musketry to the regt. during the annual course.

OMMANEY.—That portion of G.O.C.C. of Aug. 26 directing Major M. W.

Ommaney, R.A., to proceed to England and join D brig. 14th brig. is cancelled.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 9.) ATKINSON, G., B.A., serjeant-at-law, is app. to act as a judge of H.M.'s
High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the abs. of the Hon. Mr. Browning, W. E., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of the office of second judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 6th inst.
CLERKE, W., A.B., Madras Inst. C.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy. 2nd grade), is app. on special duty in the Poona Collectorate under the orders of the chief engr. for irrigation.
FRANCIS, F. W., supt. Poona and Nassik Revenue Survey, temp. transfd.

to the Scuthern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, took charge of

his appt. in the latter dept. on the 28th ult.

HUNTER, Capt. F. M., acting 1st asst. Polit. Resident, Aden, received charge of the office of Polit. Resident at Aden from Major Goodfellow on the same day.

POLLEN, A. D., to cont. to act as judge and sess. judge at Ratnagiri. Wedderburn, W., is app. to act as judge and sess. judge at Tanna during the abs. on leave of Mr. Coghlan.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. N. R. Oliver, assistant collector of salt revenue, and Mr. R. S. Hutchinson, coast guard inspector of the salt department, passed, on Oct. 23, the examination according to Rules I., II., and III. of the rules prescribed for the examination of the officers of the Salt Department. Messrs. Oliver and Hutchinson also passed in Gujarati and Marathi representingly on the 24th idem. respectively on the 24th idem.

Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, acting 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar, passed his

examination in Canarese on the 4th ult.

polit. resident, Aden, on the 17th ult.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Governor is pleased to make the following apps., to have effect on the return of Major W. T. Brown to Tanna:—

Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson to act as 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist. during the absence of Mr. W. B. Prescott.

Mr. C. E. Coles to act as 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms, consequent on the app. of Mr. J. R. Naylor as remembrancer of legal affairs: Mr. M. H. Scott to be senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Belgaum

for the detached station of Kaladgi.

Mr. E. Cordeaux to be 1st grade asst. judge and sessions judge.
Mr. E. T. Candy to be 2nd grade asst. judge and sessions judge.

Mr. H. J. Parsons to be 3rd grade asst. judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Earnest-Browning, barrister-at-law, to act as 2nd judge of the

Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. L. Warden on two months' priv. leave.

Mr. W. H. H. Crowe to be 2nd grade asst. judge and sessions judge, v. Mr. G. Averst, deceased.

Mr. A. D. Pollen to be 3rd grade asst. judge and sessions judge at Surat.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Huzar dep. coll. and mag., 1st class, at Ahme dabad, was in charge of the office of cantonment mag. at Ahmedabad from Nov. 1, 1875, to May 17, 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. McIver to act as dist. supt. of police in the Broach dist.

The undermentioned officers were in charge of the office of 2nd grade supt. of police, Ahmeduagar, for the periods mentioned against their names, during the absence of Capt. H. Daniell, on special duty:—

Mr. T. S. Hamilton, asst. coll., Ahmednagar, from June 7 to June 21, inclusive.

Mr. A. F. Woodburn, asst. coll., Ahmednagar, from June 22 to Aug. 26, inclusive, Sept. 6 to Sept. 23, inclusive, and Aug. 1 to Aug. 7, inclusive.

#### MILITARY

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Nov. 4.)

Cullen.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, app. Lieut. F. J. Cullen, interpreter to the 66th foot, in the absence of a properly qualified

HANSTOCK.—Rogtl. order confd., dated Oct. 17, app. Lieut. Hanstock, asst. instr. of musketry to the 2nd batt. 15th foot, from Sept. 1.

METCALFE, Capt. B. H., 83rd foot, is directed to proceed to England in

H.M.'s Indian troopship leaving Bombay, on Nov. 7.

NEAL, Sergt. J., 83rd regt., is app. garrison provost sergt. at Hydrabad and transfd. to the unattached list.

SCHNEIDER .- The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on Oct. 26:-Brigadier gen. J. W.

Schneider, c.B., Bombay inf., comdg. Aden brig. STEVENSON, Lieut. F., 1st wing subalt. 8th N.I., to offic. as adj. to 20th

N.I., v. Capt. Hore, proceeding on furl.

WAHAB—FELLOWS—MORRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 23, directing Lieut. col. Wahab, 2nd in com. 8th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Fellows, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Morris, office, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer in adn. to his own duties, in succession to Col. Sandwith, proceeding on leave.

Withers — Regil. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Capt. and adj. J. Withers to offic. as wing officer 25th N.L.I., in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 22, and during the abs. of Major Jameson on court-

martial duty.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 8.)

DUCAT.—Mhow station order coufd., dated Nov. 4, directing Major C. M.

Ducat, 23rd N.L.I., to act as station staff officer, in addition to his other

duties, during the absence of the asst. adjt. gen. of the div. on duty.

Kerigan, Sub Condr. H., head clerk in the office of brigade major, Bombay,
is prom. to the rank of condr.

McDermott, J., 2nd batt. 15th regt., is transfd. to the unattached list for employment in the band of H.E. the Governor.

Smith.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 6, directing Lieut. Smith, 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Oct.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. Spurway, 9th brigade R.A., from Nov. 7 to Nov. 16, in extension. Lieut. F. J. Murphy, C battery 4th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, overland, per troopship. Vet. surg. A. Bostock, attached to G battery 4th brigade R.A., from Oct. 12 to Nov. 11, at Nynee Tal, in extension. Lieut. G. C. Fuller, 3rd hussars, for ten days, in extension. Vet. surg. Paton, 4th hussars, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp. D battery C brigade R. H.A., from Oct. 6 to April 5 next. Sub. H. Kemp, D battery C brigade R.H.A., from Oct. 6 to April 5 next. Sub lieut. S. J. Trench, 33rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. T. Prickett and Sub. lieut. R. Bell, 56th foot, per troopship. Sub Condr. J. Moorhead, Quartermaster General's Department, Bengal, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Governanticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. H. L. Nutt, Bombay staff corps, for eighteen months. Capt. H. S. Stewart, Madras staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted by the Government of his own Presidency. Sub Lieut. G. E. Even, 65th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. C. M. Pigott, 65th foot, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 4, in extension. Surg. W. B. Slaughter, viá Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, in medical charge 4th regt. N.I., for fifteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

### War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 28.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. A. F. Peyton, from 2nd Staffordshire Militia, to be lieut., v. A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, a probationer for the Indian staff

4th Hussars.-Lieut. F. C. Pocklington retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

10th Hussars. - Lieut. B. S. C. Loftus. Tottenham resigns his commis-

14th Hussars .- Lieut. C. C. P. Steughton, from Waterford Artillery Militia, to be lieut., v. R. Garth, promoted.

16th Lancers .- Paymr. and Hon. Capt. W. H. Buttanshaw, from 12th

16th Lancers.—Paymr. and Hon. Capt. W. H. Buttanshaw, from 12th lancers, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. T. Dynon, deceased.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col and Brevet col. D. E. Hoste, c.B., from supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. G. Davis, v.c., placed upon supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. C. R. Hill, placed upon supernum. list; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. L. Bolton, from supernum. list; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. L. Bolton, from supernum. list; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. L. Bolton, from supernum. list; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. H. Heberden, placed upon supernum. list; Lieut. col., v. Brevet col. C. M. Govan, placed upon supernum. list; Capt. G. A. French, from seconded list, to be capt., v. J. F. Jenkin, perm. to resign his commission; Lieut. T. Mayhew to be lieut. upon supernum. list; Lieut. T. H. list; Lieut. A. B. Stopford to be lieut. upon supernum. list; Lieut. T. H. Darton resigns his commission; Lieut. H. G. Henderson resigns his commission; Paymr. and hon. capt. H. W. Feilden, from 4th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. major W. P. Brisley, deceased.

The dates of prom. of the undermentioned officers to be altered as stated against their paymer.

stated against their names, viz.:-

Capt. C. W. E. Murphy to Aug. 9.

Capt. R. Wace to Aug. 9.

Capt. W. Law to Aug. 9. Capt. J. A. S. M. Davies to Sept. 1. Capt. W. E. Denison to Sept. 1.

Capt. H. S. S. Watkin to Sept. 8. Capt. E. A. Ollivant to Sept. 13.

Royal Engineers.—Vety. surg. 1st class D. I. Inge, from the R.A., to be vety. surg., v. Vety. surg. 1st class W. Varley, prom. staff vety. surg. 1st Foot.—Lieut. W. A. E. Boyd, from the 1st Stafford Militia, to be

lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. T. B. Carke-Thornhill, resigned.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. Lord W. Cecil, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. H. E. W. Colville, transfd.

to the rifle brigade.

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Malet, from the 1st Somerset Militia, to be

lieut., v. T. A. Campion, retired; Lieut. G. Frend, from the North Tipperary Militia, to be lieut., v. C. L. S. Auber, dec.

6th Foot.—Lieut. F. C. Clayton, from the Royal Jersey Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. L. W. G. Butler, transfd. to the 60th

-Capt. J. Smith, from half-pay, late 7th foot, to be capt., v. H. B. Winter, made supernum. while holding the app. of adj. Royal South Middlesex Militia.

8th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. de Montmorency, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. J. H. Plunkett, transfd. to the 1st dragoon guards.

10th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. O'B. Blake to be capt., v. A. H. Handley, retired; Lieut. T. H. B. Day, from the Dorset Militia, to be lieut., v. J. S. O'B. Blake, prom.

12th Foot.-Lieut. G. H. Robinson has been app. a probationer for the

Indian staff corps.

14th Foot.—Capt. A. Cook, from the 85th foot, to be capt., v. C. W. J. Taylor, who exchanges; Lieut. E. C. Mills, from the Royal London Militia, to be lieut., v. E. H. Molesworth, a prob. for the Indian staff

16th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. Lightsoot, from the 3rd West York Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. H. F. S. Ramsden, transsd. to the 67th foot; Sub lieut. E. W. Robertson, from unatt., to be sub lieut., v. G. C. P. Willams-Freeman, transfd. to the 35th foot.

17th Foot.—Lieut. T. G. D. Boles retires from the service, receiving the

value of his com.

18th Foot.—Lieut. R. F. L. Napier, from the Reufrew Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. C. W. Daly, transfd. to the Grenadier

19th Foot.-Major H. S. G. S. Knight retires on full-pay; Lieut. R. H. Parkinson, from the 5th West York Militin, to be lieut., v. H. Fawcett, retired.

21st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Lowry, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be lieut., v. B. M. Allen, a prob. for the Indian staff corps. 22nd Foot.—The prom. of C. M. H. Newington, dated Sept. 1, has been

cancelled; Lieut. C. M. H. Newington to be capt., v. C. F. Gleig, made supernum. on being app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry; Lieut. A. R. Davies to be capt., v. J. H. Hammersley, made supernum. on being app. adjt., 24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.

25th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Gray retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. H. G. Worsley to be adjt., v. Lieut. F.

Welch, who resigns that appointment.

34th Foot.—Capt. G. James, from the supernum. list, to be capt., ▼. J. M. Mure, made supernum on being app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry.

43rd Foot .- Lieut. H. A. Terry, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, 42th Foot.—Lieut. G. R. Ellis, from the 28th foot, to be lieut., v. W. F. C. C. Plowden, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

42th Foot.—Lieut. G. R. Ellis, from the 28th foot, to be lieut., v. J. G. Morris, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

45th Foot.—Lieuts. C. Herbert and L. S. Peyton have been app.

probs. for the Indian staff corps.

51st Foot.—Capt. W. Clements retires upon full-pay.
54th Foot.—Lieut. T. S. Boileau has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, from the Royal Limerick County Militia, to be lieut., v. H. M. Bruce, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. A. Nugent, from the Royal South Down Militia, to be lieut., v. H. N. Webb, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

55th Foot.—Capt. C. W. J. Taylor, from the 14th foot, to be capt., v. A. Cook, who exchanges; Lieut. R. C. Hadow has been app. a prob. for

the Iudian staff corps.

57th Foot.—Lieut. G. C. Denton to be adjt., v. Lieut. T. J. De Burgh,

transfd. to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

60th Foot.—Major F. H. A. Hamilton retires from the service, receiving

the value of his commission; Capt. H. R. Milligan to be major, v. F. D. Farquharson, retired; Licut. C. L. Allen to be capt., v. H. R. Milligan; lieut. R. C. Legh, from the 96th foot, to be sub. lieut., in succession

to Lieut. C. L. Allan.
62nd Foot.—Lieut. F. H. Tonge, from the Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be lieut., v. E. M. Nedham, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. F. W. Thomas, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be lieut., v. G. P. Hatch, transfd. to the 105th foot.

63rd Foot.—Lient. H. S. Smith, from the North Cork Militia, to be lieut., v. F. G. L. Mainwaring, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

65th Foot.-Lieut. W. W. Lean has been apptd. a probationer for the

Indian staff corps.

66th Foot.—Lieut. G. E. Walter has been apptd. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lient. the Hon. C. P. Jervis, from the 2nd Derby Militia, to be lient., v. T. G. Barclay, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. G. de la M. Faunce, from the Royal Guernsey Militia, to

be lieut., v. B. R. Hobart, dec.
70th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. W. R. P. Hamilton has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. F. F. F. Roupell to be adj., v. Lieut. A. W. Munsey, who resigns that app.; Lieut. G. E. Lloyd, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be lieut., v. W. R. P. Hamilton, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

Indian staff corps.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, from the Royal Flint Militia, to be lieut., v. J. Monteith, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. E. T. Sherlock to be capt., v. H. Gunter, made 73rd Foot.—Lieut. E. T. Sherlock to be capt., v. H. Gunter, made supernum. on being app. an asst. garrison instructor; Lieut. F. C. Schooles, from the 1st West York Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. M. R. Hyslop, transf. to the 17th foot; Lieut. H. E. Field, from the 2nd Warwick Militia, to be lieut., v. M. I. Gibbs, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Lieut. T. D. O'Grady, from the South Cork Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. R. T. Barter, deceased. 92nd Foot.—Sub Lieut. W. A. Scott to be lieut., dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874. Lieut. H. Wright, from the Highland Rifle Militia, to be lieut., v. R. H. Oxley. prom.

Oxley, prom.

107th Foot.—Lieut. T. R. W. Davison to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. A. Barlow, who resigns that appointment.

108th Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Aslett has been app. a prob. for the Indian

staff corps.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Ross, c.B., retires upon half-pay; Lieut. H. B. Buchanan to be capt., v. the Hon. E. C. Vaughan, dec.; Capt. and Brevet Major A. N. Wilson, from half-pay, late 4th foot, to be capt., v. the Hon. J. C. Amherst, retired on temp. half-pay; Sub Lieut. W. P. Drummond, from the 20th foot, to be sub lieut. in succ. s. sion to Lieut. Buchanan.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Nolan, of the Bongal unattached list, since deceased, to be capt. on the Bengal unattached list, dated Sopt. 14,

To be Sub Lieuts.

A. P. Westlake, gent.; E. B. Herbert, gent.; C. G. Kidd, gent.; J. H. Lamont, gent.; F. C. Palmer, gent.; E. C. W. Gelborne, gent.; P. M. King, gent.; C. H. Henderson, gent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. surg. gen. S. H. Fasson, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay. Surg. major R. Gillespie, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay. Surg. major A. S. Fogo, M.D., retires upon half-pay.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. on prob. W. A. Crow to be vet. surg., v. C. Clayton, transfd. to the R.A.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. II. J. Buchanan, 9th foot, having completed the qualifying

Lieut. col. G. A. Renny, v.c., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Lieut. col. H. C. Smith, 80th, having completed the qualifying service,

Major H. S. G. S. Knight, 19th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut.

col. on retiring on full-pay.

Capt. W. Clements, 51st foot, to have the hon. rank of major on retir-

ing upon full pay. Surg. major A. S. Fogo, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the

hon, rank of dep. surg. gen.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement :-

- To be Major Generals.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. A. Deey, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. Gage, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. D. Taylor, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. Clerk, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. J. Jones, Madras staff

To be Colonels.

Lient. col. A. Cory, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. C. James, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. P. Salter, Madras s'aff corps; Lieut. col. J. Hudle. stone, Madras staff corps.

To be Surgeon-General.

Dep. Surg. gen. W. Johnston, M.D., Madras Army.

### THE SANDHURST REGULATIONS.

The new Royal Warrant, which has altered the system of making first appointments to the army, authorised the Secretary of State for War to issue such regulations as might be necessary for arranging the course of instruction for a Sandhurst cadet. These regulations have now been pub-

lished, and the public will be able to see precisely what examinations must be passed by young men before they are commissioned as officers and become second lieutenants—the first rank under the new system. be seen from the new regulations issued by the Adjutant-General under a covering General Order that the Royal Military College is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the cavalry and infantry, and that every one must go through the Sandhurst course as cadets, with the exception of militial lieutenants and non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion. Sandhurst cadets will censist of (a) successful candidates at the com-Service examinations held twice a year in December and July by the Civil Service Commissioners; (b) graduates in arts at the various universities, and students at the said universities who have passed certain "interim" examinations, who are subject to a competitive examination amongst themselves in the event of there being more candidates than vacancies; (c) cadets styled "Queen's cadets," "honorary Queen's cadets," "Indian cadets," and "Pages of Honour," who do not compete, but morely qualify for Sandhurst. The age of the cadets is the next important point. The competition candidates, and the Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and Pages competition candidates, and the Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and Pages of Honour will be taken for Sandhurst between seventeen and twenty, and such candidates must be within the prescribed limits of age on the 1st of January next following the winter examination, and on July 1 for the Midsummer examination. An extension of age is granted to University candidates. Graduates who have taken their B.A. or M.A. will be taken from seventeen to twenty-two, but University students who have only passed the interim examination, such as moderations at Oxford and the previous examination at Cambridge, will not be taken after twenty-one. There is one special extension in favour of those who wish to be commissioned in West India regiments. They will be taken up to the age of twenty-four. The general competitive examinations of the Civil Service Commissioners appear to be conducted on the old plan, and consist of a test as well as a further examination. The candidates are weeded at the test, and the real competition and marking commences with the further The Royal Warrant which authorised the issue of these examination. regulations declares what contributions are to be made for the support of cadets at Sandhurst. Private gentlemen will be required to pay £125 for the year's course, and the others sums for sons of officers in the army and navy vary, according to the rank of the parents, from £80 to £20. Indian cadets pay £20, but Queen's cadets are allowed their education at Sandhurst free of cost. The cadet will receive pay at 3s. a day, but all other nurst free of cost. The caset will receive pay at 3s, a day, but all other necessary expenses, in addition to messing, washing, &c., which cannot be covered by his pay, will be defrayed by parents or guardians. At the end of the Sandhurst course the cadets will be required to pass an examination in the field and on paper, and will, having satisfied, receive commissions, and be gazetted in the order in which they pass out of Sandhurst. The general arrangements for discipline and interior economy are made very much on the plan which has for some time past been in force at the Royal Military Academy at Woulvich in the case of candidates for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in the case of candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; but the Academy course of instruction lasts for two years and a half, and candidates for competition are not taken after the age of eighteen.

The new regulations came into force on Friday last.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

RIRTHS

ALDER—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, wife of W. J. B. Alder, son. ALLEN—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, wife of Capt. J. C. Allen, daughter. Beadon - Nov. 2, wife of Major Cecil Beadon, officg. dep. comr., Juliun. dur, daughter.

Bellew—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, wife of F. D. Bellew, son. Bird—At Calcutta, Oct. 30, Mrs. Shearman Bird, son.

BLATHWAYT-At Hazaribagh, Oct. 30, wife of Capt. L. Blathwayt, B.S.C.,

BRODERICK—At Calcutta, Nov. 3, wife of J. M. Broderick, P.W.D., son. BROWN—At Rupar, Oct. 28, wife of F. L. Brown, exec. eugr., Sirbind

BURN—At Bombay, Nov. 6, wife of R. N. Burn, son. Cadell—At Mainpuri, Nov. 1, wife of Alan Cadell, B.C.S., son. Carmichael—At Fort William, Calcutta, Oct. 28, wife of Dr. J. C. Carmichael, Bengal Medical Service, son.

Collaco—At Nagpur, Nov. 10, wife of J. S. Collago, daughter.
Cooke—At Gopalpore, Oct. 30, wife of T. Cooke, manager Kangra Valley Tea Company, son.

CORNISH-At Subathoo, Oct. 29, wife of Capt. Charles O. Cornish, 73rd Perthshire regt., daughter

CRUISE-At Purneah, Oct. 27, wife of Frank Cruise, of Mohendpore Factory, twin sons. Idaughter. DAVIS - At N.W.P., Nov. 1, wife of Dr. J. N. Davis, Army Medical Dept.,

DESOUZA-At Surat, Nov. 1, wife of F. DeSouza, Guzerat Revenue Survey, daughter. fborn.

FANSHAWE—At Landour, Oct. 29, wife of E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., son, still-GUNNING—At Khairwarra, Nov. 3, wife of Major C. Gunning, Madras staff corps, 2ud in com. Meywar Bheel Corps, son.

HEWETT—At Meerut, Oct. 27, wife of Major J. N. B. Hewett, Bengal

staff corps, son. Howell -At Dehra Ghazi Khan, Nov. 2, wife of Capt. II. Howell, 1st

Punjab inf., daughter. HUNT-At Mercara, Nov. 6, wife of J. P. Hunt, son.

Jamieson - At Mooltan, Nov. 3, wife of Lieut. A. Jamieson, adjt. 7th regt. N.I., son.

JORDAN—At Oudh, Oct. 31, wife of J. C. W. Jordan, son. Lewis—At Bombay, Nov. 10, wife of the Rev. A. G. Lewis, acting garrison chaplain, daughter. LISTON-At Bangalore, Nov. 1, wife of the Rev. W. A. Liston, daughter.



LYNCH-At Calcutta, Nov. 3, wife of Wm. J. Lynch, daughter. MATTHEWS—At Benares, Oct. 29, wife of B. W. Matthews, daughter.

OLIPHANT—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Nov. 8, wife of A. C. Oliphant, son.

PRINGLE—At Meerut, Nov. 6, wife of R. Pringle, M.D., surg. major H.M.'s Bengal Army, daughter.

RAITT-At Bagdad, Sept. 10, wife of A. R. Raitt, 1st officer steamer

Comet, son.
RIVAZ—At Punjab, Nov. 5, wife of C. M. Rivaz, C.S., son.

-At Hooghly, Nov. 4, wife of M. B. Rochfort, daughter.

SAVI—At Moisgunge, Oct. 31, wife of H. N. Savi, daughter.
SMITH—At Madras, Nov. 10, wife of P. Smith, solicitor, daughter. STARR-At Mhow, Central India, Nov. 7, wife of Lieut. G. L. H. Starr, H.M.'s 108th regt., son.

SUTHERLAND-At Igatpoors, Nov. 9, wife of A. Sutherland, inspector of

Thull Ghaut, son.

Swinden—At Monghyr, Oct. 31, wife of H. W. Swinden, Benares, daughter.

SWINHOE—At Bombay, Nov. 3, wife of Major C. Swinhoe, daughter. SYKES—At Lucknow, Nov. 4, wife of T. G. Sykes, La Martiniere, so TARLETON-At Morar, Nov. 4, wife of Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th regt., daughter.

WARDEN-At Dinapore, Oct. 26, wife of H. W. Warden, C.E., P.W.D., son. WEBB-At Dinagepore, Nov. 9, wife of Capt. W. H. Webb, adj., 109th

regt., son.

WHITE—At Jubbulpore, Nov. 2, wife of Surg. W. O'B. White, A.M.D., son.

WHYMPER—At Murree, Nov. 3, wife of H. Whymper, daughter.

WILKINS—At Chittoor, Nov. 24, wife of T. J. H. Wilkins, surg., Madras

Army.

Young-At Juliandar, Nov. 8, wife of Major G. G. Young, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Allchin—Unger.—At Jhelum, Oct. 26, J. Allchin, sub engr., P. N. State Railway, to Rebecca, daughter of the late G. Unger, Madras.

Broadhead—Walker.—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, Edward H., son of Frederick Broadhead, to Ethel I., daughter of R. H. Walker.

Chisholm—Lillie.—At Agra, Nov. 7, D. T. Chisholm, capt. H.M.'s 59th regt., to Mary, daughter of John G. Lillie.

Coffin—Lockhart.—At Bombay, Nov. 24, Sebright E., son of Lieut. col. Coffin, to Mary, daughter of Miles Lockhart.

Deane—Lorimer.—At Jhelum, Nov. 1, George W. Deane, lieut. 13th Bengal lancers, to Jessie, third daughter of A. Lorimer, M.D.

Fawcett—Young.—At Chakrata, Nov. 2, George W. Fawcett, Madras Civil Service, to Edith E., daughter of Major T. N. Young, paymr.,

Civil Service, to Edith E., daughter of Major T. N. Young, paymr., 62nd regt.

MERRETT—Scott.—At Calcutta, Nov. 1, W. Merrett, Postal Dept., to Agatha M., daughter of the late Robert Scott, Branch Pilot.

MONEY.—DRUMMOND.—At Simla, Oct. 21, Lieut. E. E. Money, 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal lancers, to Alice M., daughter of Col. Henry Drum-

ENDLEBURY—KEMP.—At Bombay, Nov. 11, Thomas Pendlebury, dist. traffic supt., G.I.P. Railway, to Minnie, fourth daughter of the late PENDLEBURY-KEMP.

Godfrey Kemp.
Pudan—Brenner.-

PUDAN-BREMNER.—At Bombay, Nov. 6, T. G. Pudan, Indus Valley Railway, to Maggie, daughter of W. Bremner, Glasgow.

THOMAS—FOX.—At Madras, Nov. 29, George T. Thomas, surg. Madras army, to Susau M., daughter of John W. Fox, of Orpingham, Kent.

THOMSON—LIBBY.—At Balasore, Oct. 30, T. M. L. Thomson, asst. engr.,
P.W.D. to Spear R. Libby.

P.W.D., to Susan R. Libby.

WARDEN—CLARK.—At Calcutta, Oct. 23, C. J. H. Warden to Emeline J.,
daughter of W. Clark.

DEATHS.

Burrows-At Calcutta, Nov. 4, Blanche E., infant of R. F. Burrows, aged 13 days.

CADELL—At Mainpuri, Nov. 2, son of Alan Cadell, C.S.
DANIELL—At Darjeeling, Oct. 30, Edith C., daughter of A. F. Daniell,

aged 15 months.

HAVELOCK—At Bombay, Nov. 1, William H. Havelock, B.C.S. HEWSON—At Mount-road, Byculla, Nov. 8, Eveyln H., youngest

daughter of John Hewson.

Kelly-At Howrsh, Oct. 30, Nichollas E., son of Capt. R. Kelly, of Moradabad, aged 35. PATTON-At Madras, Oct. 31, John C., infant son of J. Patton, D.P.W.,

aged one month. WHYTE—At Vellore, Nov. 5, Capt. Henry Whyte, inf. gen. list., qrmr. 14th regt., aged 35.

Consecration of the Bishop of Calcutta. - On Thursday morning the Bishop-designate of Calcutta, Archdeacon Johnson, of Chester, was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral previous to his departure for his diocese. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and was assisted by the Bishop of London and the Bishops of Winchester Carlisle, Chester, and Rochester, Bishop Claughton, and many of the clergy. The sermon was preached by Dr. Espin, of Chester, from the words "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Referring to the advance in civilisation made in India he pointed to the fact that at the present time there were forty newspapers published in Calcutta, while progress in education was newspapers published in Calcutta, while progress in education was increasing. The superstructure of idolatry was encumbered on every side and any day might collapse. Was is not their duty, then, to see that the only religion substituted was a Christian religion, after the model of the Church Catholic. To such a mission did the finger of God's Providence beckon the new Bishop of Calcutta. He was the second bishop that Chester had given to Calcutta, for Heber, too, was a Chester man.

# Nome.

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMIT-TEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ABIDUNNISSA KHATOON V. AMIRUNNISSA KHATOON.—This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, affirming a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Dacca. The litigation was a sequel to, and wholly arose out of, a previous suit in which the parties were interested, and which was finally disposed of by the judgment of their Lordships in January, 1865. The question now arising was whether the respondent should have been allowed to maintain the present action while prosecuting the former appeal, or whether she had not by her success in that appeal deprived herself of all locus standi to put in issue the illegitimacy of Wajed Ali, the son of the appellant. Both Courts below had decided against the legitimacy of Wajed Ali, and against their decision and on the points alluded to the appellant now sought the intervention of the Queen in Council. Their Lordships, in the end, affirmed the decisions of the Indian Courts, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

RAJAH JUGMOHUN SINGH V. DABEE DOLUM AND OTHERS.—This was an appeal from an order and decree of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, of December 20, 1872. Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellant. The suit was instituted by the respondents against the appellant, who is the Talookdar of Bunsingpur, to obtain a sub-settlement of a certain mouzah or village, according to the provisions of the Oude Settlement Act. The appellant contended that neither the respondents nor their ancestors had even a lease of the village in suit in subordination to either himself or his predecessors, and that they were mere cultivators, and were not otherwise entitled to the sub-settlement. The local tribunal, and afterwards the settlement officer, held that the respondents had failed to satisfy the requirements of the Act, and dismissed their suit, but subsequently the Chief Commissioner, on appeal, found that the respondents had proved all that was necessary, and decreed the sub-settlement of the village to them. Against that decision the present appeal to the Queen in Council was instituted. Their Lordships affirmed the decision of the Chief Commissioner, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

RAM COOMAR COONDOO AND ANOTHER v. CHUNDER CANTO MOOK-ERJEE.—This was an important appeal from a decision of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta of May 28, 1874, reversing a decree of one of the judges of that Court, sitting in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction. Mr. Doyne was counsel for the appellants; Mr. F. H. Bowring for the respondent. The object of the original suit was to have the respondent made liable for all the losses and damage to which the appellants had been put in an action brought by John M'Queen and his wife against them to recover possession of a piece of land and a house at Howrah, near Calcutta, on the ground that the suit had been instigated and maintained by the respondent and carried on wholly at his expense and with a view to his own benefit. Sir Montague Smith, in giving judgment, and after reviewing the circumstances under which the suit was instituted, said the principle involved in the case was clearly stated by Mr. Justice Williams in "Cotterill v. Jones," namely:—"That it was clear no action would lie for improperly putting the law in motion in the name of a third person unless it was alleged and proved that it was done maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause; but if there were malice and want of reasonable or probable cause, no doubt the action would lie, provided there was also legal damage." In the present case, however, both the Courts below had In the present case, however, both the Courts below had found that neither malice nor the absence of probable cause had been proved, and their Lordships entirely agreed with the Indian Courts on that point. They considered that the respondent was prompted in his course by forming a favourable and sanguine opinion of the title of the M'Queens, and by the hope of a profitable return for his advances. Nor could the suit be said to have been wanting in probable cause. The question whether the law of maintenance and champerty, or any rules analogous to that law as it existed in England, had been introduced into or formed part of the law of India had been for a long period in controversy in the Indian Courts; but the result of the authorities appeared to be that the English laws on that subject were not of force as specific laws in India. Contracts of such a character, however, ought, their lordships thought, in certain circumstances, to be held to be invalid, as against public policy. A fair agreement to supply funds to carry on a suit in consideration of having a share of the property if recovered, ought not to be rearded per se as opposed to public policy, but such agreements ought to be carefully watched, and when they were found to be extortionate or unconscionable, or to have been entered into for improper objects, such as gambling in litigation or injuring or oppressing others by encouraging unrighteous suits in a manuer contrary to public policy, effect ought not to be given to them. The appellants had failed to establish that an action arose to them against the respondent for the losses and costs of the litigation, and there was nothing which gave support to the contention that an independent action against the defendant as being an actor in the suit and

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having an interest in it would lie. Under all the circumstances, while their Lordships would humbly advise her Majesty to affirm the judgment appealed from, they would make no order as to costs.

Konwar Doorganath Roy v. Ram Chunder Senand others.—
This was an appeal from two decrees of the High Court at Calcutta, reversing a decree in the appellant's favour of the officiating subordinate Judge of Zillah. The original suit was instituted by the appellant, claiming as shebait, or custodian, of an idol to have possession of real property alleged to belong to the idol, and to set aside certain deeds conveying away that property. The first Court gave the appellant a decree for the relief he asked for. The High Court decided that the property was not "dewutter" land, and that the alienation of the property was valid, and that the plaintiff had no right to it. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, affirmed the decrees of the High Court, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

RAJAH VALIN v. RAJAH MUTHA AND OTHERS.—Judgment was given in this case, which occupied nearly two days, on a question whether the right of management and the property of a pagoda in Malabar was alienable or not. The Trade Exchange Pagoda is one of great antiquity, described as "without beginning." It is different from all others, having only a raised floor in the midst of a jungle, upon which the idols stand unprotected, without walls or roof. There is only one festival, which lasts twenty-eight days, and for which temporary sheds are erected annually. The jewels used in the ceremonies are brought from a tower, and returned. Vast numbers of worshippers resort to the place, and the contributions are large. Some of the trustees sold the property to the appellant, but members of the Royal Family claimed the right of management. Two Courts in Madras decided against the alienation of a "religious office," as being contrary to all usage to effect such a sale, and the appellant brought his case before the Judicial Committee. Mr. John D. Mayne argued the case for the appellant, and the other side did not appear before their Lordships. Sir James Colvile gave a lengthened judgment. Their Lordships would advise her Majesty to affirm the decision of the two Courts, and to dismiss the appeal.

### Miscellaneons.

Major W. H. Noble, R. A., late British Judge of Weapons and War Material at the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia, is under orders to proceed to India on special service.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 29.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Theodore Thomas Ford, Esq., to be Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.—Gazette.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WEIR.—The death is announced at the age of fifty-four years of the Rev. Duncan H. Weir, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in Glasgow University, to which post he was appointed in 1850, as successor to Dr. G. Grey. He was also a member of the Old Testament Revision Company.

Export of Bullion.—The Bokhara sailed on Thursday with £826,702 for the East, of which £23,830 is gold and £802,890 silver, the principal consignments being £320,140 to Bombay, £308,000 to Calcutta, £75,500 to Penang, £49,350 to Shanghai, and £28,350 to Hong Kong.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope on the retirement of Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., whose term of office expires in December. It is expected that Sir Bartle Frere will assume the government of the Cape of Good Hope about the end of February next.

DEATH OF COLONEL BURNSIDE.—The death is announced of Col. Burnside, c.b., at the comparatively early age of forty-nine years. He entered the service as ensign in 1842, served with the 61st Regiment during the Punjab war, was wounded at Delhi; and served with the Connaught Rangers until he was placed on halfpay. He for some time held the post of Chief Instructor of the School of Musketry at Hythe..

Indian Civil Service.—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, presided on the 25th ult. at a meeting of the University Court, at which the recent reduction of the age at which students may be examined for the Indian Civil Service was the principal subject discussed. It was urged that such reduction would prejudicially influence Scottish universities, inasmuch as youths of nineteen cannot get through the curriculum. The right hon, gentleman promised to make representations to the India Office and, if necessary, to raise the question in Parliament.

A CEYLON LOAN.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting under authority of the Secretary of State, announce for subscription a loan for £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures for the Colony of Ceylon. The debentures are redeemable in about thirty-nine years from 1882, at which date their redemption begins, and the payment of interest is secured upon the general revenues of the colony, which last year came to over 14,000,000 rupees, or, say, £1,200,000. At present the net liability of the colony in re-

spect of borrowed money, after deducting the value of the sinking fund, is about £330,000, nearly all of which is expected to be paid off by 1883. This money is wanted for the construction of the Colombo Breakwater.

Bills on India.—Athhe opening of the tenders for the India Council drafts at the Bank of England on Wednesday it was found that the whole amount of 35 lacs of rupees (say £350,000) had been taken at an advance of fully \$\frac{1}{2}\d\dagger\$, as compared with last week, making upwards of \$\frac{1}{2}\d\dagger\$, per rupee in the course of a fortnight. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £193,000; to Madras, £7,000; and to Bombay, £150,000. Tenders for "bills,' on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9\$\frac{1}{2}\d\dagger\$, per rupee receive about 14 per cent.; and on Bombay at that price about 20 per cent. This advance was more than had been expected in some quarters, and the [consequence was an immediate advance in the quotation for silver, though as there was little or none offering the prics was difficult to fix. The market, however, may be looked upon as firm at 54\frac{3}{4}\$ to 55d. per oz.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, Dugard John Philip Campbell, who was described as a retired major in the Madras Staff Corps, presented a liquidation petition. He returned his debts at £6,210, with assets £5. At the meetings of creditors reference was made to the fact that the debtor held the office of City Marshal at a salary of £300 per year, and that he was also the recipient of a pension of £212 per year from the East India Company. The accounts did not contain any mention of either the salary or the pension. The creditors rejected one proposal made by the debtor, but a second offer was made, for the payment of a sum of 6d. in the pound to every creditor in January of each year for forty years, and a statutory majority assented. Mr. Registrar Keene said the proposal to pay 6d. in the pound for forty years was too monstrous to be entertained. Application refused.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY .- The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Nov. 27, at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. J. F. Leith, Q.C., M.P., presiding. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the gross earnings for the half-year had been £139,355, as compared with £138,009 in the corresponding period of 1875, showing an increase of £1,346, arising chiefly from the increase in the merchandise traffic. This increase, however, did not fairly represent the improvement which had occurred with regard to the development and attraction of traffic to the railway. There were certain causes operating against the amount being increased—there was the unproductive mileage run in consequence of the diminished traffic between Calcutta and the up-country stations. They had not had the same quantity of materials as in previous half-years to carry for the State Railway, and, therefore, there was a decrease from the up-The increase had been in the downward traffic, which would have shown better results had not the state of trade prevented their realising the same amount of freights as previously. The net earnings for the past half-year amounted to £60,428, as against £50,094 in the corresponding period of 1875, showing an increase of £101,334. So far, this was a most gratifying result compared with the gross earnings, because a good deal of the increase had been obtained by what was most important—a reduction in the working expenses. The increase in the net earnings was about 20 per cent. Mr. H. H. Berens, a director, seconded the adoption of the report, which was at once carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Mr. Leith and Colonel Sim, and the retiring auditor, Mr. Franklin, were next reelected, and the meeting then separated.

LECTURE ON PERSIA.—Mr. Arthur Arnold delivered a lecture on "Persia" on Monday evening to the members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute before a large and influential audience. After some preliminary remarks, he said it was noteworthy that the conquests of Russia in Central Asia have, so far from adding to the wealth of the empire, become burdensome to the revenue. Arnold gave some interesting particulars of his recent travels from the Caspian Sea to Tehran and Ispahan, and then proceeded to speak of British interests in Persia. From Ispahan, the central city of Persia, it is, he said, far less difficult to ride northwards to the Caspian than southwards to the Persian Gulf. And as it is with travellers so it is with goods. Owing to the easier access from the north, and to the proximity of Russia, her imports are pressing southwards to the exclusion of English manufactures from the markets of Persia. Persia is subject to Russian influence in the north, and to British influence in the south; but English trade is in danger of being beaten back to the coasts of the Persian Gulf by Russia unless some better road is opened for the conveyance of goods to Ispahan. Russia has a great advantage over England in this respect. The north gate of Persia is entirely in her keeping, and the proposal to carry her commerce to the chief towns of Persia by a railway to be constructed with English gold, implied (the lecturer said) either great ignorance of the nature and consequences of the work, or astounding confidence in the unselfish disposition of Englishmen. For English interests it was very desirable to improve the means of communication in the north, and Mr. Arnold, believing that railways would not be profitable in any part of Persia, thought the best scheme was that which proposed to utilise the Karun river.

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### India Office.

Tec. 2, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Forbes. Madras Estab.—Mr. R. Weld.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Phaire, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Skipwith, R.E.; Lieut. col. L. E. Evans, Inf.; Capt. H. C. Marsh, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E.; Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. W. H. Watts, Inf.; Col. A. Stevens, Staff Corps; Col. A. Ritherdon, Staff Corps; Major R. C. Stewart, Cav.; Col. J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps; Capt. F. R. Trevor, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Francis. Staff Corps A. Francis, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.-Lieut. H. Melliss, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. Owen, Cav.; Capt. G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. F. Trimnell; Col. W. W. Goodfellow, c.B.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. M. Money, 6 mo., s.c.; R. A. Barker (Uncov.), 6 mo., special.

Bombay Estab.-Mr. C. E. Lambson, 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. M. Graham, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Major W.

W. Boddam, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. C. Cooper, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Rice, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. K. G. Burne (Uncov.), W. H. Cole (Uncov.), E. F. T. Atkinson, and E. H. Ruddock. Bombay Estab. - Mr. A. F. Ingle (Uncov.).

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Æ. Perkins, R.E.; Col. G. S. Macbean, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Hill, R.E.; Capt. C. McD. Skene, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. C. Z. Claridge, Staff Corps.

Eombay Estab.—Col. J. T. Walker, R.E.; Major K. A. Jopp, R.E.; Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E.; Major G. S. Hawthorn, Staff Corps.

### Kirths, Marriages, and Deaths.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged} \\ \textbf{Five Shillings each.} \end{tabular}$ 

BIRTHS.

BARROW-The wife of Major gen. J. L. Barrow, c.B., late R.A., of a son, at La Foresterie, near Dinan, Nov. 22.

BURTON-The widow of the late J. E. Burton, District Superintendent Ondh Police, of a son, at Sydenham, Nov. 16.

Fisher.—The wife of Major C. E. Fisher, B.S.C., of a son, at Great Ness,

near Shrewsbury, Nov. 24.

Franks.—The wife of Lieut. col. W. Astell Franks, Indian Army, of a son, at Cheltenham, Nov. 24.

MACANDREW—The wife of Lieut. col. T. F. Macandrew, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Turriff, N.B., Nov. 23.

MANSEL—The wife of R. H. Mansel, 108rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a

daughter, at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, Nov. 22.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—FIRON.—John Campbell, Capt. 90th L.I., to Susan, daughter of F. S. Firon, at Shrewsbury, Nov. 29.

CARVER—LIPTEAP.—The Rev. Henry J. Carver to Blanche E. L., daughter of Lieut. gen. John Liptrap, Indian Army, at Addlestone, Nov. 28.

Chilton—Getty.—Alfred R. T. Chilton, late Capt. Bengal Artillery, to Caroline, daughter of S. Gibson Getty, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Nov. 28.

ton, Nov. 28.

FARRINGTON—QUAINTRELL.—George B. Farrington, Major, M.S.C., to Jane, daughter of the late William Quaintrell, at Guernsey, Nov. 21.

PRELPS—JONES.—William Phelps to Maria E. S. Jones, daughter of Major gen. Jones, Retired, B.S.C., at Marylebone, Nov. 29.

SPARROW—HODGSON.—L. W. B. Sparrow, 48th Regt., to Catherine A., daughter of Col. F. G. Hodgson, M.S.C., at Gravesend, Nov. 11.

WEMYSS—UNWIN.—Henry Wemyss, Capt. Bengal Infantry, to Mildred, daughter of the late Henry Unwin. R.S.C., at Rome. Nov. 25.

daughter of the late Henry Unwin, B.S.C., at Rome, Nov. 25.

DEATHS.

BURT—John Burt, H.E.I.C.S., at Cowes, Nov. 12, aged 78. Evans—Helen T., wife of Major J. Evans, Indian Service, at Bath,

Nov. 23. FAGAN-Lient. Col. George H. Fagan, late Bengal Engineers, at Cleve.

don, Somerset, Nov. 23, aged 66.
Goldfinch—William A. Goldfinch, B.C.S., at Ashcombe, near Lewes, Nov. 28, aged 54.

MANNINGS—George Mannings, late surg. in the P. and O. Company's Service, at Downton, Nov. 28, aged 33.

MANNINGS—George Mannings, late surg. in the P. and O. Company's Service, at Downton, Nov. 28, aged 33.

MACKINTOSH-James Mackintosh, M.D., late Surg. Major Madras Army, at Edinburgh, Nov. 28, aged 58.

Owen-Ellen, the wife of Edward Owen, of the India-office, at 8, Clay. lands-street, Clapham, Nov. 29.

Patton--James A., Bengal Cavalry, son of the late James H. Patton, of the B.C.S., Nov. 25.

SANSON—Mary R., the wife of Lieut. Col. F. H. Sanson, of the Madras Army, Nov. 20, aged 64.

Seton—Col. Bruce Seton, late Indian Army, at Cheltenham, Nov. 27,

aged 78.

WOODFALL--Lieut. Col. George Woodfall, H.E.I.C.S., 45th Regt., at

Sidmouth, Devon, Nov. 27.

Woolley—Mary W., widow of Joseph Woolley, of the Bengal Medical Service, Nov. 23, aged 77.

### Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24. Centaur, Calcutta; Alpheata, Rangoon.—25. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; City of Florence, Calcutta.—26. Str. Queen Ann. Calcutta; City of Amoy, Calcutta; Queen of the Arge, Cocauada; Star of Albion, Calcutta; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; Cambay, Calcutta.—27. David M'Nutt, Akyab; Queen of the North, Tuticorin; Alaster, Rangoon; W. W. Smith, Bimlipatam; Candaliar, Calcutta; Gitana, Calcutta, Emma, Rangoon.—23. Prince Victor, Calcutta.—29. Annot Lyle, Bombay; str. Dahlia, Calcutta.—30. Str. Pleiades, Calcutta; str. Nizam, Calcutta; Cape City, Tuticorin.—Dec. I. Nizam, Galle; Warrior, Rangoon; Lanarkshire, Bombay; Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. India, Nov. 23.—From Bombay.—For Liverpool.—Mrs. C. G. Cautley, lol. and Mrs. Bigge and child, Mrs. Bracken and four children, Mrs. Whiteway nd child, Mr. W. A. Howe, Miss W. Walsh, Master W. Walsh, Lieut. G. Wilson, R.E., J. Gold, and D. Claney. From Poet Said.—Mr. E. Weiss. From G. Fierlatter. Mr. Jeffrey.

—Mr. Jeffrey.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; Helen Scott, Bombay.—25. Str. Glonroy, Singapore; str. Tartar, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Java, Kurrachee; Southminster, Bombay.—27. Ironside, Singapore; Eidenhope, Singapore; Tyuedale, Cocanada.—28. Str. Maria Louisa, Kurrachee; str. Childwall Hall, Bombay.—29. Lady Lisgar, Bombay; Stratford, Aden: str. Kantho, Bombay; str. Prins Van Orance, Batavia; str. City of Oxford, Colombo and Rangoon; Geraldine Paget, Calcutta; Star of Germany, Calcutta. 30. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Menam, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTMENT.

Paget, Calcutta: Star of Germany, Calcutta. 30. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Menam, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
Per Overland Rouse.

Per str. Bokhara, Nov. 30.—From Soverlamprox.—For Bombay.—Col. W. Cabell, Mr. T. F. Gibbs, Mrs. Burton and child, Miss Burton, Messrs. H. J. Simpson, T. Morrison, W. A. Talbot, J. Mackintosh. For Calcutra.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Trotman and child, Mr. W. A. Tritton, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. A. C. Sweeting, Miss Hurford, Mr. W. S. Grieve, Mr. C. H. Dodgson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Twidale, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mr. T. R. Lawson, Mr. W. Cockburn, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. M. Henderson, Miss Shortt, Mr. Shackle. For Madras.—Miss Gibb, Mrs. Taylor and child, Captain R. Chapman, Mr. J. Arbuthnot. For Addr. D. Herris. For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and four children. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Teale, Mrs. A. Foster, Mr. C. A. Thompson, Capt. Stanford.
Per Pera, Dec. S.—From Verrice.—For Bombay.—Dr. and Mrs. Hodern, Mrs. Ingle, Mr. E. J. Mavrogordato, Mr. C. Tweedie. For Calcutra.—Mrs. R. Thompson, Miss R. Hoare, Mr. G. Musgrove, Mr. W. Gardner. For Alexandra.—Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mrs. Mills, Mr. A. Ingle.
Per Pera, Dec. 11.—From Brindist—For Bombay.—Capt. Hon. G. Villiers, Mr. W. S. H. Forsyth, Major Gough, Mr. Payne. For Calcutra.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Rhind and child. For Maddlas.—Mrs. E. East, Mr. J. H. Arbuthnot, Major Rossell.
For Colombo.—Hon. S. Parker, Mr. J. Mackinnon. For Galle.—Mr. P. G. Spence. For Yokohama.—Mr. T. Conder. For Singapore.—Mr. R. W. Wingfield. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Sands, two Misses Sands.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Pennington and family, Col. Goron, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Brake, and Miss

don, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and initiale, and Hume.

Per str. Macedonia, Jan. 6.—For Bombay.—Dr. Burn, Mrs. Burn, Mr. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stogden and child, and Miss Bowhill.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 3.—For Bombay.—Lieut. col. Pierce.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 3.—For Bonbay.—Lieut. col. Pierce.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hereford, for Bombay, 30 days out, Oct. 20, 9 N., 25 W.

Gitana, from Calcutta, Oct. 25, 12 N., 26 W.

Prince Oscar, for Calcutta, Nov. 3, 8 N., 31 W.

Andrew Rickmers, for Rangoon, Oct. 25, 12 N., 26 W.

Aberaman, for Bombay, Oct. 25, 12 N., 26 W.

Glen Morag, for Calcutta, Oct. 25, 12 N., 26 W.

Palmyra, Madras to Havre, Sept. 4, 14 S., 22 E.

India, from Calcutta, Oct. 21, 5 N., 23 W.

Botanist, Calcutta to New York, Sept. 25, 32 S., 32 E.

Marlborough, from Calcutta, Oct. 2, 12 N., 32 W.

Annie Flemming, Rio Janeiro to Calcutta, Sept. 16, 43 S., 45 E.

Cathcart, for Calcutta, Oct. 18, 35 S., 22 E.

St. Monan, from Calcutta, Oct. 18, 35 S., 22 E.

St. Monan, from Calcutta, Oct. 18, 35 S., 22 E.

Burmah, from Maulmain, Oct. 30, 21 S., 1 W.

Abbey Town, for Kurrachee, Oct. 18, 6 N., 27 W.

Annie Roydon, for Bombay, Oct. 19, 7 N., 25 W.

Lillian Morris, for Rangoon, Oct. 23, 11 N., 27 W.

Semantha, Calcutta to Falmouth, Nov. 12, 25 N., 33 W.

Royal Edward (str.), Calcutta to Glasgow, Sept. 3, 3 S., 22 E.

Berwicksbire, Singapore to London, Nov. 15, 24 N., 28 W.

Victoria, from Calcutta, Sept. 30, 34 S., 16 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The master of the City of Berlin, from Shields to Rangoon, reports that on Nov. 13 he was in collision with an unknown ship, and has put into Gibraltar for repairs.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rhyrd, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs Buckley, Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mr. A. H. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sawyn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mallett and child, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. R. Campbell, Miss M. Wood, and Mr. C. Sawyer.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Porteous, Major J. P. Grant, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tatham, and Mr. J. Warden.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. J. Roberts, Gen. and Mrs. Maclagan, Miss Maclagan, Capt. Gordon Cumming, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. F. Dickman, Mr. Aitchison, and Mr. Wakley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sivaby, Miss Sivaby, Miss Musel, and Miss Power.

iss Power.
Southampton to Gibbaltab.—Mrs. O. Ball, and Sub lieut. Shadford.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.**—Col. Murray, and Mrs. Wighton. Brindist to Alexandria.—Lord Brownlow, and Capt. Talbot. **SOUTHAMPTON to SURZ.**—Miss Moreton.

DECEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Mr. T. M. Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. Streeten, Col. Wemyss, Col. F. Swanson, Mr. Jarrett, and Mr. R. Campbell.
BRINDISI to BONBAY.—Hon. Justice Green, Mrs. Green and two children, and Mr.

Brindist to Bombay.—Hen. Justice Green, Mrs. Green and two children, and Mr. W. Nuthersole.

Bouthampton to Maddas.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. Evanson and family, Major Hewetson, and Mr. C. V. Harris.

Brindist to Maddas.—Major and Mrs. McLeod.

Bouthampton to Cetlon.—Mr. G. N. Gould.

Beindist to Alexandela.—Mr. F. Girdlestone, Mr. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Shafto, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. E. C. Bond.

Southampton to Horg Kong.—Miss Fortune, and Mrs. Goldie.

Bouthampton to Yokonama.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.

Bouthampton to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. R. Craig.

Bouthampton to Singapore.—Mrs. Pile.

Venice to Singapore.—Mrs. Pile.

Southampton to Gibratare.—Misses McAndrow, Capt. and Mrs. Russell and two children, and Mr. Connell.

Southampton to Malta.—Gen. and Miss Breton, and Mrs. Cowan.

Southampton to Sydnex.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Keep and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, and Mr. W. Field.

Brindist to Bydnex.—Mr. H. B. Montefiore.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Klingender and family, Mrs. Kellsall, Mossys. Smith, Mr. L. Levin, Mrs. Kothe, Mrs. Ray and two children, Misses Joske, and Mr. H. Way Jones.

Brindist to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker. Miss Clark, Mr. Leughman, Mr. W. Maemillan, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. W. Smith, and Mr. Joske.

Bouthampton to King George's South.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stone and Mrs. Hawthorn, and Miss Scott.

Beindist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Col. J. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. H. B. H. Turner.

Venice to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Bir. Fowler and son.

December 28.

nd Mr. H. B. H. Turner. Venice to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child. Brindisi to Alexandria.—Mr. Fowler and son.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child.

Mr. W. Mackay and child.

Mr. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, and Mr. and Mrs. Crole, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child.

Mrs. Mallers to Bombay.—Capt. J. Hill.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. W. Bull, Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain, two Misses Johnson, Mrs. Winter and two children, and Capt. and Mrs. Campbell. Southampton to Caylon.—Mr. R. S. Welsford,

Beindisi to Ceylon.—Mr. J. Brown.

Langer 4 1977

JANUARY 4, 1877.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Major K. A. Jopp, and Miss V. Ogilvy.
BRINDISt to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Goode, Col. Robinson, and Mr. H. F. Bartlett.

H. F. Bartlett.

JANUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. T. Skinner, and Mr. W. E. Creaton.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Sclby, and Mrs. Stobart.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bamfield.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Sterling.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. J. Puckle, and Miss Campbell.
VENICE to CENLON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton and two children.
SOUTHAMPTON to STDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston and party, and Mr. and Mrs. Tooth and child.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Mrs. Lord, and Messrs. Lord.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, and Miss Singleton.
VENICE to ADELAIDE.—Mr. F. Hughes.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURE.—Miss Johnstone, and Miss Lang.
BRINDISI to MELBOURE.—Mr. J. Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sullivan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Weinholt.

JANUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. R. Adams.

### Mails to India. &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brimdisi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Dec. 7. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 8.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 8d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 6d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 2d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 3d. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

# 02., 1d.

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Wis Brindisi, under 2 os., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Fis Southampton, under 2 os., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

TO CEYLON.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th	April	, 2	k, Div	7i-} Se	. R.		98	100
*1st 4 per Cent. Lonn of 1821-25		æ)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	82	82 }
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828		•••	•••	•••	•••	Sales.	83	824
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••	•••	•••	•••		_	_
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	<b>87</b>	87
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	In sterl-	87	87
31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••		•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	_
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			•••	•••		Co.'s Rs.	87	871
5 per Cent. Public Works	Loan,	1854-	55	•••	•••	1,000 as	071	
41 per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	equiva-	87	
4 per Cent. of 1872	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	lent to	87 <u>1</u>	87
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
5g per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		90	91

### India Exchanges.

	sight.				
	48. 0911.	•••	1s. 9½d.	•••	1s. 93d.
Madras	1s. 94d.	•••	1s. 9 d.	•••	ls. 9 d.
	1s. 9id.	•••	1s. 9jd.	•••	1s. 9åd.
	18. 8 d.		1s. 8 d.	•••	1s. 8\$ }d.
	3s. 71d.	•••	3s. 7 d.	•••	38. 94.
	3s. 7ld.	•••	3s. 744.	•••	3s. 91.
	4s. 8d.	•••	48. 8#d.		4s. 9d.

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hares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		1078
	India 5 per cent		107# 102# to 102#
	India 4 per cent	1	81 to 86
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873	- 1	85 <b>) to 8</b> 6
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 51 per cent., 1879	- 1	69 to 91
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	1	
	1859	1	
	1863	1	
	1864	1	
	1861 or 1866		102
	India Debentures India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	- 1	45s. to 55s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,0.0) 4 per cent	1	-
	1	1	
_	RAILWAYS.		
Btock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5)	10)	114) to 115)
a 1-	pot ocho,	100	, 1104
Stock 20		2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cont.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent	100	110 4- 110
Stock	East Indian	100	118 to 119 116 to 117
Stock	Carrie Continuous (Sant o por cours)	100 12	116 to 117 21 to 3 pm.
20	Ditto (new)	16	2 to 3 pm
20 Stock	10 0	100	113 to 114
Btock	Madras (gua. 4) per cent.)	10)	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	100 / 100
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4) per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 18/1	10	2 pm. 114 to 115
<b>Stock</b>	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent	all	102
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	1124 to 1134
Stock	South Indian (gua, 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
20	Ditto	22. 8s.	to lipu
Stock	Ditto, 4? per cent	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway	i	101 to 103
	BANKS.		į
10	Agra (Limited)	all	9] to 10]
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 26]
25	Delhi and London	all	96 to 98
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	ali all	43 to 44
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	BILL	10 00 11
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited)	ali	63 to 65
ĩŏ	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-		
	graph Company	all	71
25	Undo-European (Limited)	all	16 to 18
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all all	91 to 10
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference Red Sea Telegraph	OLI I	0. 50 10
	MISCELLANEOUS.		1
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	50 to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	25 to 30
10		<b>e</b> 6. 58.	3 to 4
10	Upper Assam	10 <b>20</b>	4) 65 to 69
<b>5</b> 0 10	Assam Tea Company Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	4 to 5
	Lahong	all	12 to 13
	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	8 to 64
10 20	D-mbox Cog (Limited)	all	71 to 71
10 20 5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	4	14 to 25 pm
10 20 5	Do. New		9 to didi
10 20 5 5 20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	18 to 15
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10 20 5 5 20 20 Stock	Do. New	all 100	16 to 17 101 to 103
10 20 5 5 20 20	Do. New	all	16 to 17 101 to 103 31 to 41 1-16 dis.
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10 20 5 5 20 20 Stock 10 1 50	Do. New	all 100 all 8s. all 20	16 to 17 101 to 103 31 to 41 1-16 dis.

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T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

India Office, 22nd November, 1876.

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The Transfer Books will be closed from Saturday, the 16th day of December, to Saturday the 30th December, 1876, for the purpose of making up the Interest accounts for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1876, and Transfers will not be received at the Offices while the books are closed.

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C. CURREY, Secretary. Offices, 45, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., 28th Nov., 1876.

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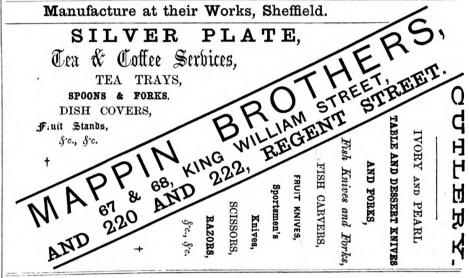
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12 Dessert Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoors	•••	•••		•••	•••		0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		0 6 0	080
1 Soup Ladle	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	0 10 0	0 10 0
4 Salt Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	0 5 0	0 8 0
4 Egg Spoons		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 5 0	0 8 0
1 Fish Slice and For	rk	•••		•••			0 15 0	100
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,259.] LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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## Summary and Revielo.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 20; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, November 18; Calcutta, November 17.

FAMINE relief meetings were being held in all the suffering districts of Western India, in order to collect subscriptions for the purchase of grain. The Gaikwar of Baroda, through his Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao, has given Rs. 10,000 towards the relief of those who are suffering from want in Puna and On the 16th November about five thousand of other places. the Puna people waited upon the Governor of Bombay to bring their grievances, on account of the famine, to his notice. Sir P. Wodehouse received their written petition and dismissed them with a promise to consider their hard case. The chief direction of the relief works in the suffering districts has been entrusted to General Kennedy. In Sholapur, where the distress seemed greatest, grain had risen to five seers the rupee, or more than thrice the normal rates. By the last accounts it was beginning to fall. The grain bazaar, writes one correspondent, "literally teems with grain. The shops are banked up to the ceiling with sacks; . . . . and there are rich piles of grain in front. Still the hungry-eyed people pass wistfully by; for the necessary pice are wanting. Ask a dealer, and he will tell you that there are two lakes of grain dealer, and he will tell you that there are two lakes of grain dealer, and he will tell you that there are two lakes of grain dealer, and he will tell you that there are two lakes of grain dealers. sacks in the town—I doubt the figures—but he will add that they are for sale." According to the same writer about 65,000 people were employed on the relief works, and about 6,000 were fed daily.

were fed daily.

There are at present writing some 12,000 vagrants in the township. They have, poor wretches, in their dazed state of misery a crass ignorance beyond conception. They have to be searched out, made to work if can be, in any case made to eat. But they have not a pie on them, and not a pound of food; they have fled from their homes as far as they can fly, and if you were to explain to them carefully that this is not a famine but a scarcity I don't believe they have vigour or go enough left in them to express astonishment. For three days last week the burnt-up country side swarmed, as an ant-hill with ants, with people and cattle going aimlessly about, looking only for some heaven-sent grass land or grain pit. Now that has all stopped. The bulk of them have gone elsewhere; the straggers have been detained and made to work or made to eat. The Government are now doing every thing that lies in their power; they are working the life and heart.

ENGLISH men and women, as usual, were foremost in the work of mercy. We read, for instance, of Mrs. Grant and three other ladies, at the door of the Dhud-Khana, or Milk-House, at Sholapur, "battling almost hopelessly against three hundred hungry mothers and hungry children. It was almost impossible to keep order, or to tell off those who were fed until Mr. Grant, who had been showing Mr. Rogers other pitiful sights, came up, and reorganised matters by closing the door on the hungry howling crowd, and after careful selection letting in some fifty at a time." Then the ladies went round, like true sisters of mercy, feeding the little ones with milk, the older ones with rice, and with fresh jowari cakes for some of the hungrier women. Lady Staveley, with the help of her Puna countrywomen, had started a Clothing Fund for the benefit of the ill-clad women and naked children, many of whom had to sleep out in the cold night air.

THE suffering people in Bombay seem to have hitherto resisted the natural temptation of starving and penniless men to rise against the grain-sellers, who appear to thrive upon their distress; but at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, and in some parts of Southern India, the sufferers have been less patient, plundering the grain-bazaars and laying violent hands on baniyas and brokers.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that the pacification of Khelat has been so successfully managed by Major Sandeman that signs of trust in its continuance are manifest on all sides. "It is quite refreshing, says a traveller recently returned from visiting the Khan's dominions, to notice how a general belief in the duration of the present peace is shown by the extensive cultivation going on, the rebuilding of villages, and so forth. The Viceroy's letters, of which Colonel Colley was the bearer, were delivered to the Khan by Major Sandeman, who will eventually come with him to Delhi. The most rebellious of his Sirdars are now on friendly terms with him, and will accompany him to the Assemblage—a happy family."

When the mail left Calcutta people there were only beginning to realise the full extent of havoc caused by the great cyclone of Oct. 31. The loss of life was gradually rising from 20,000 to 80,000, and at last to 120,000—still far below the estimate since reported by telegraph. Sir R. Temple, after visiting Noakhali, on the 7th Nov., proceeded to Hattia Island and Dakhin Shabazpur. From Daulat Khan, which he left on the 10th, he made for some villages down the rivers Hilsha and Jitulia, where great destruction of life and property had occurred from the cyclone, ran down to the sea face of the Jitulia river, returning to Barisal, the capital of Bakarganj. It was his Honour's intention to leave Barisal on the 13th and make his way by Khulna and the Gorai river to Kushtia.

THE Viceroy reached Palampur on the 7th November, the Rajahs and planters escorting him into the station, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On the next day, after hearing a deputation of planters who asked for certain improved facilities for cashing currency notes, Lord Lytton promised to do his best for a body of men who had done so much for India, and deserved exceptional treatment in return. There was a Darbar afterwards for the reception of the Hill Rajahs.

THE Akhund of Swat is said to be dying fast. His eldest son had tried to see him, but failed, the Akhund having a marked preference for his younger son. A fight for the succession is expected to follow the old man's death.

A COMMITTEE, of which the Hon. C. A. Turner is President, and Messrs. Bazett Colvin, Crosthwaite and Rawlins, Members, is appointed to make a further examination of certain schemes for the benefit of junior civilians.

In seeming answer to the challenge of Anglo-Indian opinion touching their treatment of Colonel John Macdonald, the Indian Government have published in the Gazette their reasons for the sentence passed on him, in the form of a letter from the acting Secretary for Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce to the Surveyor General. Mr. Hope begins with "a brief review of the facts" in this "painful case." It appears that a notice in the *Pioneer* of a work partly written by Colonel Thuillier was shortly followed by a letter in the same newspaper, signed "J. M.," the initials of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, which condemned the Manual in question as "utterly useless as regards the professional work of the present day." The critic added that the work "ought to be revised and corrected by a competent professional officer in order to render it worthy of the Government with whose sanction it has appeared," and that "with much valuable matter it also contains much which we flatter when we call it only useless and rejected rubbish." Such language, if uncomplimentary, could hardly be deemed worthy of official rebuke. Soon afterwards two articles appeared in the Friend of India. The first of these ended with "a sneer at the professional qualifications of the Head" of the Survey Department. This, too, it seems, would not have called for remark, had it not been closely followed by a second article, in which

the Head of the Survey Department is accused of "abominable carelessness," of a "cynical indifference to truthful work," of "cowardly sin and robbery of the dead," and of "dishonesty of purpose," for which it is intimated that "castigation will be inflicted at regular intervals as it is on habitual criminals until the cause is removed." More might be quoted of an equally offensive nature, and the article concludes with another covert sneer at the Head of the Department.

An inquiry into the authorship of this very personal and offensive tirade brought out from the offender an acknow-ledgment of the fact. At the same time he pleaded that the articles in question were a literary critique upon a work "publicly sold," and that he "consulted no official record in writing them." He added that if the Government of India thought he had made an unjustifiable attack on Colonel Thuillier, or his book, "which he treated as public property," he could only express his unqualified regret. His sole anxiety was that his "knowledge of the practical working of the Department should be brought plainly into view;" and he begged that "in the interests of the Department," quite as much as in his "own support," he might be called upon "to make distinct and categorical statements on the subject-matter in the article aforesaid." "In other words"—says the Government scribe -"instead of confining himself to an expression of regret, he prays the Government to allow him to come forward as the official accuser of the Head of his own Department in regard to certain alleged inaccuracies in the work of the Department, the nature of which is most obscurely specified, and which he has already made the text of a violent attack upon his official superior in the public Press.'

From this it would seem that a public servant who seeks permission to specify the grounds of his complaint against his departmental chief merely aggravates his original offence. To this view, at any rate, the Viceroy in Council explicitly commits himself in the following paragraph:—

The Governor-General in Council views Lieut. Col. Macdonald's conduct in this matter with grave displeasure. In making use of the press as a secret engine to criticise a work published by his official superior on a subject immediately connected with his official duties, and to attack in the language of virulent abuse the acts of that superior, besides disparaging his general fitness for the administration of the department, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald has violated every principle of official duty and loyalty, and has transgressed the express orders of the Government regarding the connection of public officers with the press. His offence is aggravated by the course which he took when called up to state whether he had had any connection with the articles referred to, in attempting to conceal the truth until it was forced from him by a question which it was impossible for him to leave unanswered, and is in no way mitigated, but on the contrary is enhanced, by his offer to substantiate accusations, which, if made at all, ought to have

been made before, instead of after, his appeal to the public. His assertion that he has only written a fair literary critique on a published work is, to say nothing of the language of that critique, not reconcilable with the fact that he kept the authorship of it secret as long as he could do so. The Governor-General in Council cannot pass over, without very severe notice, conduct on the part of a public officer so disloyal, so inconsistent with efficial decorum, and so utterly subversive of departmental discipline.

These remarks are altogether unfair to Colonel Macdonald. In the first place, he had as much right as any one else to make use of the press as a channel for criticising a work written unofficially for general use. That he exceeded the bounds of fair criticism has nothing to do with the question of his official duty. In the second place, his "attempting to conceal the truth until it was forced from him" amounted simply to an observance of the usual forms in such cases. "The editor of the Friend of India"—he had said in reply to Colonel Thuillier—"is alone in a position to answer inquiries regarding the authorship of the article referred to." In the third place, it is unfair to accuse him of enhancing his offence by an offer to substantiate charges which "ought to have been made before, instead of after, his appeal to the public." The Indian Government overlook the fact of which it could hardly be unaware, that Colonel Macdonald only turned to the Press after the failure of his efforts to obtain an official hearing of the matters in dispute. Nor does the injustice stop even here, if it be true, as positively stated in the Indian papers, that Colonel Thuillier himself, when inquiring into the authorship of the obnoxious articles, had avowed his desire to give the author ample opportunity for justifying his statements. Why, then, should Colonel Macdonald, however blameworthy in some respects, have fresh blame heaped upon his head for demanding a fair inquiry into the truth of all that he had written? On the whole, we think the Government's reasons for punishing Colonel Macdonald with suspension from duty and loss of departmental rank had better been left untold.

THE development of India's industrial resources for the special benefit of the public services, and the ultimate gain of the country at large, is a work to which the Indian Government has fairly committed itself of late years. Some time ago it issued orders extending the use of Indian stationery, army clothing, tea, and hill beer—articles which are now pro-curable in India at less cost, and with greater despatch than from England. From a recent issue of the Gazette of India we learn that the system will be applied to materials required for the construction and maintenance of railways throughout the country. The Supreme Government have announced that 40 per cent. of the entire cost of constructing and fully stocking the State Railways consists of expenditure in the purchase of various stores not at present procurable in India. In the expectation that "much benefit will be derived from the exercise of intelligence and discrimination of officers in the P.W. Department in selecting the products of native industry," the use of such manufactures and materials is now strongly urged upon the Public Works authorities. Before many years elapse the production of iron will take its place among the thriving industries of the country, and the Government of India, in anticipation of this achievement, reckon that rails and such like iron work in general use will be readily procurable on the spot. As the superior products needed for the construction of iron bridges may not be so easily obtained there, the officials of the railway branch are to abstain from designing bridges of that material, wherever brick or stone structures may be made to answer the purpose equally well. In pursuance of this policy, the Public Works Secretary enjoins that "the designs of all structures should be decided upon with regard to the possible provision in India of the materials for their construction."

A NOTEWORTHY attempt to give native education a practical turn is reported in the new Administration Report of the Central Provinces. Industrial classes have been established at the normal schools, whence those instructed will afterwards proceed as teachers to village schools. There they will open industrial classes, where the children will be taught all improved modes of work that may be unknown in the villages though known in the towns. The necessity for this has been suggested by the discovery of a marked difference in the manual skill of artisans in the towns and in the villages. Twenty industrial scholarships have been established by way of a beginning.

Digitized by GOOGIC

THE Cotton Department in Bombay report good things of the progress made in the cotton industry during this year. The total area laid under cotton has increased by 178,639 acres, in spite of a decrease of some 40,000 acres in the Native The increased yield is, however, much less in proportion, being only 41,212 cwts of cleaned cotton, out of a total yield of 1,877,696 cwts. Exotic cotton, particularly the acclimatised Indian variety, would seem to be gaining ground at the expense of the indigenous plant, for the returns of the yield of the latter show a decrease of more than fifty thousand cwts. as compared with last year's results. This decrease the exotic plant has made good, leaving the surplus of forty thousand cwts. to which we have already alluded. The extent to which cotton is creeping over the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency may be guessed at from the fact that it already occupies one-third of all ground fit for the production of cotton and one-tenth of all land capable of any cultivation whatever. The average yield of cleaned cotton would seem to have been 473 pounds for each acre, a result superior to that of the year preceding. This excess, however, of quantity is more than counterbalanced by its inferior quality. of the cotton was stained either by the rain which fell during picking time or from carelessness in gathering, so that leaves and dirt were mixed with the cotton itself. The American cotton was depreciated, when it came to market, by still further carelessness. Its fibre does not separate freely from the seed, and if the gins are not kept in proper order, the seed gets drawn in between the rollers and crushed. exudes stains and rots the thread, and makes it almost useless for spinning purposes. The most significant fact, however, for spinning purposes. in the whole report is that Bombay can use more cotton than she produces. Thus one million and ten thousand bales which she produces. were exported (of which the United Kingdom took little more than one-half), were more than replaced by seven hundred thousand bales imported by railway, and four hundred and thirty thousand by sea. As six new mills are rapidly approaching completion, in addition to the thirty-three already at work, and as cotton is not likely to have escaped unscathed from the present drought in Bombay, a large demand this year may certainly be expected.

Mr. J. Hector, Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has resigned the bank's service, and will probably return to England. His retirement, remarks the Pioneer, is "a loss to the bank, as the pamphlets on some questions of haute finance which Mr. Hector has published marked him out as a man of exceptional ability in the treatment of such topics. Clear thinking powers and a strong grasp of principles are qualities not so common that an organisation like that of the Bengal Bank can lose an officer who possesses them without regret."

SIR R. TEMPLE'S review of the Administration of the Salt Department in Bengal during the past year points to the conclusion that the salt trade to other European ports than those of Great Britain is largely increasing. It appears also from last year's entries that the importations of salt into Calcutta were the largest ever made. The total of importations amount to 9,700,310 maunds, against 7,699,599 maunds in 1874-75. The whole of the Chittagong imports were derived from Great Britain, which country also supplied the 7,491,883 maunds received in Calcutta. The importations from France and Italy amounted severally to 151,971 and 432,269 maunds. Both in the duty on imported and on excise or manufactured salt there has been a decrease, amounting in the one case to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lacs, and in the other to 11 lacs of rupees. Sir Richard Temple, after remarking on this reduced consumption, adds: - "An unusually large supply of salt-411 lacs of maunds, sufficient for more than six months' consumption for the whole of Bengal, remained in stock at the close of the year." In excise salt, or salt manufactured under a licence, the results are unfavourable, showing a great decrease in Puri, which district is represented as suffering from the competition of Ganjam salt, the import of which has been stimulated by the abolition of the frontier customs duty between Orissa and Madras. The influx of Ganjam salt thus threatens to extinguish in time the local manufacture -an event which must tend to injure the manufacturers in the Puri district. The population of Bengal within the salt-law limits is 10,548,039; these at the rate of 10 lbs. per head would consume in a year 1,318,504 maunds. As the total sales ! for consumption in these limits amounted to 1,393,618 maunds, it is inferred that illicit manufacture, if it does exist, is confined within very narrow bounds.

THE concession of furlough pay at the old rate of two shillings for the rupee to those officers who elected the old rules before 1871, has naturally awakened the hopes of those who would have elected the same rules had they been free to do so at the time of their coming home. The following form of petition sufficiently explains their case:—

To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of
State for India.

The Memorial of humbly showeth

1. That your Memorialist entered the and joined the Staff Corps on the 2. That in para. 5 of the order by the Government of India, No. 1,064, 10th November, 1861, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is laid down that furlough pay shall be "converted at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee."

3. That in Rule 34 of the same order it is laid down that "officers of the Indian Military services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order."

4. That it was ever the intention of your Memorialist to elect these Furlough Rules, as being the most advantageous, but he understood that he could not record his election until he was proceeding on furlough or general leave.

5. That in the despatch from his Grace the Duke of Argyll, republished by the Government of India in G. O. G. I. No. 588, 1st July, 1871, the promise held out in the order of November 1868 was cancelled, and it was laid down that furlough pay should in future be issued at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

change fixed for the year.

6. That in the order by the Government of India, No. 991, 22nd September, 1876, it is laid down that the Furlough pay of officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July, 1871, will be issued at the rate of two shillings to the runce.

rate of two shillings to the rupee.

7. That had your Memorialist been compelled by ill-health to proceed on furlough before the 1st July, 1871, or had he so proceeded for his own convenience, he would now be entitled to draw pay when on furlough at the rate of two shillings to the rupee.

8. That your Memorialist, therefore, humbly submits that the fact of his remaining in India in the performance of his duty for the last years should not now militate against him, and he prays that he may be allowed the same rate of furlough pay when next proceeding on furlough as will be granted to those officers who for private convenience or from ill-health may have taken furlough between the 1st July, 1868, and the 1st July, 1871.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

The honour of a seat in the Queen's Privy Council has just been conferred on Sir Henry Montgomery, whose retirement from the Indian Council we lately announced. Such a distinction has been fairly earned by more than fifty years of good service, thirty-three of which were passed in the duties of a Madras Civilian, and the remainder at the India Office. Sir Henry was the last of that band of old Indians who entered the Home Council of India in 1858, on the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown, and he is nearly if not quite the first who has been appointed to the Privy Council in acknowledgment of his purely Indian services. That the honour in this case has been well deserved we readily admit; but we should like to see room made beside the new Councillor for the no less deserving Sir G. Clerk.

A GENERAL meeting of officers interested in the Kirwee Prize Claims was held on Thursday, November 30, at the Charing Cross Hotel, at the instance of the President of the Select Committee. The chair was taken by Colonel Burge. After the half-yearly report of the Select Prize Committee had been read and adopted for circulation among the Prizeclaimants, the following resolutions were all but unanimously passed:—

That this meeting, having heard the statement of the Select Committee, is of opinion that Colonel G. Holmes and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Horan should no longer claim to act as prize agents for the Kirwee booty. That the Select Committee be empowered to adopt legal measures, if necessary, to restrain the India-office, in conjunction with Colonels Holmes and Horan, from winding up the prize accounts until the Select Committee and others have inspected them. That the synopsis submitted to the meeting (exhibiting alleged losses through the laches of the nominal agents of about £200,000, in addition to the loan funds in suspense) be referred to the late paymaster of Sir G. Whitlock's division for examination and report.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday, December 12, at 1 P.M.

CAPTAIN P. N. CAVAGNARI succeeds Major Ommaney as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar when the latter goes on two years' leave.



## Odds and Ends.

THE duty on Kohat salt is to be raised to one rupee per maund. MR. JOHN HECTOR, Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has

resigned his appointment.

Surgeon C. J. Warden is to be specially employed to report on the causes of the failure of the system of taxing materials used in

the distillation of country wine.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta from the 1st of January to the 31st of October this year has been 21,937,337 lbs., as compared with 17,695,841 lbs. exported during the same period of last year.

COLONEL ROBERTS officiates as Deputy Commissary General of the

Central Circle, in the place of the late Colonel Dickens.

The sales of Postage, Service, Judicial, and Telegraph stamps in Calcutta during last year amounted to Rs. 1,71,83,162, as compared

with Rs. 1,65,99,650 in 1874-75.

THE HAIDARABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE is to be encamped about twenty miles from Sekandarabad, owing to the scarcity of water.

MR. W. SMITH, Executive Engineer, is to go to Simla, to propose

plans for the sanitary improvement of that station.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 28th October show an increase, as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, of £15,107. Those of the Jabulpur line show an increase of £2,256.

Mr. H. Beveringe is appointed Magistrate of Chittagong. Mr. A. Manson is appointed Joint-Magistrate of Purnea.

MR. J. CRAVEN is appointed Personal Assistant to the Com-

missioner of Rajshahi.

Mr. J. C. Geddes is to officiate as Judge of Faridpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Brett.

THE GOVERNMENT have at last sanctioned the construction of a telegraph line to False Point. The work will be carried out this cold weather. As a meteorological station it will be of great value.

CAPTAIN H. H. HALLETT has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

ENOUGH grain has been imported into several of the suffering districts of Madras to remove all apprehension of famine.

A NUMBER of prizes for specimens of wheat are to be given at the agricultural show at Birhman, in the Central Provinces

SURGEON-GENERAL E. G. BALFOUR, of Madras, has been granted a good-service pension.

MR. P. PHILLIPS acts as Examiner of Public Works Accounts in

Bombay, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss.

THE receipts from eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £567,830.

THE police constables in Madras have applied for an increase of

pay, owing to the dearness of provisions.

THE PRINCESS OF TANJOR is going to the Delhi Darbar.

MAJOR H. WARD is to make a special inquiry into the cause of the late railway accident near Jabalpur. It is said that the railway officials were warned of the defective state of the permanent way two years ago.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR COMPANIES are memorializing the Secretary of State about the rivalry of the Port Trust -organized and

subsidized by Government.

MAJOR H. D. JACKSON, of the Royal Artillery, has been permitted

to retire from the service on a pension.

Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government will succeed Mr. Rogers as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft will obtain the Chief Secre-

taryship.
Three companies of the 28th Regiment N.I. at Rajcote are held in readiness to proceed to Dwarka in Kattywar, on field service,

owing to reported Wagheer disturbances.

A PROJECT is said to be on foot to provide a sanitarium for the benefit of the railway servants in Bengal; a site has been chosen at

Mr. J. Hector, Deputy Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has resigned the Bank's service, and will be succeeded by Mr. Cruik-

shanks.

On the 5th November Lord Lytton and party were at Sultanpur, where his lordship received the Rajas of Kulu and Spiti, and wit-All the party nessed some national dances by the native tribes. were well.

It is generally reported that Sir R. Temple has been offered, and has accepted, the Governorship of Bombay, and will succeed Sir R. Wodehouse in February next. The Hon. A. Eden is to succeed Sir Richard in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT is about to carry out further extensive improvements in the harbour at Karachi, making it available for vessels

drawing 28 feet.
The Bombay Government has stopped all leave in consequence

of the famine in the Presidency.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has censured and suspended Colonel John McDonald, of the Survey Department, for certain articles he has written in the Calcutta papers, attacking his official chief, Colonel Thuillier, with great virulence.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, with the ladies of his party, and Sir Neville Chamberlain reached Madras from Beypore on the 8th Nov.

COLONEL COLLEY has left Khelat, and will travel up the frontier with Major Upperton from Jacobabad, visiting the different military ports en route.

Mr. C. H. Tawner, Professor of English Literature at the Presidency College, Calcutta, (on leave), is appointed its President. Mr. W. A. Croft will officiate as President till Mr. Tawney re-

CAPTAIN MAITLAND has been entrusted with the arrangements at the Delhi Camp of Exercise for the Central India Chiefs.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has been appointed an acting Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a resolution directing the purchase in India of material required for the construction railways

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S duplicate cable has been u ccessfully laid between Suez and Aden.

DENGUE is reported to have broken out at Dhaka. Mr. James Sewell White, late Advocate General of Bombay, who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, arrived at Bombay by the last Overland mail. He was to leave for Calcutta shortly.

THE presence of the Bangalor Volunteers at Delhi is dispensed

with, on account of the scarcity in Madras.

The Government of India is said to be contemplating the release of a large number of prisoners, in honour of the Imperial Proclama-

THE HORSE SHOW which had been arranged for as a part of the Delhi programme has been abandoned.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCOR will be prevented by illness from attending the Imperial Assemblage.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT has applied to the Government of the North-West Provinces for the loan of a portion of its police force for the Delhi Assemblage.

To Do DUTY WITH TROOPS RETURNING HOME. The undermentioned medical officers are app. to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship Crocodile on Nov. 7.:—
Surg. majors J. Wood and W. Graves, and Surgs. R. Exham, J. B. Wilson and J. W. O'M. Martin.

-Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., H.K. the CONSULAR. Vicercy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg, as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. C. Gumpert.

ABOLITION OF PENSION STATIONS.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that "Jacobadad, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Kurrachee" be expunged from the list of stations to be visited once a year by the pension paymaster, Presy. Circle.

MUSKETRY.—In publishing the return of shooting for the past year H.E. the Commander-in-Chief notifies that in both European and Native Corps the mean results show a marked improvement on that of the preceding year. In the Europeans the actual figure of merit is the same, 80 01, but this year this figure includes for the first time the 43rd Company Royal Engineers; without this company the average would be 82 03. The Engineers; without this company the average would be 82'03. The native army has improved 5'61 points, the figure this year being 67'00, against 61'39 of last year. The four first infantry corps in the return of native troops are very good, from Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive moderate, and those from No. 20 downwards bad. The several practices have, as a rule, been carefully carried out, but there is considerable room left for improvement in the keeping of the musketry documents. The remarks of the chief inspector of musketry on the training of each corps will be published in a compute form and companied to regiments for informs. of the chief inspector of musketry on the training of each corps will be published in a separate form, and communicated to regiments for information. The names are given below of the non-commissioned officers and privates who proved themselves the best shots in the several regiments that competed:—1, Duncan; 2, Bowden; 3, Curley; 4, Stock; 5, Battersby; 6, Saxon; 7, Arkley; 8, Melbourne; 9, Pentland; 10, Pledger; 11, James; 12, Battersby. The corps in order of merit are subjoined:—1rd (King's Own) Hussars, 2nd battalion 25th Foot, 55th Regiment, 83rd Regiment, 56th Regiment, 108th Regiment, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's, 68th Regiment, 66th Regiment, 2nd battalion 15th Foot, 2nd battalion 7th Fusiliers, 43rd Company R.E.

OASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Lieut. col. H. J. Day, late 99th Regt., at 28, Eastbourne-terrace, Nov. 30, aged 73.

MADRAS.—Capt. Scott, of the barque Gift, drowned off Madras by the upsetting of a boat, Nov. 7.

BOMBAY.—Condr. Crimmins, Pensioner, at Bombay, Nov. 17. Surg. major J. H. Ross, at Bombay, Nov. 19.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per Pekin, Dec. 18.—From Bonbay.—Mrs. Pye, Mrs. Carter, Mr. J. Dawson, Miss Limond and two children, Lieut. col. Gadsden, Mr. D. Oliphant, Col. Thorp, Miss Thorp, Capt. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. C. Ward, Mrs. Brown and three children, Lieut. Spilling, Mrs. Hamilton and three children, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Currie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Collister, Mrs. Rose and four children, Mr. E. Smith. From Adam.—Major and Mrs. Stevens and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. Per Surat, Dec. 6.—From Bonbay.—Mr. Hyde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.
Per Surat.—From Bonsat.—Mrs. Carter, Mr. W. G. Pedder.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, December 9, 1876.

#### THE DELHI DARBAR.

THE Pioneer states "with confidence" that the outside estimate of the cost of the Delhi Gathering shows it to come within £100,000. "Ten lakhs will see us through it, and not only provide for the ceremonial itself, but meet collateral expenses, which have been incurred in England also. In point of fact, the policy which we have already described as the right one, that of grudging no outlay which may really contribute to the general splendour of the result, while keeping wanton extravagance within bounds, seems to be precisely that which the Government has been following."

From the Times itself we learn that the "Imperial Assemblage" at Delhi will not cost the Indian Government "much more than an ordinary Viceregal Darbar, and will cost the Native Princes and Chiefs who may be present even less." The statement that the Princes and Chiefs are dissatisfied on account of the expense to which they will be put is declared by the same authority to be "entirely untrue, the fact being that the Government has had to represent to them the wisdom of strictly limiting their expenditure on the occasion. The Government has, indeed, been most careful to avoid putting the Princes and Chiefs to unnecessary cost and trouble." So much we can well believe; but it would be contrary to all experience to predict that the Native Princes will not vie with each other in all kinds of extravagance prompted by such an occasion. It may be true that the Darbar which will be held at Delhi on New Year's Day has been ruled not to be a Darbar, but an "Assemblage," expressly to save the Native Princes and Chiefs the cost of presenting the usual tributary "Nazars" to the British Viceroy. But the Nazar is not the costliest part of such a pageant, and we are told of elephant processions, each of which will probably cost as much as all the arrangements of the last Lord Mayor's Show. No doubt the Princes will begrudge no expense to do honour to the Empress whom they have always acknowledged as such. It is easy to be generous with other people's money, and if the Princes should prove to be out of pocket through the loyalty which cloaks or stimulates their love of display, they will know how to recoup themselves by screwing more money out of their patient subjects. "Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi." It is the people of the Native States who have to smart for the extravagance of their rulers. There is a fine Machiavellian flavour about these pageants, which ill-wishers to the Government are sure to detect.

One great difficulty in the arrangements of a grand Darbar Lord Lytton will have dealt with in a manner worthy of a skilled diplomatist. Squabbles about precedence among native Princes have always marred the completeness of such displays. In 1871 Jodhpur sulked in his tent rather than take the place assigned him among his brother Chiefs. Three years later the Rajput Princes refused to sit beside their lower-bred rivals of the Punjab in the Delhi Darbar, and last year Udaipur remained standing before the Prince of Wales rather than sit below Baroda. This time however "the Imperial Assemblage" will be held in the open plain outside Delhi. The Viceroy's throne—says the Times—" will be placed on a dais, and the Feudatory Princes will all face him, in groups, on separate platforms, according to the provinces to which they belong." The reason alleged for this arrangement is that Indian Princes belonging to the same province never fight for precedence among themselves. But one of the very examples above quoted proves the contrary. Jodhpur refused to sit below his brother Rajput, Jaipur. Let us hope however that the chances of disagreement will be reduced to the fewest by Lord Lytton's well-meant device for pleasing everybody. Another source of dissension and bad blood will remain open in the salutes allotted to the different Chiefs. Why should Kashmir, for instance, have his salute raised to twenty-one guns, while Sindia and Holkar will have nineteen as before, and Udaipur, the oldest of Indian Princes, must be content with seventeen? Here at the very outset of the Darbar is a new incentive to princely grumbling and outbursts of wounded pride. It will be strange if none of the invited Chiefs should fail to fire up at the favour granted to some more fortunate but probably not more deserving rival.

The programme of the Darbar itself is thus outlined by the

Each chief will proceed from his camp to the platform assigned to him, in a separate elephant procession. There will, in this way, be 100 elephant processions; and when all have been assembled the Viceroy and Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of India, and all the other high officials entitled to accompany him, will proceed in a similar manner to take their places on the central dais. Behind the viceroy will be the array of the assembled troops. When all have taken their places, the Proclamation will be read, and the Royal Standard of England unfurled, to an Imperial salute of 101 guns, the whole body of troops presenting arms, and the bands playing "God Save the Queen." At the same time the Queen will be proclaimed Empress in every civil station and camp, and an Imperial salute will be fired from every fort and battery in India. The Viceroy will next deliver to each of the Chiefs at Delhi the special presents which have been sent to them from the Queen. It is anticipated that there will also be a general distribution of the Star of India on the occasion, to Europeans as well as Natives, to those absent as well as present, and not only to distinguished civil and military and political officers, but to selected representatives of all classes, who have served by their labours and their influence to build up and consolidate the fabric and extend the authority of the British Government in India.

After the "Assemblage" we come to the proposed memorials of that great solemnity. The Indian Civil Service has subscribed for a picture of the pageant, to be painted by Mr. Val. Prinsep. A general subscription is also advertised for a statue of the Queen to be set up on the plain of the Assembly, on a column of marble dug from the quarries of Rajputana. The sculptures on the pedestal are to represent the gradual regeneration of India under English rule; the suppression of Thuggee and dacoity, of infanticide, widow burning, human sacrifices, and slavery; the introduction of railways, the electric telegraph, and the printing press; and the spread of education, learning, and science—the first-fruits of a rule which, from small beginnings, now overshadows the whole Peninsula. Around this statue, on the spot where each group of princes will sit before the Viceroy on New Year's Day, they will probably desire to erect some lasting memorial of the position occupied by each of them, and thus-to quote from the Times-"a sort of forum, with its basilicas and column, will be added to the architectural glories of Delhi, where, barely more than two hundred years ago, at the very height of the Moghal power, the magnificent buildings which shed a lustre over the reign of Shah Jahan were beheld in their foundations and daily up-building by a few adventurous Englishmen, the first of their race who penetrated India."

## Correspondence.

#### WOODLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Nevertheless, the conflict with the river itself, and with the desert which, on the banks of the Euphrates, as on those of the Nile and the Indus, is ever threatening to invade the cultivated lands, the necessity of irrigation, the inconstancy of the seasons, keep forethought alive and give birth to the useful arts and to the sciences of observation.—Page 269 of Guyot's "The Earth and Man."

SIR,—The Blue-book on India would be a more satisfactory document if the compilers were a little more explicit in their statements. I ask any unprejudiced man to read pages 40 to 43 of the new Blue-book, and then to state whether he has any intelligible idea of the state of the forests in India. It would be much better to have an annual tabular statement giving some reliable information.

We have all been reading of the scarcity and terrible want of water in the district of Sholapoor, and we are informed by travellers that ten miles east of Poona the country appears to be bare of wood. There was some reason for this when constant wars between the Beejapoor and Ahmednuggur sovereigns wasted the country, when the succeeding Moghul Government showed an utter indifference to the preservation of woods, and afterwards when the Mahrattas caused devastation wherever they went. But after 58 years of British rule how is it that the country is bare of trees, notwithstanding that it has been for twenty years under the care of a grand forest department with nothing else to think of but planting and preserving? In spite of wars under the native government groves flourished around Barsee, 40 miles north of Sholapoor, and we know that the country south of Pundhurpoor was formerly well wooded and watered: the country though high is undulating, and plenty of sheltered spots can be found for plantations.

What is the Forest Department doing? Under its management woods are disappearing instead of increasing, springs are drying up all over the Dekhan, wells and tanks have silted up, and the soil is washed off the steep slopes of hills and moun-

tains. (See your Paper of 27th ult.)

In the Sholapoor District great quantities of good cotton are successfully grown. The peasantry therefore have probably saved money and can tide over the present failure of the crops. But what are they to do for water? What are they to do for manure? What are they to do for firewood? If Government thinks that the expense of planting trees would be too great for its resources, why does it not encourage rich Brahmins and other Hindoos to undertake the duty? All Hindoos think it a pious act to plant trees; with proper encouragement the face of the country would speedily become changed.

The encouragement which is most attractive to Hindoos is to free wood-land from the land-tax to the extent of four acres out of every one hundred acres of area. But to free only two per cent in each village would be a great boon. owners of the land freed would undertake all the expenses of new plantations; they would find effectual means of getting rid of rats, with which our officers in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts appear to be unable to cope; and they would agree to keep down the undergrowth of brushwood, which our officers in Berar have neglected to do. The Forest Department in Berar appears to satisfy itself with writing; with reporting that the climate of the Berar reserves is getting more unhealthy every year, and that fever and dysentery are particularly rife at the end of the rains. What else could it expect? Every one who knows anything of Central India is aware that plantations must be kept clear of underwood; copses in India breed malaria.

I have been glad to read your articles of the 12th October and 27th ult., and to learn that the Bombay Gazette is publishing the necessity which exists for having some woodland in the Sholapoor District. Woods are also required in the Eastern part of the Nassick District, and in the country around Kaludgi, South of the Khrishna River. If Indian newspapers would specify those parts of India where trees are essential to prosperity, you and others in England would soon be able to force Government to exert itself to supply the want. Action is required; the writing of long reports, which repose in pigeou holes, and of unmeaning phrases which disfigure Blue books, only serves to delude the English public into the belief that something is being done.

I need not add to your quotation from the Bombay Gezette on the effect of woods in preserving a supply of water in springs, streams, and rivers, and in preventing a country from suffering from the extremes of heat and cold; but I would urge that the peasantry of India require some sort of fuel for the purpose of cooking their food; we have little idea how many thousands of deaths from dysentery are caused by the want of fuel to make the native's simple diet wholesome. Hundreds of thousands have no opportunity of obtaining wood with which to cook their food; they substitute dried cow dung; but when the price of cow dung rises, what are they to do? And it must be remembered that cow dung taken for fuel is loss to the land for the purpose of manure; woods not only furnish rich leaf manure, but also supply firewood, and thus enable the farmer to utilise cow dung for fertilising his fields.

On the 16th of October last year I pleaded the cause of the poor district of Bellary; the chief station is 270 miles North-West of Madras, and is situated on high table-land 1,600 feet above the sea. The climate is characterised by great aridity, and less rain falls in Bellary on an average than in any other place in Southern India. About 15 miles to the South-East of it, on the right bank of the Hugri river, the traveller can witness the encroachment which the sands are making upon the once fertile fields. Again I beg my countrymen to force the Government to encourage tree-planting in this neglected district.

Two years ago the Government lamented that so little had been done in the Madras Presidency for Forest conservancy (see pages 97 to 99 of the Blue-book). Last year it contented itself with a single sentence, announcing that it had made a working profit of £15,205. This year the Madras Presidency has been altogether dropped out of sight.

The illegalities practised by native subordinates in the Forest Department in Oudh have for many years past been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. I am glad that the Pioneer of Allahabad has taken up the subject, and that in your Paper of the 12th of October last you have given the people of England an opportunity of discussing the causes of the mis-management of the Forest Department.—Your obedient servant, Dec. 4.

## Spirit of the Indian

COLONEL MACDONALD'S SUSPENSION.

The Times of India cannot acquit Colonel Macdonald of a real breach of departmental etiquette. It is clear that personal and official jealousies and misunderstandings, of which we are very insufficiently informed, existed between the chief of the Survey Department and other members of the service.—The Statesman not only calls in question Colonel Thuillier's scientific fitness for his post, but insinuates that his personal bearing towards his official subordinates is marked by insincerity and ill-will. We should like to believe that these charges were untrue or exaggerated, but we can hardly be mistaken in seeing in them an indication that the feelings between Colonel Thuillier and his subordinates are not of the most cordial Under such circumstances we think that an individual officer who may see something to condemn in the official acts of his chief ought to be very sure of the complete purity of his own motives before giving expression in any shape to his opinions. If he has called attention to neglect and irregularity in the department without success, it will be held by some persons that he is fully justified in directing public attention to it in the newspapers. We cannot say that we wholly share this opinion. It seems to us that a clear line must be drawn between the general policy of a department, or Government, and the acts of individual officers. We should not, for example, condemn an officer of the Revenue Survey for writing against the policy of enhancements of the land-tax, and explaining at length the errors of such a policy, although he might be aware that his opinions were in complete opposition to the heads of his department. It is of immense importance that the Indian Government and all the local Governments should see every question that is brought before them in as many lights as possible; and the comments which appear in the newspapers, when founded on exact knowledge, have certainly been frequently of the greatest advantage to Government, in bringing before it important considerations, which purely official reports might have undervalued or passed over. But a direct and vehement attack on the capacity of the head of a department, or on particular acts of his, by one of his own subordinates is clearly incompatible with departmental efficiency and discipline. The only proper course for an officer to take, if he finds that the head of his department refuses to hear him, and simply puts aside all the evidence which is laid before him of disorders and abuses in the department, is to bring the whole case before the Government.

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some cases, when the matter is one of great public interest, an officer would speak with higher authority if he first resigned his place in the department, for he would thus give a pledge that in attacking the acts of his superiors he was influenced by no other than public motives, and was prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting his position and prospects, if the truth of his charges was not established. The general orders of Government in relation to the connection of its servants with the Press seem to us in harmony with the distinction on which we have been insisting.

#### THE DELHI DARBAR.

The Englishman thinks that whatever may be the importance of any addition to the titles of the Crown as regards England and the English constitution there can be no doubt that, as regards India, the question is much simpler, and of much less significance. Whether, therefore, as regards its importance, or as a subject for rejoicing, the advocates of great display run the risk of creating a very unfavourable reaction—a feeling of contempt for the exag-gerated proportions which this commemoration is about to assume, and well-founded indignation at the immense expense about to be incurred. The Government of India is evidently bent on this folly to the "bitter end." Debt may increase, discontent arise, silver fall, and a famine threaten; but the Government of India, heedless of all these darkening signs, reckless as to the cost, goes on its way rejoicing. If we are to judge by the accounts received, just at the time that the Governor-General and his guests are in the full swing of the Delhi festivities, of this costly commemoration and rejoicing, regardless of expense, the gaunt hand of famine will be tightening its terrible grasp on a wide extent of country inhabited by millions of our poorest fellow-subjects. We do not wonder at the or our porest relow-subjects. We do not wonter at the irritation of our contemporary at the bad luck of the Government of India in being exposed to the annoyance of having its pleasures marred, and its rejoicing by order troubled by the sad accounts of suffering ryots. Throughout the whole tenour of this unscrupulous advocacy there is evidently an uneasy feeling that this is not a time for holiday-making, Even if the mances of India were in a much better state than they are, and if no famine threatened, we should still oppose the lavish expenditure contemplated, as unwise and unnecessary. Lord Lytton is a poet, and gifted with a poet's imagination; if he has that gift in its highest sense, and the warm sympathies which generally accompany it, he will realise the sad contrast between real distress and unreal rejoicing, the discreditable anomaly between reckless extravagance in one direction and petty economy in another. We must not allow ourselves to be blinded to the real aspect of this subject not allow ourselves to be binded to the real aspect of this subject by the bombastic phraseology of interested advocates. Before the Darbar is over, we expect to hear a great deal of such stuff as that the Darbar is a "great ceremonial fact," the "climax of a century." We shudder as we think of the amount of "tall talk" and Special Correspondent gush that will be written on this occasion. How often will "Imperial splendour," "superb effect," "magnificent" "imposing", and all the other gorgeous adjectives of the pennyahiner vocabulary be brought into requisition? We have been told hiner vocabulary be brought into requisition? We have been told again and again that this assumption of the Imperial title should be signalised in a manner worthy of the occasion. So say we. cannot, however, divorce the time selected from the surrounding circumstances. It may be bad luck that it is so; but it is bad taste, and something much worse, to endeavour to carry out the original programme now. It bodes ill for the commence-ment of the Imperial rule, which was meant to signify England's deep interest in India, and the warm affection of England's Queen, deep interest in India, and the warm affection of England's Queen, if it is to be inaugurated by an act of stupendous selfishness and heartless felly. This Imperial Darbar may please those who, shrinking from the real hard work involved in the Government of India, eagerly enter into the pleasures and pageantry of these great State ceremonials. To invest those with an importance which really does not belong to them, is meant to serve as an excuse for preferring the less important details of Government to the hard problems which task the powers of great administrators, and test the wisdom of statesmen. We have no doubt that Lord Lytton will play his part in the approaching pageant with all the tact, grace, and refinement for which he is distinguished, and will make a most favourable impression on the assembled chiefs. What kind of lesson, however, will they learn as regards the duties and obligations of Government from all these costly festivities, held in the midst of a famine crisis, and in the prospect of a wide-spread famine? A splendid opportunity has been lost of inaugurating the Imperial rule by the renunciation of a costly ceremonial, and the subordination of pomp and display to true economy and wise foresight, which would have served as a bright example to the princes of India, afforded a convincing proof of consideration for our Native fellow-subjects, and have had a stimulating influence on the over-worked and underpaid services of the country.

Grain Riots.—The following is an extract from a private letter from Nagpore, dated 13th Nov.:—"Last night and this morning a lot of people plundered the grain bazaars, and severely handled the grain-dealers and brokers, to whom the present scarcity is attributed. A number of people were arrested by the police for creating the disturbance."

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### THE MANUFACTURES OF DACCA.

The principal manufactures of the district are weaving, embroidery, gold and silver work, and shell work.

I. Weaving.—This district had once a very flourishing trade in muslins. The far-famed Dacca muslins were once the boast of the East, and were highly prised by English and Parisian dames. Ships loaded with this valuable texture visited almost all the famous marts of the then civilized world. But, unfortunately, this once flourishing trade has now been almost totally annihilated. The manufacture of Dacca muslin, if not totally extinct, is now almost a thing of the past. The following figures, which show the value of cotton goods that passed as exports through the Dacca Custom-house in the different years as noted will at once prove Custom-house in the different years, as noted, will at once, prove the rapid decline of the manufacture now under consideration. In 1817 when the English Commercial Residency was abolished, the value of these goods amounted to £152,467, in 1825 it fell to £62,918, in 1829 to £50,488, and in 1834 to £31,712. From these figures, it is manifest at a glance that during a period of only 17 ears, the so-highly famed muslin trade was reduced at once by a fourth. And since 1835 it has been dwindling almost to nothing, and accordingly the manufacture of muslin, has fallen off proportionately. The finer kinds are not now made save to express order. Dr. Taylor, in his Topography, says "that some 36 different kinds of cloth were manufactured in the district, the bulk of which was made of English twist, country thread being used for the very finest muslins only." The very names given to this texture proclaimed its quality. Muslins were styled "ab-ra-wan" (running water) and "shab-nam" (evening dew). They bore these names owing simply to the fact that they could not have been distinguished from liquid when wet-a test which proves the fine quality of a texture. It was reported some time back that "in the time of Jehangir, a piece of abrawan muslin could be manufactured, 15ft. by 3ft., and weigh only 5 sikkus or 900 grains, the price of which The finest that can be made in the present day (1840) of the above dimensions, weighs about 9 sikkas or 1,600 grains, and is sold for £10." During the close of last year, 3 pieces of muslin were made to the order of Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., for presentation to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. They measured 20 yds. by 1 yd., and were found to weigh 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) tolas. From this, it will be seen that muslin manufacture has not only declined, but the fine quality of the texture has also greatly deteriorated.

II. Embroidery.—This industry, we regret to observe, has also declined. The Mahomedans of this district chiefly practise this art and carry it to a very high pitch of excellence. They display a dexterity in handling the needle fully equal to that of the Hindoos at the spindle and loom. This trade is now also in the hands of a very few, the work being mostly done to order. Though the demand for fine flowered muslins has almost died away, there is yet a tolerably brisk business in a description of cloth called kasida or cloths flowered with muga or tasar silk. These are exported by cloths flowered with *muga* or *tasar* silk. These are exported by Arab merchants to Persia, Egypt, and Turkey, where they are chiefly used as turbans. A few years back, about 20,000 pieces of this cloth were annually worked in Dacca. Flower scrolls, most beautifully wrought, are generally used as patterns in the embroidery of table cloths. Dr. Taylor mentions the following with regard to other branches of embroidery, which are not now generally practised:—"The flowering of muslin dresses is performed by a set of embroidery called *charandus*, and the embroidering of muslin, scarfs and shawls with silk, by workmen called *zardars*. The scarfs The scarfs and shawls are imported from Calcutta, and are worked to order, chiefly for transmission to England. In 1839 about a thousand The principal embroiderers are Mussulman were manufactured. women of the lower classes and the wives of washermen, who are glad to devote what spare time they have to earning a little money this way."

III. Gold and Silver Work.—Dacca workmen are famous for their workmanship in gold and silver. They are very expert in all sorts of filigree work. Whether they are equal to those of Ceylon and Bankura remains an open question. If not superior, they are at least equal to them. Our workmen can imitate any pattern, but are not so clever in making a very plain polished surface.

IV. Shell Work.—This branch of industry is carried on to a very great extent in Dacca. About 600 shell-cutters who all reside in one locality, form a very industrious and hard-working community. Shell bracelets are the most beautiful. They are made of several rings beautifully joined together, neatly engraved with different devices, and brilliantly coloured. The shells are brought by vessels from the Maldives, Ceylon, and the Madras coast, where they are purchased by men sent from this town. About a lac of rupees are annually spent by Dacca merchants in the purchase of these shells. They are sold in large quantities in the city, and at all the great annual fairs, and form a favourite ornament of Hindu women.—The East.

SIR STUART HOGG has returned to Calcutta from Madras.



## Miscellaneous.

SIR STUART Hogg. -Sir Stuart Hogg's retirement has reminded people that however overbearing he may have been, he has done a great deal for Calcutta; and even his enemies will admit that, in point of energy and efficiency we could hardly have had a better chairman. Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal, Nov. 11.

COLONEL RUNDALL.—Colonel Rundall, R. E., formerly Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, has, we understand, prepared an elaborate scheme of canals for Egypt-nothing being wanted but the money to carry it into effect. Should Colonel Rundall take service with the Khedive, he is, we are told, to receive Indian pay and allowances and a residence at Cairo, -a moderate stipulation enough.-Pioneer.

MEDICAL.—The following eight senior applicants have had pensions allotted to them from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund from 1st January next:—Deputy Surgeon-General G. Banister, Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tresidder, Deputy Surgeon-General C. M. Smith, Surgeon-Major D. Young, Surgeon-Major Sir J. Fayrer, Kt., Retired, Surgeon-Major E. J. Vivian, Retired Surgeon-Major E. McKellar, and Surgeon-Major W. F. B. Dalzel, Retired.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, has been elected Law Lecturer of the Punjab University to the exclusion of Dr. Leitner, the acting Law Lecturer. The former is eminent in his profession, but the latter is a gentleman of a versatile nature. The Indian Public Opinion warmly supports the latter as the most fitted for the post, owing to his linguistic proficiency, but the Indian Public Opinion's advocacy is, of course, accounted for, the paper being Dr. Leitner's.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.—We are glad to hear, says the Lahor paper, that Mr. Russell, of the Centrall Asia Trading Company, is doing a good business here, and has succeeded in disposing of a fair amount of his stock at profitable rates. The raw Khotan silk seems to be of excellent quality, and to find a ready market, as well as the other goods brought down by Mr. Russell from Yarkand. We congratulate Mr. Russell and the Company on the success of his enterprise and judgment.

LEGISLATION.—The Bengal Council met on Saturday, Nov. 4, and after Sir R. Temple had made a long speech reviewing the past session, sketching out the proposed work for the present session, and explaining his views on the proposed rent laws, Mr. Bell obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Ghagtwali tenures, and a Bill to amend the Bengal Act IV. of 1870. Mr. Reynolds obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to rent, a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Abkari revenue in Bengal, and a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the · land revenue.

THE SENIOR NATIVE CIVILIAN IN BENGAL. - We understand that Mr. Romesh Chandra Datta, the senior Native Civilian in Bengal, has been appointed to have charge of the Dakhin Shabazpur Subdivision of the Bakargang District. It is a compliment to this gentleman to appoint him at the present time to a position which demands the exercise of much energy and discretion, and we have no doubt that he will acquit himself with credit. Mr. Datta succeeds the unfortunate Deputy-Collector, Babu Umacharn Banerjea, who lost nine members of his family and three servants in the recent cyclone, and escaped himself with the greatest difficulty and much privation.—Englishman, Nov. 15.

THE COMING ASSEMBLAGE.—All the guaranteed Railway Companies, says a Calcutta paper, have consented to charge Government for the conveyance of Volunteers, to and from Delhi, the same rates as are charged for troops and baggage. The proclamation ceremony on New Year's Day will take place, says the Allahabad paper, on the open plain about a mile and a half from the Alipore road, close to the village of Dahirpore—the spot chosen being about four miles from Delhi itself, and half that distance from the Viceroy's camp. The official visitors from Burmah to the Delhi Assemblage will, a contemporary informs us, consist of the Chief and Judicial Commissioner, the three Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, and several Burman officials. But, with all the highest officials absent, who is to be left in charge of the local Government?

THE LATE CYCLONE.—The later news that has been received but too fully confirms the apprehension that had been the effect of the cyclone in Burrisaul and Noakhally. The loss of that at least one-sixth of the population of the Dukhin Shabazpore subdivision has been drowned; and if this estimate is accepted, the number of deaths would amount to nearly 40,900. The last reports, however, state that even this is an under-estimate, and that the total mortality can hardly be less than 70,000 or 80,000. The reports recently received in Calcutta show that the local officers are straining every nerve to meet the emergency, and alleviate the distress. The Commissioner, Mr. Peacock, proceeded to Backergunge as early as possible, and the Lieutenant-Governor was there on Saturday last. Forty-one relief centres have now been established. Additional officers have been deputed to the distressed tracts, steamers have been sent, and rice, salt, medicines, and extra native doctors

have been sent from Calcutta. Additional police have also been appointed to repress lawlessness and depredation.—Pioneer, Nov. 18.
THE VICEROY AND THE COMING ASSEMBLAGE.—It is only fair

the public should know—what Lord Lytton would be the last man in India to wish published—that the great expenses of the Viceroy's camp and guests at Delhi will be defrayed out of his private purse. Our least credulous reader may be assisted by this statement to comprehend how it is that the Assemblage will cost the State so much less than has been supposed. Here is another little fact. Rumours, greedily swallowed by some of our contemporaries, declared that Mr. Prinsep had been commissioned to come out and paint a picture of the proclamation scene, and was to receive £10,000 for it out of poor India's money. The truth is that the picture is to be paid for entirely by private subscription, and is to cost £5,000, the sum named by Mr. Prinsep himself. The horse show at one time planned as part of the Delhi programme has been abandoned. We observe from the N.W.P. Gazette that no officer of these provinces will be allowed to have more than three tents in the Lieutenant-Governor's camp. In every direction, indeed, there are signs of watchfulness on the part of Government to prevent needless extravagance.

A NEW COTTON MILL AT INDOR.—(INDOR, Nov. 4.)—This morning his Highness Holkar's eldest son laid the foundation stone of a new cotton mill at Indor, the ceremony of pooja to the new building being performed personally by the young Highness without any fuss or ostentation. On his coming to the site of the new mill he was received by Mr. Broome, the manager, when he at once proceeded, under the tuition of an astrologer and chief priest, to the business for which he came, the ceremony merely consisting of his repeating a few shlokes after a Brahmin, and striking the ground a few times with a pick, over which some muntras had been repeated; after all this ceremony he left. Five lacs have been advanced as the first instalment for the construction of the new building, which is to be on a larger scale than the present one. His Highness Holkar has great contidence in the judgment of Mr. Broome, under whose able and conscientious management the present mill is paying handsomely; and the Rajah intends following Mr. Broome's advice with regard to the construction of the building to the very letter. The weather at Indor is now delightful. A friend of mine described the climate of Indor happily thus: We require no punkas in the hot weather, and no fires in the cold." -Times of India Correspondent.

POOR WHITES IN CALCUTTA.—Alluding to the distressed condition of the European population in Calcutta the Englishman writes:— Beyond all doubt, there ought to be a public meeting to decide on some measures to be taken to remove the scandal of this poor white difficulty from our midst. We hope that there will be such a meeting held shortly, and we would fain hope that it will be largely attended, and that the earnestness and thoroughness of those who are present, and an outcome of active practical helpfulness, may in some measure atone for years of disgraceful apathy. An immense amount of good might be done in this field by men and women with their hearts in the work. Nevertheless, experience only confirms us in our opinion that, owing mainly to the shifting nature of Calcutta society, nothing short of a recognition by Government of its obligations to poor Europeans can avail to meet the difficulty permanently or effectually. And we are more and more convinced that it is as foolish as it is disgraceful for the Government of the country to allow Englishmen, who are honest and industrious, to drift day by day deeper and deeper into ruin,—probably into crime—without making the slightest effort to relieve their distress. At the very time that our Government is indulging in this culpable apathy Australia is offering a premium for just such skilled labour as wholesale dismissals of their employes by the great railway companies have filled the ranks of the poor Whites with. Very little effort would be needed to send these men to Australia, and give them a new start in life, whilst the relief would be sensible. In Australia again, unskilled European labour may have a chance. Ploughmen and farm labourers are in demand, miners get very fairly paid, and industrious, sober men seem generally sure of employment. Besides helping poor Europeans to emigrate, there are, of course, many other ways on which Government might and ought to deal with the distress. We have referred to Australia only as an instance to show how easily the distress might be met if Government would but accept its responsibilities in the matter."

## Shupping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Str. Meinam, Galle; Palmas, Negapatam; Lightning, Port 'Adelaide.—
10. Str. Rajpootana, Singapore; str. Madras, Rangoon; Ferlarshire, Adelaide; Annie Fleming, Rio de Jaueiro.—11. Pandora, Liverpool; Samuel Skoffield, Liverpool; Majestic, Liverpool.—12. Str. Mongolia, Southampton.—13. Str. Puttialla, Bombay; Empire of Peace, Liverpool; Penthesilea, Cardiff.—14. Str. Queen Viotoria, Loudon; Chinsurah, Liverpool; Aphrodita, Liverpool; Erin's Gem, Liverpool; Ben Nevis, Bombay.—15. Charlotte Croom, London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Gilroy, Mairi Bhan, and Mercia.—10. Wallacetown.—11. Str. See Gull.—
12. Strs. Goa and Virginia Schillizzi; Florence Treat.—13. Strs. Almora and Madras; John Kerr and Jane Law.—14. Strs. Penang and Busheer; Hampden, Lord Strathnairn, Sulina, Naiad, and Myosotes.—15. Strs. Chancellor, City of Venice, and Reliance; Great Victoria.

Selling Price.

Rate of Interest.

## Commercial.

#### Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1876.

Stock

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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6 per Cent. 1867 (1857)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		113	0 to	113	0
6 per Cent. 1870 (1890)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		114	0 to	115	8
6 per Cent. 1872 (1892)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		115	0 to	116	0
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Local Banks Bills ... On London. Per Rupee.

at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 8 dd. to 1s. 8 15-16d.

bills with Docts.... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9 dd.

#### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

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Bank of Upper India Limit	ed)	•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	128	to	125
Bengal Coal Company	′	•••	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1350	to	_
Osal Osmana	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1410	•••	410	to	445
Cachar Tea Company	•••		•••	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	162
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Com	pany		•••	•••	•••	100	•••	65	to	70
Oalcutta Docking Company			•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	280
Central Cachar Tea Compar		•••	•••		•••	200	•••	166	to	167
Comptoir D'Escompte of Pa		•••	•••	•••	•••	500	Fr		to	610
Delhi and London Bank Sha	ares		•••	•••	•••	250	•••	170	to	175
	•••			•••		100	•••	15	to	16
Bast Indian Railway Comp	any	•••	•••		£20 or	218	•••	281)	to	282
		•••	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	83	to	_
Eastern Bengal Railway Co.	mpan	y	•••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	to	282
Equitable Coal Company		•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	180	to	1821
Great Eastern Hotel Compa	ny	•••	•••		•••	250	•••	162	to	165
Howrah Docking Company		•••				500	•••	150	to.	180
India General Steam Navig	ation	Comp	MUY	•••		1000		705	to	710
Lower Assam Tea Company	,	`	`	•••	•••	£6}	•••	42	to	43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Co.	mpan	y	•••	•••	•••	500	'	°†250	to	<b>26</b> 0
National Bank of India (Lin	mited	5		•••		£124	•••	112	to	113
	•••	•••	•••	•••		100	•••	57	to	60
Simla Bank	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	515	to	520
Union Steam Tug Company	7	•••	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Company	y	•••	•••	•••	•••	£10	•••	42	to	44
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#### FREIGHTS .- Via Canal.

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Rice	***	***	***	•••	3	7	6	to	0	0	0	•••	**	**
Seeds Jute	•••	•••	•••	***	2	2	6	to	0	0	0	•••	**	97
Cotton.	***	•••	•••	•••	3	5	0	to.	.0	0	0	•••	**	**
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## Madras.

### SILK IN MYSOR.

"A. W." writes from Coimbator to the Madras Times:-

Being interested in all native industries, I visited ten years ago the filature of Signor De Vecchi at Kingherry, near Bangalor, where admirable reeling machinery and spacious airy feeding sheds were erected. The quality of silk turned out, compared with the local native produce, was most marked. The enterprise, whether from failure of the worms, or other causes, did not succeed.

The native mode of rearing seems to be very defective. The worms are fed in ill-ventilated huts, and the debris of leaves is not sufficiently often removed. The wonder is that the breed survives, not that it is occasionally devastated by disease; just as cholera is produced, or at least fostered by want of sanitary arrangements.

The whole of one rearing died in April of this year, owing, as I think, to the excessive solar heat, but the native in charge attributed it to a change I made in giving the worms, when large, branches of mulberry to feed on, instead of chopped leaves, which they crawled over and defiled.

I understood from Signor de Vecchi that cool airy sheds, with little variation of temperature, were an essential. How a close native hut could fulfil these conditions may be imagined; but having provided well ventilated rooms, and some worms beginning to die after their fourth fever, the native proceeded to close up the ventilation which I allowed, in order to try his plan. As might be expected, it had no effect in checking, but rather increased, the mortality, which I considered due to the exhaustion of the worms, too long bred in the same locality.

too long bred in the same locality.

I am by no means certain that the climate here is the best suited for the worm; and from its success in climates such as Italy a longer hybernation may be essential to prevent exhaustion. By too frequent breeding the renewal of the seed, however, obtained from other places, prevents this degeneration, and the seed obtained from a distance of 100 miles has succeeded well.

Probably seed imported from Italy would be better than any

Indian seed. What came to Coimbatore originally some years ago was obtained from Dharwar, but in course of time the yield grew less, and the worms died.

I do not consider there would be any advantage in sending seed from here to Kangra, as, possibly, better might be got nearer at hand, though I shall be happy to send some to "Mofussilite" on learning his address.

The part of this district where a silk industry has lasted for probably some centuries is the northern taluq of Colligal, which is searated from Mysor by the Cavery River, and once formed part on the Mysore dominions. The elevation is about 1,700 to 2,000 feet above the sea. For several months, March, April, and May, the heat is considerably over 90 degress, and there is not so large a production of silk at that season. Of course the stock has to be kept up, it being a 40 days' one—10 days in the egg, 20 days worm, and 10 days chrysalis or cocoon.

I learn that the mulberry used chiefly here is the common country, or Morus Indica. Another with a large leaf, like that of a plane or sycamore, is designated by the Madras Horticultural Society as Morus Nigra, while the indented one like a vine leaf is Multicultis. The growth is so rapid, that in order to prevent wood and secure leaves, the stems are cut down periodically within a foot of the goound. This secures an unfailing supply of fresh leaf, whereas if the tree grew up, all the under leaves would be excluded from the sun, turn yellow, and drop off. With two acres, watered once a week, I have more leaf than can be used.

Any information regarding the quality of silk to be produced is of great value, and I notice that your correspondent "X. Y. Z." adverts to the benefit of leaving the gum on the silk when reeling it for the home market. Here when spun, and woven for local manufacture, the gum is removed, and after being "thrown" by the silk weavers, the thread is reduced to one-third of the original bulk and weight. Althoughlin this town there are no silk weavers, the cotton weavers prepared a piece of cloth very fairly, which could hardly be distinguished from that sent to Salem and woven by professionals there.

## Miscellaneous.

THE N.E. Monsoon.—The Madras Athenaum makes the welcome announcement that the long delayed-monsoon fairly broke on the night of Nov, 10. The rain fell in torrents for a considerable time, and the weather was rough and stormy.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—The Madras Times announces the death, at Vellor, of Captain H. White, who held the appointment of quarter-master in the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, which is located at that station.

MR. P. RUTNANELU CHETTY, Madras Civil Service, is expected to-arrive in Madras from England early next month. His departure from England was delayed in order that he might be called to the Bar. He has been absent from Madras three years.—Madras Mail, Nov. 10.

COLONEL DUNCAN.—The Mandalay correspondent of a contemporary thinks that the C.S.I., conferred on Colonel H. T. Duncan, the British Resident, is significant of the fact that the late Grosvenor Mission has been conducted to the satisfaction of the English Government. Everybody at Mandalay is glad that Colonel Duncan has received this honour, and the King, through one of his Ministers, has been most gracious in his congratulations.

Tobacco-Culture.—Good tobacco is being grown in Kunur During the past week we have had a cake of tobacco sent us, says the Neilgherry Courier, from one of the Kunur estates, grown, cured and manufactured on the spot. The sample is a good one, and although of course not quite up to the standard of the same kinds usually offered for sale from the old quarters, it is full of promise for the future.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.— His Grace the Governor of Madras, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville and his Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, arrived at Madras on Wednesday, 8th Nov., by special train from Beypur. Many ladies and gentlemen assembled to meet the Ducal party, which proceeded to Government House. A guard of honour of the 67th Regiment and the Governor's body guard paraded at the railway station.

Grain Riots at Karnul.—We have news of serious riots at Karnul, in the Madras Presidency. The starving inhabitants rose and looted the grain bazaars and attacked the police when the latter turned out to protect the grain merchants. The magistrate was dangerously injured; the inspector, forty constables, and several villagers were wounded. A wing of the 21st Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Douglas, and a strong police force were at once despatched from Bellary to quell the disturbance.

THE ADAM'S BRIDGE PROJECT.—A Colombo contemporary believes that the opinion of Colonel Shaw Stewart, the Consulting Railway Engineer, Madras, in regard to the Duke's project for connecting Ceylon with South India by means of railway is, that the scheme would entail such an enormous outlay as to render it prohibitory. The works, from land to across what is known as

Adam's Bridge, would, it is said, involve an expenditure of two million pounds sterling, the total outlay being probably three millions.

DISTRESS IN BANGALOR.—We are told by the Bangalor Eximiner that people in a half-dving state are brought in dhoolies by villagers and are left at the principal gates of the Pettah to shift for themselves; they sometimes crawl into the neighbouring houses for a supply of food. The same paper says that Lieutenant Brindley, of the Commissariat Department, has been directed to select a suitable site, out of Bangalor, where sufficient water may be procured, for the temporary encampment of some of the troops in garrison during the present scarcity of water.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—His Grace the Governor may be interested to hear that the natives in town are associating the welcome fall of rain last night with his Grace's return to Madras yesterday. "The Governor brought rain," remarked a well-to-do yesterday. "The Governor brought rain," remarked a well-to-do Chetty to us this morning; who also informed us that the natives regarded it as a bad omen that the Prince of Wales's visit last year should have been followed by a season of drought and famine. If the Duke believes in these omens, as he does in Brahmin saints, he will regret that he did not return to the Presidency earlier. - Madras Mail. Nov. 10.

THE FAMINE.—We are informed by the local Times that the Madras Government ordered the following telegram to be sent to the Government of India with reference to a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce suggesting as a relief work the commencement of the earth-works for the proposed Bellary-Cudduck Railway :- "A fortnight's time must determine whether famine inevitable. In that case concentration of relief labour is most necessary; already upwards of 50,000 employed on scattered relief works in one district but of three. If famine contingency arises, we propose commencement of embankment work of Bellary-Gadduck Railway which traverses most part of suffering district as State work. Please telegraph reply."—Mactras Mail, Nov. 10.

Grain Riots.—A correspondent of the Times of India, writing from Kurnool on the 8th Nov., the day before the outbreak and the looting of the grain dealers there, says:—"The distress at present is very great. The scarcity is terrible, and I can assure you that thousands are suffering the pangs of sheer starvation. There are no thousands are sunering the pangs of sheef starvation. There are no less than 12,000 people now on relief works under Mr. H. M. Bond, the supervisor P. W. D., and I leave you to judge of his anxiety with such a large charge. There is every prospect that the number will be trebled in a few days. I hope I shall never see such distress again. No grain, no fodder; the cattle dying and the people on the verge of death—that is the situation. Cholum is three measures for a rupce; rice one and a half measures. No gram or any other grain, in fact there is no grain in the market at present. Prospects look very gloomy, and I really do not like to think of the future. No rain as yet. I trust God in his mercy will send us a few showers.

FAMINE RELIEF.—The Madras Government have issued an order on the report of Mr. Thornhill of his tour in the Bellary, Karnul, Kadapah and North Arkot districts. Among other things the Government says:—"The Accountant-General has been warned to be prepared for possibly very large expenditure in Bellary, Cuddapah, and Karnul, and the Board should endeavour to frame an estimate for him of the probable exceptional requirements. It will probably be convenient both for him and for the district officers to place considerable amounts there in small silver coin. The Government are glad to recognise the active sustained interest manifested in their charges by the district officers, and have, at the Board's recommendation, strengthened the Staff by appointing an Acting Additional Sub-Collector to Bellary and Acting Special Assistants to Kadapah and Karnul for the temporary emergency. For the present, there seems no reason to apprehend insufficient supplies of grain, and the efforts of Government may be mainly restricted to providing the means of carning wages for the large body of labourers and petty cultivators, where agricultural operations are at a stand still from the prevailing drought, and supplying where absolutely necessary, food for the aged, the infirm, and the children. Up to the present time the Government see no reason to doubt that this has been secured. The rates of wages must not be allowed to fall below what is requisite for maintaining health and strength, and the Government have authorised the Collectors concerned to pay, at their discretion, in rations of grain instead of money, which system, as involving wholesale purchases by Government, will tend to restore confidence to the grain merchants. It must be borne in mind that in a time of famine-prices the ordinary minimum rates of money wages will only provide the labourer with half rations, and leave him incapable of performing a fair day's work."

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.—Carinel, Calcutta; str. Canara, Bombay.—12. General Chonzy, Calcutta; str. Dacca, Ceconada.—14. Str. Sca Gull, Calcutta.—16. Florence, Calcutta; Virginia Schihizzi, Calcutta.—16. Str. Almera, Calcutta.—17. Strs. Tenasserim, Fount de Galic; Gos, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.—Strs. Mecca, Bombay; Saltan, Calcutta; Landsdowne, Coconada.—12. Str. Arm, Rangoon.—15. Str. Canara, Calcutta.—16. Str. Duke of Argyll, London. 17. 1vy, Gopaulpore.

## Commercial.

Madras, Nov. 19, 1876. EXCHANGES.

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Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months 1s. 8d.	
,, at 3 months 1s. 8id.	
,, at sight 18.84d.	
BANK OF MADRAS.	
Bank Shares 29 pm.	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
5} per cent. Loan 1859 2} pm.	
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44 per cent 1570 1.0	
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Ditto 1835-36 991 to 100	
Ditto 1942-43 (554 to 100	
Dirto 1854-55)	
Ditto 1972 34 to 4 pm.	
PRICE OF BULLION.	
Sovereigns	3-G
FREIGHTS.	

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2, 7s, 6d, to £2, 10s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £3, 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

#### THE SCARCITY IN WESTERN INDIA.

CARRIAGE OF GRAIN.—The Bombay Government have passed the following resolution in reference to the transfer of grain to different "Circumstances which have lately been brought under the notice of Government, rendered it necessary, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council, to impress on all officers serving under Government in the distressed districts the obligation to discourage, to the best of their ability, all attempts to impede the free transfer of grain from one part of the country to another, whether it be from one collectorate to another, from one taluka to another or between a native State and some other territory. It is certain that large supplies of grain are now passing by rail and by sea into the distressed districts under the direction of private traders, and nothing could so injuriously affect these enterprises as the creation in the minds of the traders of an apprehension that they would not be at liberty to carry their property to the market likely to afford the largest profit. The Government trust that the Collectors will use their best endeavours to make these instructions generally known, and to take care to explain to their subordinates the real object of their issue. Government also desire that the Collectors will use their best efforts to contradict the rumours which appear to have been spread, to the effect that Government contemplate interfering

with the ordinary grain trade, and attempting to regulate prices."

DISTRESS IN DHARWAR.—Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector of Dharwar, in submitting the weekly weather report as required by Government Resolution, writes:—I regret much that the distress from the scarcity is very serious indeed, and I scarcely see any way to relieve the people adequately without starting the Carwar and Gadak Railway. I am sorry that, owing to all the available water being exhausted, the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Scott, has been compelled to stop the earth work of the Dharwar tank works; the masonry works will continue. By this unfortunate circumstance some 300 persons will be thrown out of employment. water lasted Mr. Scott, would have, now that the puddle wall is completed, been able to emply at least 500 to 600 people. stoppage of this work will cause further severe distress in Dharwar, with its large non-agricultural population. The distress in Rain bennur is very great, and I do trust Government will not delay in sanctioning the expenditure on metal asked for in my No. 711, dated 24th ultimo, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, S.D.
Relief Works in Punah.—On the 28th October the Collector

of Punah, as it was probable that additional works might shortly be required in Indapur and Bhimthari, in addition to those for which sanction has already been applied, requested that Government would be pleased to permit the following works to be commenced so soon as they might appear necessary:—Indupur—Road from Kalas to Lasurna, and thence to Tasi, on the Nira, about 134 miles, over a difficult country, Rs. 8,000; improvement of road from Indapur to Sansar, and on to Baramati, in Bhimthari taluka about 33 miles, Rs. 10,000. Bhimthari-Road from Baramati, through Malegaon and Wargaon, to Nira bridge, about 25 miles, at Rs. 500 a mile, Rs. 12,500. These works have now been sanctioned conditionally on their being required for relief.

THE FAMINE IN KHANDESH.—The accounts which we receive from our correspondent at Bhosawal describe the painful condition to which the people in the Khandesh districts are reduced. districts are well off compared with those in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, but their sufferings are materially increased by the rapid rise in prices which the remorseless grain-dealers are always ready to encourage. These men are very needful at all times, and cannot be sent away, but the poor people who buy grain of them do not readily understand why the prices should rise so Digitized by GÖOGLE

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rapidly; their means being always limited they feel at once the slightest pressure from this cause. The Government will have to use every available means for keeping down prices, not the least effectual of which would seem to be the application of the punchayat system as narrated by our correspondent. We hear that very great activity may be observed in the transport of grain along the whole line of railway as far even as Allahabad. The native merchants are all alive to the opportunities offered them, and no doubt large supplies of grain from distant parts in the N.W. Provinces will be forthcoming. We have heard of one large dealer in Cawnpore who offered to send 900 tons a day of bajree for six weeks if the railway could carry it; the offer was refused, as the railway could only carry 300 tons a day. So great is the business transacted in grain at the present moment that we hear on one day last week upwards of 300 telegrams were received at the Jubbulpore office, all relating to dealings in grain or its transit. If this activity continues the Government will be relieved from a great deal of anxiety on the score of supplies of food for the people in the famine-stricken districts.—Bombay Gazette, Nov. 13.

Letters received from Sattara and Nassik convey the reassuring intelligence that energetic measures are being adopted in both districts to cope with the severe scarcity. Government officials are everywhere on the alert in getting up subscriptions and stirring up the community in general to a sense of their duty towards the sufferers. In the Sattara letter we are informed that all the assistant collectors, subordinate judges and Mamlutdars are showing praiseworthy activity in convening relief meetings throughout the various talookas of the district. At Sattara, itself, the meeting held under the presidency of Mr. MacTier, the sessions judge, afforded an instance of the individual generosity as well as activity of Government officials in this season of terrible suffering. Of the Rs. 3,000 subscribed on the 9th instant, Messrs. MacTier, Moore and Rao Bahadoor Bapusahib Vinchur contributed Rs. 500 each. noteworthy feature of the gathering was that several grain merchants volunteered to forego all profit they might derive under the present pressure by exacting high rates, offering to sell their stock at the prime cost. At Nassik energetic steps have been taken by the Municipality, under the direction of Mr. Erskine, to procure subscriptions towards the purchase of large quantities of grain for sale at cost price, thus providing a check on the avarice of the graindealing cases, who are only too ready to make capital out of the necessities of the port. The Nassik fund amounted last week to some thirty or forty thousand rupees, so we are informed, and this move on the part of the Municipality has taught, we are glad to learn, a salutary lesson to the class whom it was meant to hold in check. A correspondent, writing from Aurungabad on Monday last, the 13th instant, says:—We had a very deficient rainfull this year, and when the fertilising showers came they used to fall only in miserable driblets of a few cents at a time. Our streams are nearly dry, and our wells are far from being in a flourishing condition." present year's crop may be designated as a twelve-anna one, but luckily the yield of the two previous years was very satisfactory. Thus there is abundance of grain stored up in the district, so there need be no fear of actual famine. But prices are very high, in consequence of the usual "free-trade" combination among those ghurreebs parwahs, the tender-hearted Bunniahs. Large quantities of grain are, as might be expected under present circumstances, being exported elsewhere—to Ahmednuggur and to other places where prices rule high, and immense profits are thus being realised. No disturbances nor any serious robberies have yet occurred either in the city or in the cantonment, but precautions have been taken, and no one is allowed to move about the cantonment after nine P.M. The police have orders to seize all persons found stirring abroad after that hour, and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. A Sowcar was looted of Rs. 3,000 a few days back, and great fear has fallen upon others of the fraternity lest a similar fate shall be theirs on another occasion. Prices have not yet ascended to the extraordinary figure at which they stand in certain other places, yet they are sufficiently high to make the poorer classes suffer severely. Bajree, which used to sell at thirty or thirty-five seers for the rupee (Halli Sicca), now sells at ten and eleven seers for that coin. Jowaree costs a rupee for four-teen seers, and gram sells at a similar rate—an advance to more than double the former prices in both cases. Rice is unaffected. The clouds gathered in a threatening manner towards the end of last week, but nothing came of it beyond some trifling showers in the vicinity. There were heavier showers, I believe, farther west.

#### STATION TALK.

RAJKOT, Nov. 6.—The chiefs of Joonaghur, Mowanugger, Bhownuggur, Dhrangadra, Morvee, and Gondul, are the only Kattywar chiefs who will attend the Delhi Darbar. It is indeed very gratifying to note that on the present occasion no sort of political pressure has been brought to bear upon the chiefs whose purses have had an unusual amount of strain of late, but that those only are invited who can well afford to bear the heavy expenses of the journey. For the gratification of the rest of the chiefs who will have to forego the pleasure of witnessing one of the most remarkable events in Indian history, simply because they are financially unhappy, though for that reason

their loyalty is none the less sincere, I would suggest the propriety of holding a small Darbar at Rajkot simultaneously on the 1st of January, and there to announce the title in the same way as at the seat of the Mogul Empire. I hope my suggestion will be promptly taken up by the authorities. Mr. Peile returned from the districts this morning. After a week's stay here he will proceed to Bhownuggur, whence he will set out for Delhi with the young Thakore Takhut Singhjee; Major Watson will conduct the duties of the Political Agent during Mr. Peile's absence.

Nov. 7.—The 7th Regiment N.I., which left here on the morning of Wednesday last returned to this station this morning, the relief having been countermanded by telegram from Army Head-quarters. The news appears to have been received by the Sepoys in sullen silence, a disappointment easily accounted for, as previous to leaving the men had to dispose of certain otherwise useful household gods for a mere song, and which will now entail some cost for replacement. In all conscience these poor men should be compensated for losses sustained owing to want of official foresight at military Headquarters. Col. Battye, the popular commanding officer, should represent matters to the powers that be, and demand some bucksheesh for his men, the responsible Bootian of the department in fault being muleted in damages. The recent breach betwixt the Political Agent and H.H. the Jam, as to the dismissal and appointment of a kharbaree, has been cleverly tided over by a Government Resolution which reads like a compromise. In according to the Jam the sovereign right and prerogative to choose his premier, Government, in the person of its accredited agent, as the Paramount Power, also claim the right and privilege of a voice in the matter in order to guard against mercenary or incompetent go-betweens. It is also reported that Government refuse to recognise Canjee, the elect, owing to family connection with Bugwanjee. The reason appears paradoxical, unless based on the injunction "to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," the latter period representing Canjee's genealogical descent! More of this in my next. The approaching departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt, Staff-Officer, on sick certificate to Europe, is a matter of general regret. This gallant and deservedly popular officer only returned the other day from a two months' trip to Calcutta, and is now advised by his medical attendant that a change to his native country is absolute for a restoration to health. Under a seeming rough exterior a kindlier heart never beat. In the discharge of his staff duties, which brought him in contact with both Europeans and natives, the fortiter in re was pleasingly blended with the suavitur In the social circle in which he moved his void will be much felt, for he was truly the soul of mirth that keeps the body from the earth. The public heartily wish him God-speed!—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE THAKUR OF MORVI.—The young Thakur of Morvi has set out on his travels over India, under the superintendence of Captain Humphrey and Mr. Jamshedjee Unwala, head master of the Bhownuggur High School, and late tutor and companion to the deceased Raja of Kolapur. He arrived in Bombay, where he will stay a short time, on Thursday last, with eighty followers, and will proceed to Benares, Calcutta, arriving at the Field of the Cloth of Gold at the appointed time.

The Suez Cable.—The laying of the Eastern Telegraph Company's duplicate cable between Suez and Aden was successfully completed on Thursday, Nov 9. The Telegraph Construction Company's s.s. Seine is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 20th instant, to lay the heavy shore end, and about 100 miles of the intermediate type of the duplicate cable to be laid between Bombay and Aden. The ships with the main portion of the cable are expected to arrive in about two months.

ARRIVAL OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor and staff, consisting of Dr. Case, Captains Jervoise and Anderson, Aides-de-Camp, arrived here from Poona on Friday, precisely at eight P.M. The whole party alighted at the Parell Station, and drove up to Government-house. There was no escort; indeed, no one at all to receive his Excellency and staff at the station. The Hon. Messrs. Gibbs and Rogers arrived in Bombay, the former on Thursday, and the latter on Friday.—Times of India, Nov. 20.

The Puna Rayats.—The Bombay branch of the East India Association have addressed a memorial to the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of obtaining some information about the labours of the Commission appointed in October 1875 to inquire into the condition of the rayats in the Puna Collectorate and some other districts of the Deccan. Neither report nor any information as to the utility of the inquiry has been published. At the present time this information would be very useful, but it has been withheld by the Government, but for what reason has not been stated.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE WHITE FOR CALCUTTA.—On Sunday evening a number of native gentlemen assembled at the compound of the Byculla station to bid farewell to Mr. James Sewell White, late Advocate-General of Bombay who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta in place of Mr. Justice Phear

resigned. During his stay in Bombay many old friends of Mr. White paid him a visit at the bungalow of Sir M. R. Westropp, the resigned. White paid him a visit at the bungalow of Sir M. R. Westropp, the Chief Justice, at Malabar Hill, where he had stayed during his sojourn in this city, and wished to mark their esteem by wishing him good-bye. Mr. Justice White will take charge of his new appointment at the opening of the High Court at Calcutta on Wednesday next.—Times of India, Nov. 20.

Nor A WILD RUMOUR.—We quoted a paragraph from the local Spectator on Monday last, in which a wild rumour of certain appointments of prominent native gentlemen was circulated; but the

pointments of prominent native gentlemen was circulated; but the reference in that paragraph to Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer was certainly not a wild rumour, for, we believe, it is extremely probable that Sir Cowasjee will be created a Baronet at the time of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi—a title to which he has abundant claim, and which his friends have been anticipating would be conferred upon him for several years past, and which he certainly deserves .- Bombay Gazette.

DEPARTURE OF THE 108TH REGIMENT.—The 108th Regiment marched out of Mhow on the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 14, played out by the band of the 3rd Hussars. Major-General Montgomery issued a complimentary order, in which he wishes the regiment a happy meeting with their friends at home, and says that he hopes happy meeting with their friends at home, and says that he hopes the corps will keep up its high character for discipline and good conduct that it has borne for the past four years in the Mhow division, and that Colonel Williams takes home a regiment that will compare in physique and good conduct with any regiment it may be garrisoned with in England. The 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, under Colonel Brice, were played in by the Hussar band. It was remarked that the regiment seemed full of boys, and not to be compared in physique with the 108th Regiment—all old soldiers.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—It affords us very great pleasure to learn that Mr. C. H. Dewey has been appointed Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay. Mr. Dewey has served the Company long and well, and has earned a reputation for hard work and good temper, which has made him very popular along the whole of this line, as well as the Nizam's State Railway, where he was specially appointed District Traffic Superintendant on the opening of that line, on account of his business-like qualities, as well as his acquaintance with the Oriental languages, which enables wen as his acquaintance with the Oriental languages, which enables him to deal with native merchants direct without the intervention of an interpreter, in any part of the country in which he is employed. We hear that Mr. John Johnson, who has served as station master for several years on the G. I. P. Railway, will take Mr. Dewey's place as Traffic Inspector between Jubbulpore and Khundwa.—Indian Railway Service Gazette.

DEATH OF MR. JOHNS, C.S.—It is with very deep regret that we record the death of the esteemed First Assistant Collector of Poona, who died at the house of Gerard Norman, Esq., C.S., District Magistrate and Collector of Puna, on Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock. It seems that on Friday Mr. Norman sent for Mr. Johns on some emergent business which required immediate attention. As Mr. Johns rode into the company of Cyprose Lodge the home he wede get suddenly entervaled. pound of Cypress Lodge the horse he rode got suddenly entangled n a tree, and Mr. Johns was thrown forward with great force. In a tree, and Mr. Johns was thrown forward with great force. His arms were broken and he was hurt on the forehead and about the face. He was at once taken up in an insensible state and carried into Mr. Norman's house, where he received prompt attention and medical aid. He seemed recovering and getting on as well as could be hoped for, when all at once on Saturday he became worse, and died. An inquest was held to ascertain the cause of death, and the doctors present were satisfied that Mr. Johns died from the nervous shock he had received, for there was no other cause of death discoverable. In the present crippled state of Puna, with the Revenue Commissioner absent and the Assistant Collector and Magistrates employed in endless relief business, Mr. John's death is a very great loss. The news spread among the natives with great rapidity, and wherever it came it caused sincere sorrow for the loss of the departed. Mr. John's death was so sudden and unexpected that very few knew of it in time to attend the funeral. Mr. W. H. Newnham, C.S., Mr. Norman, C.S., Mr. Macpherson, C. S., and Major Wahab were the mourners. At the Bund Gardens on Saturday comping none homographs the great event until the dens on Saturday evening none knew of the sad event until they were informed of it by a friend of the deceased. Many have expressed their regret that they were not on this account able to attend the funeral.—Deccan Herald, Nov. 13.

## Shipping.

ABRIVALS.

Nov. 12.—R. B. Fuller, Cardiff.—13. Strs. Khundalla, Calcutta; Euphrates, Bussorah: Ava, Calcutta; Cyrene, Liverpool; Xenea, Cardiff.—14. Strs. Commilla, Calcutta; Geelong, Shanghai.—15. Str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool.—16. Strs. Sumatrs, Suez; Austra'ia, Gonca; Vingorla, Kurrachee: Edith Warren, Calcutta.—17. Str. Mars, Trieste; Luzon, Port Louis; str. Columbian, Jeddah.—18. Helen, Mauritius.—19. Sumatra, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS 4. The Calcutta.—19.

Bumatra, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampron.—For Bombay.—

Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. G. F. Hill, Col. C. Douglas, Mr. A. Caldecott, Sab lieut. Barton, Mrs. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. J. Rinworthy, Condr. J. Kelly, Mas Vanderut, Mrs. Tyson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pennyston. From Vamics.—Miss Ogilvie, Cont. Bradshaw, Mr. Dallas, Capt. and Mrs. Prichard, Major and M. S. Impey, Col, and Mrs. Barrow, Miss Barrow, Mr. G. Steinshall, Mr. E. Partridge,

Mr. W. H. Hodge. From Briedes.—Mr. G. W. Howes, Mr. E. J. Studd, Col. MacAndrew, Mrs. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Gen. Sir H. Ramsay, Lady Ramsay, Miss Garstin, Col. Johnston, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Col. Gillilan, Mr. Ross, Colonel Howes, Mrs. Fenn, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. B. Ewing, Mr. A. Thomas, Capt. Williamson, Major Austen, Mr. H. G. Austen, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Karnapies, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Capt. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. G. Martin. From Suzz.—Mr. C. W. Jonrie. From Adex.—Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Keene, Mr. Essoofally, Mr. Ebrahim, Mr. Cumroodin and triend, and Mr. Abdools and friend.

DEPARTURES,
Nov. 13. Str. Surat, Southampton; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; str. Sir John Lawrence, Calcutta, via Coasts.—14. Str. Kashgar, China, &c.—16. William Douglas, Calcutta; King Ceuric, Calcutta; str. Ava, Calcutta.—16. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta.—17. Str. Euphrates, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Atalanta, Calcutta.—18. Str. Macedonia, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Commilla, Calcutta, via Coast; John Clark, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surst.—From Bonbay.—For Southampron.—Mr. C. Dash and Lieut. Montagu Wynyard. For Venice.—Capt. the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From Bonbay.—For Southampron.—Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton and three children, Capt. Wiley, Mrs. K. C. Pye, Miss Limond, Mrs. Browne and three children, Lieut. col. Gadaden, Mrs. Currie and two children, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. C. Ward, Col. Lenold's two infants, Mr. W. Hack, Lieut. J. K. Spilling, Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. D. Oliphant, Col. Thorpe, Miss Thorpe, Capt. G. H. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Ward and infant. For Venice.—Mrs. Carter and Mr. W. G. Pedder. For Adex.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. T. W. Wood, and Sir M. Westropp. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. From Adex.—For Southampron.—Major and Mrs. Stevens and two infants.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 20, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

		PAL LOAN		
6 per Cent. Municipal Loa			House Rat	
Ditto			Market Ka	te 120 Nominal
		ANGES.		
On London Banks Bill	<b>-</b>			
6 months' sight, per rupee		***	ls. 8 15	
6 ditto ditto	•••	•••		3d. Oredit Bills.
6 ditto ditto				6d. Doots.
BAN	K AND O	THER SH		
Agra Bank (Rs. 100) Apollo Press Company (Rs.		•••		103
Apollo Press Company (Rs.	11,000)	····	•••	2500
Back Bay Reclamation Com	pany (na. o,	ooo) para-up		1 400 Bs. 720
Bank of Bengal Bombay, Baroda, and Centra	IIndia Rail	av Company	(Ba. 1.000)	Rs. 1100
Rombov Press Company (K.	A. 12.000)	*** ***	***	1 330
Bombay Shipping Company	(Rs. 1,500)			pm.
Bombay Shipping Compan Bombay Spinning and Weat Bonded Warehouse Compan	ving Compa	ny (Rs. 5,000)	)	Rs. 1125
Bonded Warehouse Compan	y (Rs. 445)	(P. 4	···· ··· ·	525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, A	uburana, and	L COLDE (PS. 1	w,	175 Ra. 600
Coorla Spinning Company	•••	***		Rs. 10 <b>30</b>
Elphinstone Land and Press	Company:		***	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)		***	1	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)		*** ***	1	100 per share ole
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) (B) Share (Rs. 6,000) Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,	250 paid up)	•••	]	Rs. 1700
Frere Press Company (Rs. 2 Frere Land Company (Rs. 1	50)	•••	(	880 per share
Great Eastern Spinning and	Weering C	omnany /Re	1 000) "	106 Rs. 1196
Great Indian Peninsular Rai	lway Comps	ny Consolida	ted Stock	res, 1199
				75
Hydraulic Press Company ()	Rs. 4,000)		1	Rs. 2000 per share
				340
Mazagon Reclamation Comp	pany (Rs. 1,0	020)		180
Mercantile Bank (Bs. 250)  New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 8  Ditto New issue (Rs. 100  Oriental Bank Corporation (	····	•••		300 710
New Bank of Domosy (no. c		•••		190
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100 Oriental Bank Corporation ( Oriental Weaving and Spinn	Ŕs. 250)	••• •••		500
Oriental Weaving and Spinn	ung Compan	ly (Rs. 2,500)	'	759
Royal Spinning and Weavin	g Company	(Rs. 1,500)		Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba				1200
Victoria Spinning Company	( K8. 5,000)			R <b>s.</b> —
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 8		*** ***		Rs. 4 dis.
PR	ICE OF I	BULLION,		
Sovereigns Spanish Dollars		***	86	ich Rs. 11-12-6
Spanish Dollars		•••		er 100 290
Mexican Dollars Five Franc Pieces	•••	•••	•••	do. 236 do. 231
Bar Silver, 17 dwt. better,	ner 100 toles	***	••• •••	do. 231 106-7-0
Sycee Silver			••• •••	109
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		T SECURI		n.
Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Tr	BDS. LOSD	•••		Rs
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	1842-43	••• ••	::: :::}	994
11 11 11 11	1004	*** ***	:::}	1, 27g
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		***		,, 991 1
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	•••	*** ***		1(788
Gold Leat	***	•••		er Rupee 18-14-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 1		•••	•••	" 18-11-0
Ditto Pekin		•••	•••	11 11 10-11-0
	FREI	GHTS.		
To Liverpool—Cotton and	Wool, £3. 10	s. Seeds, £	2, 10s. per t	on.
To London-Cotton, £2. 1	0s. Seeds,	23.		

THE Customs revenue, exclusive of salt, for the first six months of this year has been Rs. 95,28,392, as compared with Rs. 1,16,99,066

during the same time last year.

A COMMITTEE, with Lord Lawrence as President, is to be formed in England in connection with the Lord Napier Memorial Fund. GOLD to the value of Rs. 1,57,600 was exported from Bombay by the last mail steamer.

SIGNOR G. GALLIAN is appointed Consul-General for Italy in

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has telegraphed from Cevlon to the effect that he expects to be back in Madras on the 15th November.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indian Daily News hears that Mr. Bell the Legal Remembrancer, will be appointed the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.



### Official Gnzette.

#### CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India, Nov. 11.)

Arundell, E. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Sept. 4.

BLOOMFIELD, Major A., dep. comr. of the 4th class, to be inspector gen. of registration, supt. of stamps, and comr. of excise, v. Mr. Chisholm.

BRERETON, A., asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his return from leave on Nov. 2. and is posted to the Mooltan dist.

ULL—PARKES.—The undermentioned engrs. are trapsfd. from the Pun.

Bull-PARKES.-

jab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway:—Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., 3rd grade; and Mr. B. Parkes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, bull—Younghusband.—Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, made over, and Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, asst. engr., 2rd grade, received charge of the Jhelum div. on Oct. 31.

Buyers, W. L., exec. engr., assumed charge of the Assam Extension Survey div., and relieved Mr. J. M. Luff on Nov. 3.

Chamberlain.—The services of Lieut. N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, officg.

2nd squad. subalt. 2nd regt. Central India Horse, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Mily. Dept.

CHISHOLM, J. W., insp. gen. of registration, supt. of stamps and comr. of excise in the Central Provs., to be insp. gen. of police and jails from the 1st ult., v. Col. H. D. Taylor.

DIBBLEE, F. L., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. tempy. for special duty from the Mehur div. to the office of the suptg. engr., Lower Sind dist.

FISHER, J. H., C.S., to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class from the 1st ult.,

but to cont. to offic. as dep. comr. of the 2nd class.

LANDON, F. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the open line of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, reported his departure from the Fatehabad div. on Oct. 26.

MACRAE, J. K., dep. comr. of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to offic. as dep comr. of the 2nd grade from Aug. 30 last, during the absence on furl. of Mr. W. de C. Irelaud.

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. C., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Western Rajputana

State Railway, reported his arrival at Ajmere on Oct. 19.

PARKES, B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, left the Soan div. on transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway on Oct. 31.

RENNIE—LA TOUCHE.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Sindia State Railway, made over, and Mr. H. D. La Touche received charge of the Agra div. on the lating the high graph this data means of with the lating them.

1st inst., this div. being from this date merged with the Chumbul div. into the 1st div. of the railway.

Scott, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Rail. way, passed the collequial examination in Hindustani on Oct. 18.

Tarr, G. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned from two months' priv. leave granted to him on Nov. 4.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appt. of Mr. H. Scheppelmann as acting consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Barckhausen has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt.

absence of Mr. Barckhausen has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt.
Mr. H. M. Durand, officg. polit. asst., 1st class, and 1st asst. agent to the
Gov. gen. for Rajputana, had charge of the current duties of the office of
the agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana, in addition to his own duties,
from Sept. 23 to Oct. 16.

Lieut. C. E. Yate, officg. polit. asst., 3rd class, and asst. agent to the Gov.
gen. for Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the polit. agent,
Marwar and Jeysulmene, in addition to his own duties, from Sept. 23 to

Oct. 16 last.

#### ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, C.S.

Capt. H. R. Le M. Carey, dep. examiner of accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the N.W.P.

Mr. H. Rainier, asst. examiner, from the office of the Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Accountant Igen., P. W.

Dept.
Lieut. col. G. J. Melliss, B.S.C., temp. examiner of P. W. Accounts, Bombay, is app. to offic. as accountant gen., P. W. Dept., during the absence of Lieut. col. Innes.

Mr. P. Phillips, examiner, P. W. Accounts, Rajpootana, is app. to offic. ae examiner, P. W. Accounts, Bombay.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald, examiner of accounts, is tempy, app. to the charge of the P. W. Accounts in Rajpootana.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT-STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. R. Scott, asst. engr., lat grade, Northern Bengal State Bailway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. C. W. Hodson and Baboo Russick Lall Roy, assistant engrs., 2nd

rade, are transferred from the Tirhoot State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. W. Scott, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. W. Shanks, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Northern div. from the date of Mr. Reynolds' departure on

Mr. F. A. Hawkes, exec. engr., 3d grade, temporary rank, Northern div., is transferred to Porada section.

Mr. W. L. Buyers, exec. engr., 3rd grade, No. 5 Mahanaddi survey div., transferred to the Assam extension survey from Nov. 1.

Mr. T. E. Owen, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Northern div., is posted to the

Seebsagur railway survey from Nov. 1.

Mr. F. E. Braham, asst. engr., 2nd grade, No. 5 Mahanaddi survey div., is transferred to the Seebsagur survey div. from Nov. 1.

Mr. J. M. Luff, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Assam extension survey div., is temporarily attached to the office of the Engr. in Chief from Nov. 1.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lient. R. Jennings, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway by Director of State Railways, joined the Pesh-

awar survey div.

Mr. E. W. Arundell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transferred from the
Bakrala div. to the Peshawar survey div. from Nov. 20.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, exec. engr.; 4th grade, returned to duty from the

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transferred from the Ravi div., Jhelum sec., from Oct. 28.

The following postings and transfers have been made by superintanding angree.

tending engrs.:—
Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Sutlej Bridge div. Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Ghotki div.

Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Larkhana div.

The following transfers are ordered:-

Mr. W. B. Gray, temp. asst. examiner, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts,

Mr. W. E. Palmer, asst. examiner (temp. rank), from the office of the Acct. Gen. P.W. Dept. to the Rajpootana State Railway.

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

The directors have made the following changes in the bank's staff:

Mr. J. Hector, dep. sec., has resigned the bank's service.

Mr. C. J. Cooke returned from leave to be agent at Lahore.

Mr. T. Taylor to be agent at Delhi.

Mr. G. Mackilligin, returned from leave, to be accountant of the Bombay agency.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES. The President in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 12 in Supplement D to the Civil Leave Code, and that the rule in the same Supplement at present numbered 12 be in future numbered 13:—A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the see of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the appertaining to the see of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office—viz. Rs. 3,831-6-8. By Act 53, Geo 3 Cap 155, Section 49, the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is fixed at £5,000, to be paid at an exchauge of two shillings for the Bengal current Rupee. One hundred Bengal current Rupees = 160/116 Sicca Rupees—Sicca Rupees 86:2068 = Rupees 81:9540. Thus the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is Rupees 3.831.68. a month 86.2068 = Rupees 81.9540. Rupees 3,831-68- a month.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gasette, Nov. 8.)

Mr. E. S. Andrew, mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, is app. to have charge of the city Moorshedabad div. of the Moorshedabad dist.

Mr. J. A. Craven, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Kissengunge div. of the Purneah dist., is app. to be personal asst. to the comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., v. Mr. W. C. Muller, proceeding on

Mr. A. Manson, C.S., is app. to act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, in the 1st grade, on being relieved of his duties as acting mag. and coll, Rungpore.

Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S., reported his return from furl. on Oct. 29

Mr. W. H. Page, asst. mag. and coll., lately returned from furl., is posted to the Sudder station of the dist. of Nuddea.

Lieut. W. H. Frith, R.A., 2nd sub., Peshawar Mountain Battery, Punjab

Frontier Force, is app. temp. to be an extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov. from Dec. 10.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, office, joint mag. and dep. coll., on leave, is app. to have charge of the Baripore div. of the 24-Pergunnahs dist.

Mr. H. Beveridge, mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, is posted to Chitta-

gong.

The services of Col. H. M. Boddam, dep. comr. of Hazareebagh, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. Mr. J. C. Geddes, officg. dist. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as dist. and sess. judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave Mr. A. C. Brett.

on leave, Mr. A. C. Brett.

The following officers are appointed to act joint-mags. and dep. colls. of the first grade, viz.:—

Mr. W. H. Page, assist. mag. and coll., Nuddea; Mr. A. A. Wace, assist. mag. and coll., Bhagulpore; and Mr. H. G. Cooke, assist. mag. and coll., Dinagepore.

Consequent on the death of Major G. M. Bowle, the following promotions of officers in the police dept. are made from the 18th Aug., 1876:—
To the 1st grade of dist. supts. of police—Major R. M. Skinner, dist. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, on leave.



To the 2nd grade-Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon, officg. dist. supt. of police, Mozufferpore.

To the 3rd grade—Mr. W. W. Daly, dist. supt. of police, Cachar.

To the 4th grade—Mr. W. H. Cornish, dist. supt. of police, Bankoora,
and Mr. H. G. Wilkins, officg. dist. supt. of police, Chumparun, is appointed to be a dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade.

To the 1st grade of assist. supts. of police—Mr. C. A. Fisher, an assis. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on furlough:

To the 2nd grade—Mr. J. P. Sneyd, an assist. supt. of police.
Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., professor, Presidency College, on leave, is app.
to the 1st class of Bengal Educational Service, and is app. to be principal

of the Presidency College.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., inspr. of schools, Behar Circle, is app. to offic. in the 1st class of the Bengal Educational Service, and to offic. as principal of the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H.

Tawney.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, professor, Hooghly College, on leave, is app. to be inspr. of schools, Western Circle, and to offic. in the 3rd class of the Bengal

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., officg. principal, Hooghly College, is prom. to the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

The services of Surg. major H. Cookson, officg. civil surg. of Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Military

Dept. Surg. D. W. D. Comins, officg. civil surg. of Monghyr, is app. to act as surg. D. W. D. Comma, omeg. civil surg. of Mongnyr, is app. to act as civil surg. of Cooch Behar, v. Dr. H. Cookson, on being relieved of his present office, appt.

Surg. R. L. Dutt, officg. civil surg. of Burdwan, is app. act temp. as civil surg. of Pooree, on being relieved of his present office, appt.

Surg. D. O'Connell Raye, 1st resident surg., Presidency General Hospital, resumed charge of his duties on Oct. 16.

Mr. G. A. D. Appley area energy (temp. repk.) 1st grade office agest see

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, exec. engr. (temp. rank), 1st grade officg. asst. sec. in P.W.D., is app. to offic. as suptg. engr. of the North-Eastern Circle as a temp, measure.

The services of Mr. W. Smith, C.E., suptg. engr., 1st grade, officg. suptg. engr., Northern Circle, are temp. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the P.W.D.

Mr. J. Percy, prob. accountant, 4th grade, attached to the central office of accounts, Bergal, is permitted to resign his appt. from Sept. 30.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Nov. 4.)

Local Lieut. T. J. Ryves, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, who reported his return from furl. on Sept. 27, the usual subsidiary leave.

The untaken portion of the one year's furl. granted to Mr. M. S.

Howell, joint mag., 2nd grade, is cancelled. Mr. E. A. Wallace, asst. dist. supt. of police, officd. as dist. supt. of police, Agra, from Oct. 12, during the absence on priv. leave of Capt. C. H. Hunter.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly, is apptd. to the charge

of sub. div., v. Mr. C. W. Mellor.
Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, whose services have been placed tempy. at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, mil. dept., to be aide-de-camp to his Honour the officg. Lieut. Gov. N.W. Provs., as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. M. S. Howell, joint mag., 2nd grade, is apptd. to Bulandshahr. Mr. H. B. Webster, mag. and coll., is posted to Meerut. Mr. F. H. Fisher, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to Mainpuri, from the

date of taking charge.

From Sept. 20, the date on which Mr. Barry received charge of the Banda dist. from Mr. R. Wall, Mr. D. T. Roberts, officg. joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. F. B. Mulock, asst. mag., to offic as joint mag., 2nd grade. From Sept. 23, the date on which Mr. F. B. Mulock went on priv. leave, Mr. C. W. Whish, asst. mag., to offic as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. A. H. Davis, officg. dist. supt. of police, Agra, to revert to his sub.

Mr. A. H. Davis, office, dist. supt. of police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Mr. E. A. Wallace, and to be posted to the Cawnpore dist.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, offiog. dist. supt. of police, Agra, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on being relieved by Capt. C. H. Cantor, and to be posted to the Agra dist. 
Mr. W. C. Plowden, mag. and coll., is transferred from Meernt to Sharacement.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, asst. mag., is transferred from Cawnpore to Aligurh.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 4.)

Mr. F. E. Coles, office, asst. dist. supt. of police, Nagpur, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mandla, during the absence on leave of Mr. Acklom.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., asst. comr., Saugor, transfd. to Harda, in the Hoshangabad dist., made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 17th ult.

Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt. of police, Narsingpur, returned from the leave granted to him, and received charge of the dist. police from Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., officg. dist. supt. of police, on the 27th idem.

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., Mandla, returned from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his duties on the 14th.

Mr. W. M. Low, C.S., comr., Nerbudda div., reported his return from furl. granted to him, and received charge of the Nerbudda div. from Mr.

C. Grant, C.S., on the 25th ult. Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., asst. comr., Hoshangabad, is tempy. transfd. to

Pachmarhi.

Mr. Lindsay Neill, C.S., officg. asst. sec. to the chief comr., made over charge of his duties to Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., on Oct. 31.

Mr. W. K. Stent, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway div. to the Hinganghat div. of the Wardha Valley State Railway.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 11.)

RANSON, Condr. T. S., ordnance dept., Hyderabad contingent, is transfd. to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Sharpe—Mein—Onslow.—Lieuts. J. B. Sharpe, A. L. Mein, and G. C. P.
Onslow, R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival.

#### FURLOUGH RULES.

No. 1,120 of 1876, dated Oct. 27, 1876.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to notify the following rulings and decisions which have received the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, on certain points in the furlough rules of 1875, published in G. G. O. No. 1,316 of Dec. 30, 1875 :

G. G. O. No. 1,516 of 1875. Rule 6.—"Upon certificate of a medical board, an officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years; but such furlough will be deducted from his next accruing furlough until it is paid off. An officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this rule to an aggregate

amount of more than two years.'

Ruling.—An officer of less than two years' service, from date of coming under the new rules, falling sick, will be sent to England on medical cer tificate, on English furlough pay, subject to the decision of H.M.'s Government as to his ultimate disposal; a special report on each case being submitted to H.M.'s Government by the Government of India, or in the case of officers of the Madras or Bombay army by the Governments of

those presidencies.

Rule 8.—"Under very urgent circumstances special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in ail cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.'

Ruling.—The amount of leave which may be granted under this rule will be restricted to such period as the Government granting it is satisfied is actually necessary with reference to the urgency of the case.

Rule 13.—"Officers now in the service placing themselves from a given date under these rules, shall count service for pension up to that date, under the rules to which they were then subject."

Ruling.—An officer takes with him so much service for pension as he had become entitled to under former rules. Under the rules of 1854 and had become entitled to under former rules. Under the rules of 1854 and 1868, two years' leave in twenty years' service counts for pension, but in periods of less than twenty years no leave counts. Therefore, if an officer now under the rules of 1854 or 1868, of twenty years service, with two years' leave, elects the present rules, his service for pension will be twenty years; if an officer of nineteen years' service, with the same amount of leave, elects these rules, his service for pension will be seventeen years

only.

Schedule A., Clause 1.—"Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and warrant officers attaining that rank, after Dec. 31, 1875; and "\_\_\_\_\_

Ruling.—The date of entry into the Staff Corps is that of entry for choice of furlough rules, viz., the date on which the officer was originally appointed on probation. An officer therefore whose date of admission to the Staff Corps is not after Dec. 31, 1875, will have the choice of rules, but an officer whose date of admission is after that date will have no

option.

Schedule A. Clause 2.—"Any other officers, commissioned or warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or officers of the Staff Corps, who, after Dec. 31, 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitively upon this schedule; but their service four furlough under Rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively."

Ruling.—An officer coming on this schedule having furlough to his credit under previous rules, forfeits such furlough absolutely, he being required to serve five years from date of applying to be placed on the schedule before he can take one year's furlough, unless it be sick furlough.

schedule before he can take one year's furlough, unless it be sick furlough under Rule 6. An officer similarly circumstanced, but having furlough to his debit, is equally, with the others, entitled to take one year's furlough five years after joining the new rules.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simila, Oct. 24 to Nov 7.) APPERLEY—DITMAS—WHEELER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16,

making the following apps. in the 15th Bengal cav. from the 15th idem:—Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer; Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st equad. subalt.; Lieut. C. S. Wheeler, officg. 1st squad. subalt., on

prob., to offic as 2nd squad. subalt.

Barrow, —Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 9, app. Capt. S. D.

Barrow, 1st squad. subalt., 10th Bengal lancers, to offic as dep. asst.

qrmr. gen. of the div., in addition to his other duties, in the room of Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept

Capt. W. S. A. LOCKHAT, placed as the disposal of the Foreign Dept. BOWYER.—The leave to England to appear before a med. board granted to Lieut. W. G. Bowyer, R. E., is hereby cancelled.

CLIFFORD—Ross.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 7, making the following apps., v. Major J. Upperton, placed at the disposal of the Govt. from the 2nd idem:—Capt. R. M. Clifford, 2nd squad. officer 16th Bengal capt. to office as 2nd in com. and Rrayet major G. C. Ross 3rd squad. cav., to offic as 2nd in com.; and Brevet major G. C. Ross, 3rd squad. officer, to offic as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

COLLINS, G. A., 1-5th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be office.

2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., on prob., dated Oct. 18.

Combe.—The name of Capt. B. A. Combe, 10th hussars, to be added to

the list of officers detailed for special duty at the regtl. depot.

DIXON.—Spyer.—Batt. order confd., dated Oct. 2, app. Lieut. C. E. Dixon to act as instr. 1-18th foot from the 1st idem, v. Sub lieut. H. W. Hughes, proceeded to join the garrison class at Lucknow. Dated Oct. 16, app. Lieut. J. H. A. Spyer to be asst. instr. of musketry. v. Lieut. C. E. Dixon, app. instr. of musketry from Aug, 14, inclusive.

HARENC-ALEXANDER.-Regt!. order confd., dated Oct. 18, app. Capt. C. E. Harenc, 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., recently returned from furl., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Adamson; and Lieut. A. De V. Alexander to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt.

HARLEY .- Batt. order coufd., dated Oct. 21, app. Capt. G. E. Harley to offic. as asat. instr. of musketry 1-3rd foot, from Oct. 11, there being no qualified subalt. officer available, v. Lieut. W. C. Howarth, asst.,

app. to offic. as instr. of musketry.

KANE, Lieut. M. N. G., 12th highlanders, having passed the examination for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, is directed to proceed to England by an early troopship, doing duty with troops on the vovage.

LONGBOURNE.-The fifteen months' leave to England, with prep. leave to the port, granted to Capt. W. F. Longbourne, 1.5th foot, is cancelled

at that officer's request

MRIKLEJOHN-HARRIS.-Regtl. order could., dated Oct. 19, making the following apps., consequent on Major J. A. Bartleman having been granted an extension of furlough:—Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 20th N.I. Lieut. W. O. Harris, officg. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other

Molesworth.—Regtl. order could., dated Oct. 23, app. Lieut. E. H. Molesworth, officg. 2nd wing subalt., on prob, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 13th N.I., on prob, v. Stevens, officg. as 2nd in com.

Napier.—The name of Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd foot, is sub-

stituted for that of Lieut. E. Burrell, 85th foot, for employment in Qrmr. Gen.'s Dept. at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Russell—Clayton.—Lieut. col. B. C. Russell, c.B., 13th hussars, is

nominated president of the Annual Casting Committee of the Lower Circle, and Capt. Clayton, 9th lancers, a member, as a temp. measure, of the Annual Casting Committee, Upper Circle.

RYLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, directing Lieut. F. Ryley to

continue to act as adjt. to 31st foot from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. and

Local capt. R. K. Brereton, proceeded to Bombay.

SAUNDERS—KING—HOLDSWORTH.—Benares garrison order confd., dated
Sept. 28, directing Major E. W. Saunders, 1.14th foot, to assume com. of the station, v. Col. C. H. Byers, proceeded on leave. Dated Oct. 10, directing Col. H. King, comdt. 13th N.I., to assume com. of the station from the 8th idem. Dated Oct. 16, directing Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal inf., to assume com. of the station, v. Col. H. King, 13th N.I., left the station with his regt.

Sing, Ressaldar Major Man, Sirdar Bahadoor, 9th Bengal cav., is apparent A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C. during the Imperial Assemblage

at Delhi.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 11.)

Dawes.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, app. Capt. T. Dawes, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th N.I., in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 1, v. Major R. J. Walker, 2nd in com. and wing officer, who has been granted leave from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31 next, in extension of priv. leave.

FORSTER, Lieut. J. B., 1-18th foot, is to be added to the list of officers

detailed for duty at the regtl. depots.

HUDSON.—Rawalpindi div. order confd., dated Oct. 30, app. Lieut. col.
J. Hudson, 2nd in com. 21st N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen.
of the div. from the 1st idem, v. Major A. A. A. Kinloch, going through a course of garrison instruction.

LEWES, Lieut. G. A., to be adjt. 48th N.I., v. Pennell, prom., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., dated May 31.

MANSERGH, Capt. G. S. P. E., 40th regt., is to be removed from the list

of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

MAYNE.—Subject to the approval of H.M. the following sub lieuts are prom. to the rank of lieut. from the detes specified:—G. N. Mayne, 25th regt., June 13; C. D. Gibbon, 25th regt., July 11, 1874; and W. A. Scott, 92ud highlanders, Sept. 21, 1874.

Ovens. Sub lieut. G. H., to be lieut. in 34th regt., subject to the ap-

proval of H.M., dated Sept. 21, 1874.

WICKHAM—GRAVES.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. C. B. Wickham, R. H. A., to be capt. from Oct. 11. Lieut. H. A. Graves to be capt. from July 16, 1875.

#### Examinations in the Native Languages.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on Oct. 2, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee, agreeably to the provisions of Sec. 23, nigner standard in Hindostanee, agreeably to the provisions of Sec. 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—Capt. W. Law, R.A.; Private W. Smith, 1-5th foot; Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, 1.6th foot; Private J. Roman, 2-22nd foot; Private J. Sullivan, 39th foot; Brevet major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th foot; Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd foot; Sub. lieut. J. A. Bull, 73rd foot; Lieut. M. I. Gibbs, 7th N.I.; Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen, 31st N.I. Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, staff corps, 2nd squad. sub. 18th Bengal cav., has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate Gen.'s Dept.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. Oldham, general list, infantry, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) N.I., privilege leave for two years, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. E. Venour, infantry; Lieut. col. L. E. Evans, infantry; Major W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th European L.C.; Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., Medical Department; and Capt. H. G. Waterfield, Bengal staff corps.

OIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—One month's privilege

leave of absence is granted to Mr. R. E. Acklom, district superintendent of police, Mandla, from Dec. 1 next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. The undermentioned officer was granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave:—Mr. T. J. Ryves, district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces, for six months. Col. E. Davidson, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd circle, provincial, is granted the usual preparatory leave from Nov. 1, with a view of proceeding on the furlough granted to him. Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., officiating commissioner of Orissa, is allowed leave for three months from Dec. 7 next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date from Dec. 7 next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it. Lieut. A. E. Gordon, cantonment magistrate of Dum.Dum, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, from the 12th inst. The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. E. H. Ruddock, C.S., extension of leave for three months. Mr. R. F. Rampini, officiating judge, Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C.S., officiating judge. dicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for three months from the 23rd inst., on being relieved of his acting appointment by Col. J. S. Davies. Mr. P. Niblet, deputy collector, Benares, special leave on private affairs for six months from July 24 last. Mr. J. C. Colvin, magistrate and collector, Aligarh, leave to Nov. 8 (included), in extension of the two months' special leave granted to him dated Oct. 2 last.

Mr. H. L. Jones, district superintendent of police, Pubna, for one year, from Dec. 3. Mr. J. T. Denmeade, executive engineer, 3rd grade, for six months, in extension. Col. A. Francis, Madras staff corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, embarked at Bombay on Oct. 15 on the two years' furlough, on private affairs, granted to him. Mr. H. E. Gastrell, assistant superintendent of revenue, 2nd grade, subsidiary leave for nine days, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 1 inclusive. lough granted to Mr. E. J. Connor, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, for one year, is commuted to six months' leave on private affairs. Mr. J. L. Gallett, executive engineer, 1st grade, and temporary superintending engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for one year, from Dec. 19, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. R. S. Reynolds, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself of the leave granted him on Nov. 1.

## Itladras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 14.)
BLAIR, J. H., coll. of sea customs, Madras, resumed charge of the office on the 21st ult.

CHARLES-PAUL-MACLEAN.-The following transfers are ordered :- Mr. G. P. Charles, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Bellary dist.; Mr. J. E. Paul, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Bellary dist.; and Mr. A. D. Maclean, asst. engr., 3rd grade, to the Cuddapah dist.

Darling, Lieut. C. H., R.E., is admitted to the Madras Estab.

GAETON, C. A., acting sub secy. to the Board of Revenue, resumed charge of the office from Mr. Gibson on the 4th inst.

MELVILLE, R. J., coll. and mag. and agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George

in Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. Goodrich on

PUCKLE, R. K., director of Revenue Settlement, assumed charge of his seat as additional member of the Board of Revenue on the 6th inst SPENCER, E. E., is app. acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanjore.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 14.)

AYLMER—H.E. the Governor is pleased to make the following app. on H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. F. A. Aylmer, of the R.A., to be A.D.C. from Oct. 25, v. Willoughby.

CARTER-WALKER.-The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 5:—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. M. Carter, inf., ordinary pension £456 5s., extra annuity, £595 8s., to be paid in England. Major gen. G. W. Walker, royal (Madras) engrs., has succeeded to the col.'s allowance by the death, on Oct. 6, of Lieut. gen.

C. A. Orr, royal (Madras) engrs.

EWETSON.—The following prom. is made, subject to H M.'s approval:—
Capt. C. C. Hewetson, Madras staff corps, having completed twenty HEWETSON .-

years' service, to be major, from Nov. 4.

corr, Lieut. col. D., staff corps, is app. dep. qrmr. gen. in succession to Brigdr. gen. O'Connell.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 30 to Nov. 4.)

ABERCROMBIE, Sub. lieut. A. H., 1-21st foot, having arrived at Madras from England, will proceed to join his regt. in Burmah.

COOKE, Col. A. H. (Eur.), from wing officer 28th N.I. to 2nd in com. 32nd N.I.

HERON-MAXWELL, Lieut., will proceed to Secunderabad in time to allow of his joining the party before quitting Hyderabad for Deolalee, where they should arrive on the 25th inst.

MORRIS, Lieut. col. W. G., to gen. duty, Secunderabad.

MURRAY, Major A. G., staff corps, has completed a course of garrison
instruction at Edinburgh, and has received a first-class certificate. PUCKLE, Major H. G., from officg. wing officer 28th N.I., to wing officer 28th N.J.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentd. officers have reported their return from Europe : Sung. major A. Gamack, A.M., M.D., zillah surg. and supt. of jails, Madura.

Mr. J. Sturrock, Madras Civil Service, on the 8th inst. Lieut. col. J. C. Berkeley, inf., political agent, Harrowtie and Tonk, and Lieut. W. H. McCausland, staff corps, 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd regt. L.C.

#### COMMISSABIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:-Major H. C. Wright, staff corps, officg. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. comy. gen., 2nd class; Capt. R. Hunter, gen. list inf., officg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. R. Q. Mainwaring.

Lieut. W. Cooke, staff corps, qrmr. 9th N.I., to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, at Cannanore, without prejudice to his regtl. apps., during the absence of Capt. E. A. Bruce, on duty at the camp at Delhi.

M.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 24.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officers being posted, on their recent appointment, to the battalions of their regts. as noted below :-

Sub lieuts. C. Tuckey and G. A. Keef, 1st batt. 21st foot.

Sub lieut. R. S. Burn, 2nd batt. 16th foot.

The following extract from R.A. in India regtl. order No. 146, new

series, dated Sept. 30, is republished:-

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following alterations will take place affecting officers belonging to brigades of R.A. serving in

Postings.

Col. E. H. Fisher to 4th brigade R.A. Col. M. A. S. Biddulph, c.B., to 5th brigade R.A. Col. A. T. Cadell to 9th brigade R.A.

#### COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The following orders are confd. :-

Oct. 16 .- By the comdt. 20th regt. N.I., making the following apps., v. Col. H. Clerk, retired, from Oct. 1:-

Major T. Otbard, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing

Lieut. and Adjt. S. E. Rolland to offic. as wing officer, without preju-

dice to his duties as adjt.

With reference to G.O.G., dated Oct. 6, Lieut. B. H. Pollard, staff corps, is posted to the 19th regt. N.I. as 2nd wing subalt., to join. This cancels so much of G.O.C.C. of Oct. 11 as relates to Lieut. Pollard.

Col. A. B. Marsack (Europe), from comdt. 2nd N.I. to comdt. 27th N.I.

Col. W. Serres, from 2nd in com. 41st N.I. officg. comdt. 2nd N.I. to comdt. 2nd N.I.

Col. G. N. Johnstone, 2nd in com. 12th N.I., to officg. comdt. 27th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. J. Vizard to officg. 2nd in com. 12th N.I. Lieut. col. R. S. Burge (Europe), from wing officer 41st N.I., to 2nd in com. 41st N.I.

Major J. C. Hay, from officg. wing officer 41st N.I. to wing officer 41st N.I.

The following order is confd. :-

By the comdt. 33rd regt. N.I., making the following apps., until further orders, v. Col. W. C. Rich, proceeding to Europe on furl.:—
Lieut. col. R. V. Handyside, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as

Major H. S. Robinson, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer

Capt. R. E. Cox, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own appointment.

Surg. major W. Millar, A.M.D., from med. charge depot, Poonamallee now on privilege leave at Coonoor), to med. charge European details, Trichinopoly; on expiration of his tour of priv. leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, acting collector of Vizagapatam, is granted special leave for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Melville. Lieut. col. G. V. Law, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Madura district. privilege leave for one month. The privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days granted to the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., inspr. gen. of registration, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. Moss, head master of the provincial school of Mangalore, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Col. W. Ramsay, 2nd in command and wing officer 10th regt. N.I., to Australia and Europe, for twenty months, on private affairs. Col. A. Howlett, c.B., staff corps, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India. Col. W. C. Clarke, staff corps, Presidency paymaster, in auticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of India. The furlough to Europe pagranted to him by the Government of India. The furiough to Europe granted to Licut. col. H. L. Grove, of the staff corps, superintendent of army schools, dated Sept. 27, is cancelled. Brigdr. gen. A. T. Cadell, commanding Northern district, privilege leave for fifteen days, from Nov. 6, or date of departure. Lieut. C. E. Bedford, 20th brigade R.A., to Neilgherries and Madras, for one month, from Oct. 16, in extension of privilege leave.

## Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 16.)

BULKLEY, A. S., asst. supt., Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DICKENSON, J. H., to act as supt. of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police, during the absence of Capt. Portman on priv.

KENNEDY, Major gen., R.E., Public Works Dept., having vacated his appt. of sec. to the Govt. of Bombay in the P.W. and Railway Depts., on succession to colonel's allowances, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to re-appoint him to that office, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council.

PHILLIPS, P., received charge of the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bombay, from Lieut. col. G. J. Mellis, staff corps, on Nov. 13.

#### MILITARY.

[(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 16.)
Collis, Lieut. W. C., station staff officer, Ahmednuggur, proceeding on duty to Delhi.

Daniell, Capt. H. S., cadre 3rd Light Cav., having completed twenty years' service, to be major by brevet, from Nov. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

TWYNAM, Lieut. col., 15th foot, will proceed by rail to Bombay.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 8.)

CHAMBERS—POOLE—NicHOLETTS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9 directing Lieut. col. Chambers, offic. wing officer, to offic, as 2nd in com. 5th N.L.I.; Capt. Poole, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. Nicholetts, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. arrangement, from Oct. 8, in succession to

Lieut. col. Hunt, proc. on furl.

IBEDELL—WATSON—WELCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 3, directing Lieut. col. Iredell, offic. wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in oom.; and Capt. Watson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 10, in succession to Col. Miles, proceeded on leave. Lieut. F. G. T. Welch, offic. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 3, v. Capt. Watson, offic. as wing officer.

LEMOTTEE.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt. H. B. LeMottee, 2nd batt. 15th foot, is to be added to the list of officers for duty at the regtl. depot, published in G.O.C. 550 of Sept. 13.

MENNIE-WESTBROOK.-The following arrangements and apps. are sauctioned:—Mr. A. Mennie is app. third class engr. of the Indian Gort, steamer Quangtung on prob., to fill an existing vacancy from Oct 7, inclusive. Mr. G. C. Westbrook is confd. in the app. of port officer at Karwar from the date the app. fell vacant.

Spens, Major A. T., has been perm. to revert to his permanent app. as

cantonment magis. at Kurrachee.

TWYNAM - SARTORIUS .- Lieut. col. P. A. A. Twynam, 15th foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st batt. of his regt., to which he has been posted on prom. On arrival in England Lieut. col. Twynam should report himself to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards. Capt. Sartorius, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., proceeds on duty to Delhi.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The movements in relief of the following regts. are countermanded:—4th regt. N.I., 7th regt. N.I., 12th regt. N.I., and 22nd regt. N.I.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified: —Major G. R. Goodfellow, acting political resident, availed himself on Oct. 23 of the furlough for two years, granted to him by Government order, Military Dept., Sept. 12. Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, judge and sessions judge at Tanna, special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and five days, from Dec. 11. Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S., municipal commissioner for the city of Bombay, for one year, from Nov. 20. Mr. T. A. LeMesurier, assistant superintendent, Gujarat Survey, availed himself on July 27 last of the privilege leave for three months granted him on returning to duty on Oct. 28. Surg. major W. Dymock, privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 10, to visit Goa and the Coast. CIVIL FURLOUGHS. -- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Goa and the Coast.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-lations of 1858, unless otherwise speciged:—Lieut. E. Hardy, F baty. 9th brig. R.A., from Oct. 16 to April 15, 1877, in England. Lieut. A. J. Adams, 1st bat. 2nd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, to appear before a medical committee. Sub condr. C. Lacey to remain in Bombay from Nov. 17 to 21, in extension, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. The undermentioned warrant officer and officer have been ing to Europe. The undermentioned warrant officer and officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Sub condr. D. Mayo, ordnance department, six months; and Capt. G. W. Oldham, R. E., two months UPA, three days PA. Surg. C. Lloyd, Madras medical establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. S. L. Dobie, Madras medical establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd in command, 2nd cavalry is allowed furlough to Europe for one year. The following officer is directed to proceed to England by an early troopship and join the Staff College, Sandhurst, by Feb. 1, 1877:—Captain F. Luttman-Johnson, 65th foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Andrews.—At Calcutta, Nov. 8, wife of S. J. Andrews, son.

Beresford.—At Meerut, Nov. 6, wife of J. S. Beresford, exec. engr., daughter.

BREMNER-At Howrah, Nov. 6, wife of W. M. Bremner, daughter. BULLOCK-At Calcutta, Nov. 6, wife of J. Bullock, son.

CHANDLER—At Sanawad, Oct. 22, wife of G. J. Chandler, Govt. Telegraph Dept., H. and N. S. Railway Telegraph, son.
CHRYSTIE—At Nellore, Nov. 11, wife of Capt. G. Chrystie, M.S.C.

ELDRIGE—At Dinapore, Nov. 12, wife of J. R. Eldridge, E. I. Railway, son. GALSTAUN—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, wife of M. J. Galstaun, daughter. GORDON—At Rangoon, Oct. 31, Mrs. Lewis Gordon, son.

GRAHAM-At Nainee Tal, Nov. 4, wife of Capt. G. F. I. Graham, Bengal

S.C., daughter. HALL-At Howrah, Nov. 7, wife of J. Hall, son.

HALL-At Malwa, Nov. 10, wife of Lieut. col. J. D. Hall, 2nd regt. C.I.

HOLDSWORTH—At Goruckpore, Nov. 2, wife of J. J. Holdsworth, son. JOHNSTON—At Rawal Pindi, Nov. 10, wife of J. T. Johnston, R.E., son.

MACONACHIE-At Bombay, Nov. 13, wife of Dr. G. A. Maconachie, ophthalmic surg., daughter.

MELLOR—At Bareilly, Nov. 8, wife of C. W. Mellor, C.S., son.
MITCHELL—At Jamalpore, Nov. 11, wife of J. C. Mitchell, daughter.

MURRAY-At Nawara Elia, Ceylon, Nov. 6, wife of C. A. Murray, Ceylon C.S., daughter.

Ceylon C.S., dauguter.

NEWMARCH—At Simla, Nov. 8, wife of Major O. R. Newmarch, son.

PRINGLE—At Meerut, N.W.P., Nov. 6, wife of R. Pringle, M.D., surg. major Bengal Army, daughter.

RIVAZ—At Kapurthala, Punjab, Nov. 5, wife of C. M. Rivaz, Bengal C.S., supt. of the Kapurthala State, son.

Ross—At Madras, Nov. 2, wife of M. E. Ross, civil engr., Harbour Works, daughter.

Scott-At Bilaspur, Nov. 8, wife of Capt. T. A. Scott, Bengal staff corps,

son. SPENCER-At Nundial, Nov. 7, wife of Rev. J. F. Spencer, missionary

S P.G., son.

STEELE-At Shikarpore, Nov. 6, wife of C. E. S. Steele, Sind Commission, son.

STEWART-At Oorun, Nov. 7, wife of Lieut. N. R. Stewart, 68th L.I.,

TAYLOR—At Calcutta, Nov. 29, wife of R. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, son.
TROUP—At Raneekhet, Nov. 11, wife of R. H. W. Troup, son.
WAIT—At Coonoor, Nov. 7, wife of W. G. Wait, son.

WILLMOTT-At Bombay, Nov. 13, wife of C. Willmott, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

DUTT-DANIELL-At Calcutta, Nov. 9, Alfred Dutt (of Rangoon), third son of the late C. C. Dutt, of Calcutta, to Sarah, second daughter of S. Daniell, of Calcutta.

GRANT-SHAW-At Bombay, Nov. 14, Lieut. col. A. Drummond Grant, Madras inf., to Annie B., youngest child of Capt. Shaw, R.N., of Nor-

HANDLEY-DRURY-At Madras, Nov. 11, J. W. Handley, barrister-at-law,

to Mary, eldest daughter of the Veu. Archdeacon C. R. Drury.

JAEVIS—MAIDEN—At Madras, Oct. 30, William A. Jarvis, of Knowle-

terrace, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, to Ada, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Maiden, master attendan. Cochin.

PAGE—BUTFOY—At Ootacamund, Nov. 4, John G. A. Page, Madras railway, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. G. Butfoy, barrackmaster of Beller.

lary. SWAINE-KING-At Arrah, Nov. 8, F. R. Swaine, Bengal medical service, to Emma L., daughter of R. King, opium agent, Shahabad

Tawse Workall—At Calcutta, Nov. 11, James Tawse to Hannah M., daughter of George Worrall, Dundee.

Taylor—Drury—At Madras, Nov. 11, the Rev. A. C. Taylor, chaplain

of Verery, to Agnes, second daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon C. R.

Drury.

WILSON—MARSHALL—At Simla, Nov. 9, Capt. F. A. Wilson, B.S.C., to Louisa A., second daughter of Col. W. E. Marshall, B.S.C.

#### DEATHS.

BIRD—At Calcutta, Nov. 6, Thomas K., infant son of S. Bird.
CABLE—At Alipore, Nov. 10, George H. Cable, aged 53.
CRAWFORD—At Vingoria, Nov. 16, Eliza, wife of R. Crawford, civil surg.,

Vingoria, aged 26.

CRIMMINS-At Bombay, Nov. 17, Michael Crimmins, pensioned sub con-

ductor, aged 55.

OULDING—At Mussoorie, Oct. 14, Wilmer F., aged 15; and at Agra, Nov. 6, Hubert Henry, aged 14, sons of Edward H. H. Goulding, Agra College.

Johnstone--At Calcutta, Nov. 9, J. B. Johnstone, aged 65.

Ross At Bombay, Nov. 19, Surg. major John H. Ross, Army Medical Dept., late 39th regt.

TURNBULL—At Poons. Nov. 15, Eveleen J., daughter of Surg. major
P. S. Turnbull, M.D., aged 11 months.

WHYTE—At Madras, Nov. 5, Capt. H. Whyte, 14th regt. M.N.L, aged 35.

## Nome.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The proprietors of the above company held their thirty-sixth annual meeting on Tuesday, in their offices, Leadenhall-street. There was a large attendance. Mr. W. Fane de Salis presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that the fleet of the company consisted of forty-eight steamships and seven subsidiary vessels, with an aggregate horse power of 21,850 tons, and an aggregate tonnage of 124,664, which was exactly double the tonnage of the navy of the United States at the commencement of the Federal war. The fleet had been considerably increased, and its machinery improved since the opening of the Suez Canal, because many of the ships which the company then possessed had become unequal to the great increase in the carrying trade which had followed that event, which was a memorable one to the company. The reorganisation which had taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved and taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved an outlay of £2,500,000, for which the board taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken place involved and taken had only called upon the proprietors for £200,000, the produce of two calls on the new shares. They were now able to convey cargo, passengers, and mails against all comers, and they possessed some of the finest steamships in the mercantile marine of England. Their fleet had been engaged in one of the most extensive mail services the world had ever seen, having travelled over 1,700,000 miles. The mails from India, China, Japan, and Australia had, by converging at Galle and Suez, been delivered with rare exceptions every Monday morning in London with trainlike punctuality. Apart from the mails, the ships had carried 300,000 tons of cargo, and upwards of 15,000 passengers were brought to their destinations without loss of life and without maritime catastrophe. Referring to the statement of accounts, he said the summarised results showed that £128,500 worth of debentures had been paid off, and since September 28 £34,000 more had been paid off, and he believed that before the close of the year a total of £200,000 would be paid off. £150,000 had been applied to repairs; £200,000 had been written off the value of the ships to cover depreciation, and £100,000 carried to renewal account, eaving a balance of £104,000, out of which an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid last June, and it was now proposed to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. Speaking of the future proposed to pay a dividend of z per cent. Speaking of the future of the company, he said that there was no ground for apprehension. Those who knew India had said that but the skin of the trade of the country had been raised. If that were true as regarded India, how much more true was it as to the other great terminus of the company's trade? In estimating the future of the company they ought not to forget the great colonies which it was said would outrival the mother country, and would throw the United States into the shade. He deplored therecent death of the late chairman (Mr. P. D. Hadow), and said that the directors had unanimously elected to fill the vacancy the Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy, M.P.

Mr. E. Thornton seconded the adoption of the report. The Chairman stated that the board could accelerate the Australian mails by five days, and the Indian mails by two days, if a fresh arrangement were made.

The report having been carried, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year was declared, and the meeting approved of the selection of Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, and passed a vote of condolence to be forwarded to Mrs. Hadow.

## Miscellaneous.

ILLNESS OF MR. WATERFIELD.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant Librarian of the India-office Library, is seriously ill. The Library is undergoing thorough repairs and renovation; and so, perhaps, the weight of the extra duties may have told on the strength of the able successor of the late Prof. Childers. Good hopes are entertained of Mr. Waterfield's speedy recovery.—Athenæum.

THE CASE OF THE "FRANCONIA."—Judgment was yesterday de-livered in the Court of Appeal in the case of the Franconia, the Court holding the Franconia solely to blame for the collision, the Strathclyde having broken no rule, either before the collision threatened or at the moment it became inevitable, whilst almost every rule had been broken by the *Franconia*. The appeal, therefore, was dismissed with costs.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DICKINSON.—The death is announced of Mr. John Dickinson, well-known in the days of the Company for the interest he took in Indian affairs, and the number of pamphlets, articles, and letters he produced. His largest production, a work of 200 pages, called "The Government of India under a Bureaucracy," appeared in 1853, when the renewal of the Company's Charter was under the consideration of Parliament. Mr. Dickinson died quite suddenly on Wednesday, the 22nd ult.-Athenaum.

MILITARY.—Her Majesty has approved of the following changes in the military establishments of the army, consequent upon the embarkation of foreign reliefs. The 6th, 24th, and 14th Regiments



of Foot will each have an establishment of 69 officers, 151 non-commissioned officers, and 1,740 men; the 73rd and 90th the same, with the addition of one officer; the Rifle Brigade will have 126 officers, 278 non-commissioned officers, and 3,260 men; 60th Rifles, 128 officers, 291 non-commissioned officers, and 3,180 men; 10th Foot, 65 officers, 143 non-commissioned officers, and 1,440 men.

The Russian Army.—Col. R. P. Anderson, Commanding 34th Regiment, Bengal N.I., writes:—"In the issue of the Daily Telegraph dated London, 4th Dec., 1876, I observe the following in a leader:—'We venture to doubt, therefore, whether Russia could put 200,000 men on the left Danube bank.' Allow me to say that for years past I have asserted that for 'external warfare' Russia could not place on a given spot, more than 200,000 men, i.e., when alluding to Russia's advance on India, i.e. separate from the Russian army. I have repeated this over and over again in the Pioneer newspaper (published at Allahabad, India), and always signed myself,

BILLS ON INDIA.—At the opening of the tenders for the India Council drafts at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 6th inst., it was found that the whole amount of 35 lakhs of rupees (say £350,000) had been taken at an advance of \$\frac{3}{8}\ddot\$d. to 7-16ths as compared with last week, making about 1d. per rupee in the last three weeks. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £197,000; to Bombay, £150,000; and to Madras, £3,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9 9-16d. for telegrams, and at 1s. 9 \frac{1}{2}\ddot\$d. for bills receive about 49 per cent., and those on Bombay at 1s. 9 \frac{1}{2}\ddot\$d. for bills about 42 per cent. The consequence of this has been an immediate advance in the price of silver to 55 \frac{3}{4}\ddot\$d. to 56d. per oz., and the tendency is still upward. When we consider that the rise has reached 2\frac{1}{2}\ddot\$d. per oz. in the past month, and nearly 9d. an oz. in less than five months, we begin to realise how important the recovery has really been, and what an effect these fluctuations must have exercised upon international commerce and finance. The present quotation is within 1d. of that at the commencement of the year.

OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY .- The twenty-eighth report of the directors of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway for the half-year ended the 30th of June gives the gross earnings at £183,363, and the working expenses, after deducting £11,294, carried to expenditure on account of covered waggons—at £106,862. This leaves a net profit of £76,501. Deducting that £11,294, the net revenue available for distribution is reduced to £65,205, which is short of the sum required to meet all interest charges on the capital of the company by £64,689, and therefore that sum has been made good by the Government and debited to the guaranteed interest account. The report states that the goods traffic has been good, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the crops and markets in Rohilkund. Some difficulties appear to be experienced in substituting coal for wood as fuel for the locomotives, and the working expenses have been increased during the half-year on that account, but by latest accounts matters have improved. There was less waste, and the drivers were gaining experience in the use of coal. An agreement entered into with the East Indian Railway Company to deliver coals at Benares at a rebate of 10 per cent. on the cost of freight will admit of coal being substituted for wood, and the use of the latter was to cease after the 1st of August. There was a considerable increase in both the upper and lower classes of passenger traffic. The general traffic appears to meet with difficulties in its development, however, through the incompleteness of the line and of its connection with other lines.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) .-- An extraordinary general meeting of the above bank was held on Dec. 7, at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. J. R. Boyson, the Chairman, presided. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the further decrease in their debenture liability to so considerable an amount, now that they had resolved to grant no fresh loans on mortgage, was undoubtedly a subject for congratulation. He expressed a hope that the shareholders would feel satisfied that there had been some material improvement in their position during the past year, and that the board were justified in telling them that the year's results promised to be fairly satisfactory. Mr. R. P. Harrison, the deputy chairman, having seconded the adoption of the report, Mr. H. G. Bainbridge, a director, referred to the improvements which were being carried out on the company's tea estates, and said he was confidently able to tell the meeting that there had undoubtedly been an improvement in the value of those estates, althought the improvement would take time to develop, and longer than they hoped, from causes beyond their control, and almost—and entirely in many respects—beyond the control of the local management. Other shareholders having spoken, the Chairman in reply said, with regard to the purchase of their debentures in the market, members of the Stock Exchange were fully aware of the determina-tion of the board not to purchase surrenders of their debentures unless they could get them upon what they considered fair and reasonable terms. The amount now current upon real mortgage securities in India was £334,218, and he believed the securities were undoubtedly good. The report was adopted unanimously, and the meeting separated, after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman

TRAVELLERS' TALES .- I see it generally stated that the com-

plaints of Anglo-India hauteur came originally from the Prince's companions; but this is a mistake—they came from the Prince himself. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy would have cared nothing for the opinions of Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lord Carington; but when the Prince speaks they deferentially incline the ear. Sir Bartle Frere was his Royal Highness's responsible adviser, and I cannot but blame him for letting the Prince form such erroneous ideas of Anglo-Indian society. I must add, by way of warning, that Anglo-Indians would do wisely to be more on their guard, and not to indulge so freely as they are wont to do their propensity for hoaxing British travellers with wild tales of Anglo-Indian brutality towards natives. These tales are eagerly swallowed by credulous tourists, who on their return home repeat the fables told them for the editication of their countrymen. The other day I heard a story told which I at once recognised as the invention of a friend of mine in Bombay. This gentleman had a tourist staying with him, who was full of indignation at the wrongs of the natives, so, to horrify him still more, my friend said after dinner: - "A provoking thing happened this morning; I told my syce to bring my horse round at five o'clock, and at ten minutes past the lazy brute had not made his appearance. I went down to the stable and found him asleep, so I gave him a good thrashing with my whip. About tiffin time my butler came down to the fort to tell me that the fellow had had the impudence to die. 'Well,' I said, if he's a Mussulman, bury him; if he's a Hindoo, burn him.' Now I shall be put to the bother of getting another servant." The guest drank in every word, and this story is now one of the accepted illustrations in England of the realities of Anglo-Indian life. The moral, for Anglo Indians who are jealous of their reputation for humanity and fair play, is, that when they see a tourist in the distance they should say to one another in the words of the old comedy, "Don't laugh; here's a fool coming."—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

The Condition of India.—The East India Association have just

issued an address by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, ex-Prime Minister of Baroda, on the poverty of India. It points out that the total annual production of British India cannot be estimated at more than 40s. per head of the population, and that the masses are exceedingly poor, underfed, and imperfectly nourished. The difficulty of taking the first steps towards remedying this low condition of the people is felt most directly and palpably in the deficiency of capital in all agricultural districts; and this arises from the fact that a large portion of the revenues and resources of India are transferred to England, instead of, as in countries with home-government, where the taxes are chiefly expended amongst the community from which they are raised. Though some transfer of resources is unavoidable under foreign rule, the actual withdrawal, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji contends, is much in excess of such necessity, and goes far to counteract the good which British rule is capable of conferring on India; and this excessive amount of drain is, in a great measure, cwing to the undue and increasing employment of Europeans, of late years, in all departments of the public service. It is further urged that India is unfairly treated in being saddled with the whole of the debt now debited to her, that debt having been mainly made up of the cost of the acquisition of India by the British nation, of payments, profits, and dividend through the late East India Company, and of the cost of the Afghan and other wars, which were either the work of the British Government or undertaken with objects in which the interests of India were not concerned. It is therefore urged that, while the people of India most gratefully acknowledge the value of peace and security under British rule, it is plainly the duty of every Anglo-Indian statesman and politician to lessen the amount of the annual transfer of capital, and to adopt any obviously suitable remedies for the undue pressure now laid on India and its scanty monetary resources. Some of these remedies the British Government's conceding an Imperial guarantee for the Indian debt; the Indian home charges to be reduced by England sustaining a portion of them; the curtailment of the employment of Europeans in India to the exclusion of natives; the encouragement of industrial enterprise in India; the provision of cheap means of communication between the different provinces of India; and especially from the interior to the coast; and the promotion of the storage of water and irrigation works wherever practicable. By these measures the development and material progress of the Empire would be secured, and the loyalty, gratitude, and attachment of India to the British rule would be afresh evoked and strengthened.

## India Office.

Dec. 9, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Hair (Uncov.), W. B. Taylor (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. R. Cooke.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. Jones, 2 mo. furl.; G. J. Low (Uncov.), 3 mo. furl.; J. N. Fagan (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; H. H. Butts, 2 mo. s.c.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. A. Sibold (Uncov.), J. D. Sandford, A. F. Ingle (Uncov.), E. F. J. Porcelli (Uncov.), R. Cornish, F. P. Beachcroft G. W. Vivian (Uncov.).

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $A$ nnouncements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged \\ Five Shillings each. \end{tabular}$ 

#### BIRTHS.

Douglass-The wife of Capt. F. Wingfield Douglass, 21st Fusiliers, of twin sons, at Dover, Dec. 5.

MACANDREW-The wife of Lieut. colonel J. F. MacAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Carnousie, Turriff, N.B., Nov. 23.

NUTHALL-The wife of Ramsay D. Nuthall, of Dacca, Bengal, of a daughter, at Brighton, Dec. 1.

Stevens—The wife of Capt. Malcolm W. Stevens, 3rd (Queen's Own)

Bombay Light Cavalry, of a daughter, at Dover, Dec. 2.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEST—PAYNE.—Kershaw T. Best, M.A., of the Bombay Educational Department, to Julia, daughter of the late Lieut. col. William Payne, Bengal Retired List, at Beckenham, Dec. 8.

ELPHINSTONE—COLE.—Lieut. col. Sir Howard C. Elphinstone, R.E., to

Annie F., daughter of W. H. Cole, at Marylebone, Doc. 5.

Fowler — Law. — The Rev. James T. Fowler to Letitia M., daughter of

the late Lieut. gen. Law, K.H., Colonel 71st Highland Light Infantry, at Plymouth, Nov. 29.

IRVINE—CONNELL.—Major gen. Charles Irvine, Bengal Army, to Juliet I., daughter of the late James Connell, at Edinburgh, Dec. 5.

Scorr—Brown.—George S. Scott to Augusta M. J., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas C. Brown, and widow of Lieut. col. Robert J. Brown, late 14th Hussars, at St. George's, Hanover.square, Nov. 29.

SINCLAIR-TRAVERS .- Charles R., son of the late Major John W. Sinclair, Madras Staff Corps, to Mabel, daughter of the late J. Ingram Travers, at Tiverton, Dec. 6.

SPARROW-HODGSON.-John B. Sparrow, 48th Regt., to Catharine A., daughter of Col. Francis G. Hodgson, Madras Staff Corps, at Brighton, Nov. 17.

WEBB-MARTIN.-George Webb to Augusta J., daughter of Gen. George Warren, Indian Army, and widow of William Martin, at Gravesend,

#### DEATHS.

DAY-Henry J. Day, Lieut. col., late 99th Regiment, at 28, Eastbourneterrace, Nov. 30, aged 73.

England - Katharine, daughter of Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., at 10, Chester-street, Nov. 30.

FARRAN-Major Charles Farran, late of the 14th Regt. Madras Native

Infantry, at Putney, Nov. 30, aged 78.

RAYNE—Cuthbert C. M., the infant son of Middleton Rayne, C.E., of Mooltan, at Ealing, Nov. 30, aged 18 months.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1. Warrior, Rangoon; Kingdom of Saxony, Cocanada.—2. Str. Victoria, Manila; O. Thyou, Maudmain.—3. Str. Deccan, Bombay; Wild Rose, Calcutta; India, Calcutta; Marthorough, Calcutta; Berwickshire, Singapore.—4. Cotopaxi, Maulmain; Hartfield, Mauritius.—5. Melpomene, Calcutta; Semantha, Calcutta.—6. Str. Assyria, Kurrachee; Accrington, Calcutta.—7. Str. City of Poonah, Calcutta; H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Evangeline, Colombo.—30. Forest Grove, Bombay.—Dec. 1. Menam, Rangoon; Marathon, Bombay; atr. Sirins, Colombo and Calcutta.—2. Glengarry, Calcutta; Anglesey, Rangoon; Carmelita, Rocca, Rangoon; Sarah and Emma, Rangoon; str. Avondale, Aden.—3. Rajpoot, Bombay.—5. Adriane, Bombay; Carnegie, Bombay.—6. Isca, Mauritius; Frank Carvill, Aden; Carolus Magnus, Singapore; W. H. Harkness, Rangoon; atr. Perthshire, Calcutta; Mornington, Bombay.—7. Str. Navarine, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; atr. Galley of Lorne, Singapore; str. Duke of Devonshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Freja, Aden; Georgina, Rangoon. Aden; Georgina, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sirius, Dec. 1.—From Liverpool.—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Nicholson Stuart, Mr. W. H. A. Russell, Mr. W. J. Hay, Mr. C. F. Wintle, Dr. R. Cran, Mr. C. T. Geddes, and Miss Fray. For Colombo —Mr. W. H. Freese, Mr. Gaussen, Miss Shand and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Boyle.;

Per str. Duke of Devonshire, Dec. 6.—From London.—For Calcutta.—Rev. and Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mr. Guy, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Yule, Mr. Still, Mr. and Mrs. Freelove, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Heenan, Col. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hooper, Rev. J. Vaughun, Mr. Inglis, and Mr. — Inglis, For Madras.—Rev. — Stephenson, Rev. — Goffin, Miss Ramsay, Miss Bounsall, Miss Brown, Miss Geller, and Rev. C. Smith. For Colombo.—Mr. Magan and Mrs. Vansitart.

Per str. Navarino, Dec. 6.—From London.—For Colombo.—Mr. J. Strachan, Mrs. Strachan, Miss Verity, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. W. Maderson, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. W. Penney, Dr. C. J. Maturin, Mr. R. B. Tytler, Mr. Tytler, jun, Mr. Van der Straaten, Mr. J. McInroy, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. W. Bisborough, Mr. J. Brodie, Mr. Pickford, Mrs. Landells, and Mr. A. Craib. For Mawas.—Mrs. W. T. Bailey, Major R. Houghton, Mrs. Houghton, Miss Houghton, Mr. J. A. Dalziel, Mr. A. Spiers, Mr. H. Ihle, Mr. Hjorth, Mr. E. Flynn, E. Culliford, and Dr. Proudfoot. For Calcutta.—Mr. A. H. E. Anton, Mrs. ures. Misster Meares and infant, Mr. J. Barry, Mrs. Barry, Mr. H. E. Cox, Mr. J. Mrs. Piper, three Misses Piper, Miss Ashmole, Miss A. Garbett, Mr. W. Kill.

Mr. Tillard, Mr. J. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. C. Spencer, Missence, Mr. T. W. Spencer, Mr. T. Whitrow, Mr. P. Reid, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. Carthur, and Mr. T. Cairns.

Per Overland Route.

Per Carthur, and Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. H. G. Bulkeley, Mrs. and

Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. Sawyer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mallett and child, Mr. W. Ker, Mr. R. Campbell, Miss M. Wood, Mr. O. Sawyer, Mr. McClelland, and Mr. Stevens. For Aden.—Mrs. Wighton and Colonel Murray. For Surz.—Miss Moreton, Mr. Lister, Mr. W. Lister, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Abbs. For Malta.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Swabey, Miss Musch, Miss Power, Miss Rule, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mr. T. Coss, Sub lieut. Stopford, Miss Swain, and Lieut. D. G. Johnston.

Por str. Thibot, Dec. 15.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. T. Roberts, General. Mrs., and Miss Maclagan, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. G. Cumming. Mr. F. Dickman, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. T. F. S. Wakley, Dr. H. Coulter, and Mr. W. M. Bell. For Alexandbla.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Morgan, and Miss Huntington and three children.

Por str. Thibot, Dec. 18.—From Brindley.—For Bombay.—Mr. Porteous, Major Grant, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. J. Worden, Col. C. L. Brown, Capt. J. T. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. G. Atkiuson, Mr. W. Jackson, and Mr. J. E. Borland. From Alexandbla.—Lord and Ludy Brownlow, Capt. Talbot, Mr. T. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Trippe, and Mr. and Mrs. Seaver.

and Mr. and Mrs. Seaver.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Merkara, Dec. 23.—For Colombo.—Mr. Cadwell, Rev. and Mrs. Duthrie and child, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. W. Wilkinson. For Midras.—Mrs. Baker and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Francklyn, and Mr. Winn. For Calcutta.—Dr. W. G. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Clark, sen., Mrs. Logan, Dr. Clark, Mr. J. B. Woosman, Mr. C. F. Wray, Mr. Wane, Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. D. Ferguson, and Mr. Stevenson.

man, Mr. C. F. Wray, Mr. Wano, and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Miss Venson.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For Bombax.—Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Blake, Miss Hume, Capt. Pennington, Mrs. Pennington and family, Col. Gordon, and Rev. A. Grieve.

Per str. Macedonia, Jan. 6.—For Bombax.—Dr. Burn, Mrs. Burn, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Stogden, Mrs. Stogden and child, and Miss Rowhill.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 3.—For Bombay.—Lieut. col. Pierce.

WESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hercules, from Chittagong, Nov. 21, 39 N., 22 W.

Maria Elise, for Penang, Oct. 9, 31 S., 27 W.

Goodola, from Bombay, Nov. 1, 16 N., 26 W.

Lennox Castle, for Singapore, Oct. 31, 6 N., 26 W.

Varuna, for Bombay, Oct. 17, 1 S., 27 W.

Sachem, for Bombay, Oct. 2, 28 N., 49 W.

Oriente, for Singapore, Oct. 30, 8 N., 20 W.

Luzon, Mauritius to Bombay, Oct. 30, 9 N., 66 E.

Zaute, for Madras, Nov. 24, 46 N., 9 W.

Merkur, for Singapore, Oct. 12, 13 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Eidenhope, from Shields to Singapore, has put into Plymouth, with cargo shifted and boats stove.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. M. Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. Streeten, Col. Wenves, Col. F. Swanson, Mr. Jarrett, and Mr. R. Campbell.

Venice to Bombay.—Mr. Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, and Mr. Gilkinson.

Beinder of Bombay.—Hon. Justice Green, Mrs. Green and two children, Mr. W.

Nuthersole, Mr. Ruelberg, and Mr. Williams.

Southampton to Madras.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. Evanson and family, Major Hewetson, Mr. C. V. Harris, and Mrs. Persee.

Brinder to Madras.—Major and Mrs. McLeod.

Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. G. N. Gould, Messrs. M. E. Bonrke, E. W. Luther, Lieut. Tudor, Asst. Paymasters R. C. Hodder, B. Savile, and W. H. W. Markham, and Lieuts. Maunsell and Woodward.

Brinders to Alexandria.—Mr. F. Girdlestone, Mr. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Shafto, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. E. C. Bond, Mrs. Booth and friend, and Mr. Appleby.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Miss Fortune, Mrs. Goldie, Comdr. Wilcox, and Capt. Box.

арь. Вод. Southampton to Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Beadon. Southampton to Calcutta.—Mrs. Jarrett and two children, Mr. C. A. Parker,

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Jarrett and two children, Mr. C. A. Parest, and Mrs. Stulkartt.

Venice to Calcutta.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds.
Southampton to Singapors.—Mrs. Pilo.
Venice to Singapors.—Mr. R. Cruig.
Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mi-ses McAndrew. Capt. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. Connell, Lord Napier's three sons, Mr. Leslie, Mr. M. Leslie, Master Cameron, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. Brinton, Mr. Somerset, and Mr. Prittie.
Southampton to Malta.—Gen. and Miss Broton, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Robley, and Light. Turner.

SOUTHAMPION to Adelaide.—Mr. C. D'Ebro, Mr. J. H. Grainger, and Mr. E. E.

COUTHAMPTON to ADELAIDE.—Mr. C. D'Ebro, Mr. J. H. Grainger, and Mr. E. E. Brice.

Brindisi to Adelaide.—Mr. T. Graves.

Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Keep and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, and Mr. W. Field.

Brindist to Sydney.—Mr. H. B. Montefiore.

Southampton to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Klingender and family, Mrs. Kellsall, Messrs. Smith, Mr. L. Levin, Mrs. Kothe, Mrs. Ray and two children, Misses. Joske, and Mr. H. Way Jones.

Brindist to Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Miss Clark, Mr. Loughman, Mr. W. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. W. Smith, and Mr. Joske.

Suez to Melbourne.—Mr. A. Hay.

Southampton to Dunedin.—Miss Pettigrew.

Southampton to King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stone and family.

Drcamber 21.

Southampton to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Keily, Col. H. C. Mensies, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mrs. Lamb, and Miss Dickenson.

Brindist to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, and Miss Maughan.

Venice to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child, and Caut. Mathias.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child, and Capt. Mathias.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fowler and son.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAE.—Master Cresswell and brother, Miss Laffan, and Mrs.

Try and child.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and son.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BONBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child, and Mr. G. Reynolds.

Marshilles to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, and Miss Ruddock. Beindis to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, and Miss Ruddock. Beindis to Bombay.—Col. T. J. Hill, and Mr. H. B. Turner. Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. W. Bull, Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain, two Misses Johnson, Mrs. Winter and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gillem and two children, and Mr. W. T. Roberts.

Beindis to Calcutta.—Mr. W. F. Agnew.
Southampton to Caylon.—Mr. R. S. Welsford, and Mr. Gore.
Brindis to Ceylon.—Mr. J. Brown.
Southampton to Mades.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper.
Southampton to Mades.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. H. Gore.

SOUTHAMPTON to MAITA.—MIT. H. GOFE.

JANUARY 4, 1877.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Minjor and Mrs. Pemberton, Major K. A. Jopp, Miss
V.Ogilvy, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Lyon, and Mrs. Macpherson, child, and friend.

BRINDIST to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Goods, Col. Robinson, Mr. H. F.

Bartlett, Mr. Sandford, and Mrs. Sandford.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. H. Perkins, and Capt. and Mrs. McNeille.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Michaelson.

JANUARY 11.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. T. Skinner, and Mr. W. E. Creaton.

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BOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Selby, Mrs. Stobart, and Capt. Woolgate.
VENIOR to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Sterling, and Col. Innes.
BOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. J. Puckle, and Miss Campbell.
BRINDISI to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Grose.
VENICE to CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grose.
VENICE to CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston and party, and Mr. and Mrs. Tooth and child.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston and party, and Mr. and Mrs. Tooth and child.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, and Miss Singleton.
VENICE to ADELAIDE.—Mr. F. Hughes.
BRINDISI to ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Margarey.
BOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Miss Johnstone, Miss Lang, and Mr. W. Landale.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sullivan.
BOUTHAMPTON to MALKA.—Mr. Weinholt, Mr. W. Campbell and brother, and Miss Campbell and friend.

Southampton to Suzz.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. S. Grenfell.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. R. Adams.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUZZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee and two daughters.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. G. Bayley, Mr. Lawrie, and Mr. A. Simson.

BRINDIST to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Duthoit.

JANUARY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Bev. J. H. Hocking, and Major and Mrs. Westmore-

SOUTHAMPTON to Hong Kong.-Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children.

TEA IN SILHET.—Last year was not a very good one for Silhet tea cultivation. The total outturn shows a decrease of nearly six-The weather was bad for tea-planters. Heavy rains all through June and August damaged the gardens and retarded the crops; and afterwards leaving off too soon, cut the season inconveniently short. A good many gardens have been lately started, but no statistics will be taken from them till next year. The average outturn of the others is a couple of pounds under the cwt. per acre. With regard to labour, the older gardens are stocked chiefly by time-expired coolies from Cachar, and less by local coolies, while near the head-quarters station local labour has been unusually plentiful, though the villagers are sometimes engrossed at awkward times in work of their own. The importation of coolies from Western Bengal is increasing; and Ghazipur, N.W.P., wholly supplies the outlying planters. The imported coolies is the better article, for your local coolie will not work so hard or so neatly, and is mostly set to clear jungle, make roads, and other rough employments. The fuel difficulty is already causing anxiety, though for the present there is plenty of charcoal. Those planters, however, who have not a large surplus of jungle will soon be unpleasantly reminded of their want of forethought. They should have made arrangements for the reproduction of trees fit for charcoal; but neither they nor the other planters have done anything of the kind. There are some hopeful ones, it seems, who fancy that when charcoal fails some way will be discovered of drying tea without char-coal. At present there are only two machines in the district, and public opinion is pretty well divided as to whether machinery will ever to any great extent take the place of coolies. Finally, the Deputy Commissioner of Silhet, from whose report we gather the above information, writes that land is as yet plentiful, that feeder roads are wanted for planters to get their tea to the nearest ghat; and that although quarrels, and even violence, sometimes disturb the relations between the planters and the neighbouring landowners and holders, "the general feeling is good."—Pioneer.

## Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

'ill be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Dec. 21.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 23.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Fia Brindisi, under 4 oz., 24. | 10z., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 10z., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 18 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2l. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

TO CETLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$ 0z., 11d. | 1 0z., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$ 0z., 11d. | 1 0z., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$ 0z., 21d. | 0z. | 1s. 6t. | every additional \$ 0z., 9d. | NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$ 0z., 2d. | each additional \$ 0z., 2d. | Via Southampton, under \$ 0z., 1d. | each additional \$ 0z., 2d. | BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 0z., 2d. | every additional 0z., 2d. | Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 0z., 1d. | every additional 0z., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on del

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be sharged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is composary. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 us. in weight, or be of greater di neusions than twenty-four inches a langth, and twilve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Gobernment Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th	Loa	n Stock	k, Div	ri- } 8:	. R.		98	100
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25	(Šice		•••	•••	•••	Actual	82	82
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828		***	***	***	•••	Sales.	82	824
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••	•••	***	•••		_	1
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		87	87
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	In sterl-	87	871
81 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ingtaking	_	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		87	871
5 per Cent. Public Works	Loan,	, 1854-1	55	•••	•••			
🏰 per Cent. of 1870	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		87	
44 per Cent. of 1872	•••	***	•••	***	•••	lent to	871	873
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
51 per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	l	90	91
						l		

## India Exchanges.

Calcutta Madras Bombay Colombo Singapore Hong Kong Shanghai	60 days' sight. 1s. 9½d. 1s. 9½d. 1s. 8½d. 1s. 8½d. 3s. 7½d. 3s. 7½d. 4s. 8d.	•••	30 days' sight. 1s. 9\d. 1s. 9\d. 1s. 9\d. 3s. 7\d. 3s. 7\d. 4s. 8\d.	Demand 1s. 93d. 1s. 93d. 1s. 93d.	
Bar Silver, per o Mexican Dollars Five Franc Piece	, per oz			4s. 7}d. 4e. 2d. No price.	

## Stocks and Securities.

hares.	Paid	. Prices.
Ł	India Stock	104! to 1051 xd
	India 5 per cent	1041 to 1051 xd
	India 4 per cent	86 to 88
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent	85 to 86
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872 India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	89 to 91
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	i
	1859	<b>!</b>
	1863	1
	,, 1864 ,, 1864 or 1866	1
	India Debentures (1978)	1021
	India Debentures (1978) India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	45s. to 55s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,0 0) 4 per cent	l
	RAILWAYS.	
Btock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	1141 to 1151
Btock	Carnatic (Limited) gua, 5 per cent 100	1
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem 2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	114 to 115
Brock	Do. Irred. 41 per ceut 100	118 to 119
Stock	Dage Indien	116 to 117
Stock 20	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) 100 Ditto (new) 12	24 to 3 pm.
20	Ditto 6	2 to 3 pm
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) 100	1131 to 1141
Stock	Madras (gua. + per cent.) 100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed 100	107 to 109
Stock	Ditto (gua. 42 per cent.) 100 Ditto ditto, 1871 10	2; pm.
20 Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent all	114 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (a)	113 to 1131
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) 100 South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	1134
Stock 20	Ditto 22. 8	a lo lipu
Stock	Ditto 100	106 to 108
5000	Nizam's State Railway	101 to 103
	1	ì
••	BANKS.	9} to 10}
10 20	Agra (Limited) all Chartered of India, Australia, and China all	
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China all	
25	Delhi and London all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India all	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation all	43 to 44
••	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	63 to 65
10 10	Eastern (Limited) all	
10	graph Company all	71
25	Indo-European (Limited) all	16 to 18
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) all	
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference all	94 to 10
	Red Sea Telegraph	
20	Jorehaut Tea Company all	50 to 55
ĩõ	Tiphook Tea Company 10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam 26.	58. 4
10	Upper Assam 10 Assam Tea Company 20	
50	Assam Tea Company 20 Eastern Assam (Limited) all	
10 10	-11	12 to 13
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) all	6 to 61
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) all	7½ to 7½
5	Do. New 2	lito 2 Dr
20	Cevlon Company (Limited) al	
20	Darjeeling (Limited) all	
Btock	(7)	
10 1	Madras Tram vay (Limited) all Nerbudda (oal 88.	
<b>5</b> 0	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company all	<b>36 t</b> o 38
50	Ditto New, 1867 20	lito idi
25	National of India Land 19	<b>4</b> (
20	Suez Canal al	l   213 _
20	Barnagore Jute	5 to 7

## Advertisements.

### TNDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TWENTY-SEVEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 12th of FEBRUARY, 1877, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, &c., may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for examination.

T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

India Office, 22nd November, 1876.

CLAPHAM-COMMON.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a SEMI-DETACHED RESI-DENCE, facing the Common, containing dining and drawing-rooms, seven bed-rooms, kitchens, &c. The back view overlooks an ornamental pleasure-ground. Convenient distance from the West-end by railway, omnibus, and tramway. Well drained, and worthy of the attention of any one seeking a comfortable house in the locality. in the locality.

Apply to Messrs. Maclachlan and Co., Estate Agents, Clapham-common.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the BOOKS for the Registration of Transfers will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th, until SATURDAY, the 30th day of December inst., both days inclusive, in order that the Warrants may be prepared for the Distribution of the Interest for the half-year ending the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

18, Gresbam-street, London, E.C.,
7th December, 1876.

THE

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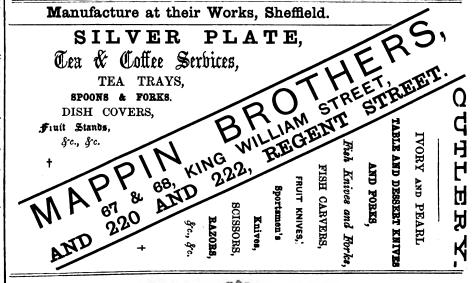
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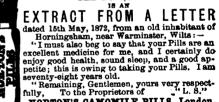
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12 Dessert Forks	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 4	0	1	12	0	
12 Dessert Spoons			•••	•••		•••	1 4	0	1	12	Ó	
12 Tea Spoons	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	0 12	ō	ō	16	ŏ	
1 Gravy Spoon	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 6	Ŏ	ŏ	Ř	ŏ	
1 Soup Ladle	•••	•••	•••				0 10	ŏ		1Ŏ	ŏ	
4 Salt Spoons		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 2 -2				-	
	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	0 5	0	0	8	0	
4 Rgg Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 5	0	0	8	0	
1 Fish Slice and For	-k	•••					0 15	0	1	0	0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	•••		•••	•••		•••	0 2	6	Ō	8	6	
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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES PEAROE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W.—December 9, 1878.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,260.] LONDON, DECEMBER 16, 1876.

[PRICE 6D.

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## Summary und Rebielo.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, November 27; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, November 25; Calcutta, November 24.

THE publication of Sir R. Temple's Minute of Nov. 21 on the effects of the great cyclone and storm-floods of Oct. 31 had fully confirmed the previous reports as to the greatness of the disaster thereby wrought. Besides the Noakhali seaboard and the country inland up to Noakhali itself, Sir Richard visited the islands of Hattia and Dakhin Shahbazpur, near the mouth of the Meghna, and the western coast of the great river within the district of Bakarganj. In each district he visited a number of villages, and ascertained on the spot "the precise mortality in each house," so as to prevent any possibility of deception. With him there was Mr. Reynolds (Secretary to Government) and Mr. Beverley, of great statistical repute, with Dr. Weir, and some of the local officers. An estimate of the probable number of lives lost (nearly all by drowning) was prepared by Mr. Beverley and Sir Richard himself, from their own data, compared with local reports, oral and written, and based on the returns of the last census. From these it would appear that in an area of some 3,000 square miles, out of 1,062,000 persons suddenly thrown into more or less danger, 215,000 must have perished. "This, of course," he adds, "is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet a while, perhaps never will be known. We found in some villages 30 per cent of the inhabitants lost, in others 50 per cent, in some even 70 per cent. The total seems very high; I earnestly hope that it may be found to exceed the truth, and that the facts may not prove to be quite so dreadful. Still such is the estimate at present. At the least there must have been a most dreadful loss of human life.

It appears that the force of the great flood lasted in most places from about midnight to 2 A.M.; by daybreak the waters were much abated, and by noon next day the survivors had come down from the trees. After some hours they began to reassemble, "not indeed at the ruins of their homesteads, which had been carried away entirely, but at the sites and

foundations." They took out their stores of grain buried in pits, dried in the sun those which were wet, and cooked such as were undamaged. At every homestead Sir Richard found the people engaged in drying their grain. They also made frameworks with broken branches, over which they threw sheets and cloths to serve as tents. Plaintain trees abounded, but the fruit was mostly destroyed. The cocoanuts, however, generally stood through the storm, and must have afforded some sustenance. There may have been much trouble about water at first, "but either the drinking tanks speedily recovered from the brackishness left by the salt wave, or else the storm-wave must have mainly consisted of fresh water; for the drinking tanks were not brackish when we tasted them a few days afterwards." Some tanks and swamps were full of human corpses and dead cattle and all manner of foetid matters, and the streamlets which carry off the accumulated water were "flowing black and thick with putrid substances." It was impossible to account for the number of cattle drowned. They are chiefly bullocks and cows, for the buffaloes being excellent swimmers were mostly saved.

It is a comfort to find that of those who escaped the first sweep of the storm-wave very few, if any, died afterwards from preventible causes. According to Sir Richard, they are Still sustained, or are sustaining themselves sufficiently well. The disaster, big though it be, has yet happened in the midst of plenty and of rural wealth. All around the fated and wasted area there are excellent crops and abundant stores. Those who have lost their agricultural wealth have still some left, and doubtless possess considerable credit. Soon, therefore, will boats come pouring in by the numerous channels from districts teeming with water-carriage; soon will fresh cattle be swum or ferried across the rivers from the overstocked districts of Eastern Bengal; soon will the grain bazaars be re-opened, and the rustic marts be filled with the surplus produce of neighbouring tracts.

From the Bombay papers we learn that the condition of the people in the famine districts is not worse than might be expected, all things considered. Owing to the prudent arrangements made by the Government of Bombay there is no fear of a short supply of grain. The N.W. Provinces are largely aiding in the transport of grain, and so anxious are traders to send their stores to the districts where large profits await them, that the entire line of railway from Delhi to Allahabad and Jabalpur, and from that place to Bombay, Puna and Sholapur, a distance of more than 1,500 miles, was blocked with waggons filled with grain.

This crush of the traffic on this long line of railway must continue—says the Bombay Gazette—for several months to come if the supply of food to the famine-stricken districts is to be kept up. This extraordinary transit of grain cannot be maintained without the expenditure of a large sum of money, which already shows signs of running short. The Government of Bombay has hithert found the money which eventually flows into the pockets of grain dealers and growers, the expenditure on public works being the means whereby the famished people purchase the food they require. The cash at the disposal of the Government at the end of September last in the Bank of Bombay amounted to one crore and fourteen lacs of rupees, and on the 18th of November this sum had been reduced to sixty-seven lacs, showing a reduction in seven weeks of forty-seven lacs of rupees. The Collector of Nasik, a district in which severe scarcity only prevails, has applied for further advances, the local funds for this year and next being exhausted. The Government have accordingly, as promised in the resolution of 17th October last, granted to the Collector Rs. 50,000 from imperial funds for works absolutely required to relieve persons suffering from distress.

It is stated that the escort which accompanied Major Sandeman to Khelat has at length been broken up. The cavalry are at Mitri in Kadchi, facing the Marri hills. The 4th Sikh

Infantry detachment, 300 in all, under Captain Scott, are at Quetta, covering the head of the Bolan Pass. Captain Wylie, with an escort of Jacobahad troops, 200 men and two mountain guns, accompanied the Khan, and were on their way, when last heard of, to Gandava and Jacobabad. Kafilas were going freely in great numbers through the Bolan Pass, of which Mr. Bruce, the assistant commissioner, had taken charge. The survey of the new road in Khelat will most likely follow the route from Shaikarpur and Jacobabad to the foot of the Bolan Pass, but the engineers have not yet begun work.

THE Viceroy reached Madhopur on the 16th November, exchanged visits with the Maharajah of Kashmir the next day, and started for Jhilam on the 19th. The Commissioner of Sind, and General Howard Vyse, left Kotri on the 18th with the state barge to meet the Viceroy at Sakkar. His Lordship reached Attok on the 21st, where he met the Commander-in-Chief and General Roberts. Thence he went on to Peshawar, which he reached on the 22nd. There was to be a levée next day and a review on the 25th.

Mr. Archibald Pollock is to act as Commissioner of Meerut from the time that Mr. Lind retires; Colonel J. Davidson taking the former gentleman's place as Commissioner of Jhansi. Colonel Cracroft has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department for the period of the Delhi Camp. Sir Andrew Clarke reached Bombay on the 20th November after a tour in Sind. At Karachi he inspected the harbour, of which he formed a favourable opinion.

THE dispute with the Afridis bids fair to be settled without a campaign. With regard to its origin we must remember that the Afridis received an annual allowance for keeping up the road through the Kohat Pass, which leads directly from Kohat to Peshawar. Through neglect it had become almost impassable, and then the tribes in charge were requested to repair it, or allow it to be repaired, or to surrender a portion of the subsidy which they received for keeping it in good condition. This they refused to do. The persons sent by the Deputy Commissioner were insulted by one section of the tribe. As the others did not repudiate the action of the offenders, the whole tribe, forming a small branch of the great Afridi tribe, were blockaded. The bulk of the tribe however have not yet seen fit to join their brethren, and it may reasonably be hoped that they have no intention of so doing. A few days before the mail left, the council of Jawaki Afridis came in and made their submission, paying upwards of Rs. 2,000 fine for their share of the disturbances on the border. The Jawakis hold the eastern end of the Pass, while the centre is held by the Bangash tribe, and the west by the Sipahs. We may therefore hope for an early end to the dispute, as the blockade is seriously pressing on the tribe. Meanwhile it costs the Government nothing to maintain the blockade, which is merely one of the recognized punishments in force on the border, and, as such, involves no possible loss of prestige.

In a recent number of the Calcutta Gazette, Sir Richard Temple summarizes the results of chinchona cultivation as carried on in British Sikhim, under Dr. King's superintendence. Sir Richard, in the course of his review, records some valuable conclusions which have been reached in carrying out the experiment of manufacturing a cheap febrifuge for popular use in India. Dr. King's report, for the year ending March, 1876, gives fresh warrant to the belief that chinchona cultivation has passed beyond the stage of mere experiment, and has reached a point whence its ultimate success may fairly be predicted. From a statement of the quantities of bark collected yearly since the establishment of the plantation in 1869-70, it is inferred that the yield of 1875.76 is more than five times as great as that of the year before. The crop of red bark, the produce of chinchona succirubra thus gathered, amounts to 211,931 lbs. After deducting 16,640 lbs., destroyed by an accidental fire, there remain 195,291 lbs. to set against the working expenses of the year, which have amounted to 42,937 Rs. It has been calculated that the cost of producing each pound of dry bark is a trifle more than three annas and a half, or a fraction below four annas and nine pies, if interest on capital, at the rate of 4 per cent., be taken into account. Two thousand pounds of this quantity were supplied to the Presidency Medical Depot; the rest is stored at Manggu, and is

made over to the Quinologist as required. In the attempt to manufacture chinchona febrifuge the success of the Government Quinologist has been poor, for although the quantity of bark employed by him amounted to 107,130 lbs., yet the yield was only 1,989 lbs., or rather less than 2 per cent. It should be added, however, in extenuation of this failure, that more than one-half of the bark was branch bark, which is always deficient in alkaloids. The actual working expenses of the Quinologist's Department were 30,355 Rs., and against this we have to set the value of the febrifuge at 16 Rs. per pound, making a total of 31,824 Rs.

DR. CUNNINGHAM'S Report on the cholera epidemic of 1875 shows that in that year the disease covered an unusally large area in the aggregate; but neither was this area continuous, nor did the tracts of prevalence and exemption correspond with the existence or the absence of great lines of communication respectively. "Over great part of the country in which cholera was most severe there are no railways, and the roads are often indifferent. Through part of the Central Provinces which escaped, one of the great trunk lines of railway, on which there is much and constant traffic, runs. In the Upper Provinces the extension of the disease was not along the high road, but over an area where the means of communication are compartively difficult and little used." Even within the epidemic area the proportion of villages affected was comparatively small, and the deaths were often spread over several months. In the Punjab especially about one village in every ten was attacked. Berar suffered more, perhaps, that any other province; but even in Akola, with its terrible mortality of 7,847 in five months 272 villages escaped out of 980. These facts of themselves would not be conclusive evidence against the contagion theory. Nor is it absolutely conclusive that, among sixty-seven outbreaks of the disease in cantonments and jails, there was not a single case in which there was sufficient proof to show that the outbreak was due to importation. Much stronger evidence of the noncontagious character of the disease is, however, furnished by the Report. In fifty-nine out of sixty-seven hospitals in which cholera cases were treated, we learn that not one of those who came in contact with the sick was attacked and in one of these cases no fewer than fifty-eight patients, were treated. This immunity is the more remarkable as the attendants "were often exposed to depressing influences, such as the want of rest and regular meals, anxiety and grief, all which predispose to disease; and in these days, when the dangers of personal contagion are so generally inculcated, they were no doubt in many instances also subject to the additional depression of fear, which has long been recognised as peculiarly favourable to the development of cholera."

THE wrath of a Calcutta contemporary seems to have been rather needlessly awakened by a recent order of the Indian Government touching memorials presented to Government by "officers in civil employ." By way of guarding against "the appearance of organised combination" on the part of applicants for redors of grievances, the Government has simply extended to "all officers in civil employ," which surely does not mean quite the same thing as civil officers, the rules already in force among military officers in general. Here at any rate are the new rules :-

I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any

memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

III.—No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed

memorial.

IV.—No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words, and in temperate and respectful language.

V.—Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted, and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will incur the serious displeasure of Government.

Every one knows that such rules can only tell against the show of combination, while all rules are practically futile against the reality. A body of officers with a common grievance will always know how to press their claims without a direct breach of the formalities prescribed by the ruling powers. Henceforth "officers in civil employ" will have to take a little more pains in the drawing up of their petitions, but the actual power of combining for a common end remains, and must re-

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main intact. The Englishman, however, apparently confounding officers in civil employ with civil officers, launches out into a fierce invective against an order, the effect of which is "to subject H.M.'s Indian Civil Service to the severe rules of military discipline as far as the matter treated of in it is concerned." It accuses the Government of "a mere desire to close the months of men whose complaints are unpleasant because they are just; dangerous because they are convincing;" and declares that the circular in question will only exasperate the Civil Service, already discontented and well nigh desperate. If the circular were levelled at the Civil Service, there might be some reason for all this outcry. But if "officers on civil employ" mean merely Staff Corps officers discharging civil duties, our contemporary would seem to have wasted his breath.

THE objects of the National Indian Association, which has now been six years at work, have lately been furthered by the establishment of a Bengal Branch under the presidency of Sir R. Temple. From the Journal of the Association we learn that the first and most important work contemplated by the Bengal Branch will be to facilitate the visits to Great Britain of educated Indian gentlemen. All necessary information will be obtained for them, and they will be recommended to the care of the parent Association, who have already striven their best to make the visits of Indian gentlemen useful and agreeable. The improved education of Indian women has begun to excite attention, especially in connection with the training of female teachers. It is hoped that, when a female Normal School is established, the lady members of the Association will be able to co-operate in this useful work. The Bengal Government having already decided on the establishment of Juvenile Reformatories, the Committee hopes that some of the members of the Association will lend their aid in a movement which has been so fruitful of good at home. It will also be an object of the Committee to form a library and collect reports from England and other parts of Europe, as well as from India, relating to benevolent work and social progress. For this end, help is requested from friends in Bengal and at a distance.

THE Times Calcutta telegram of December 10, states that the Viceroy reached Jacobabad on the evening of the 7th, accompanied by Lady Lytton, Sir William Merewether, Commissioner of Sind, and others. He was received with much enthusiasm. At the interview with the Khan of Khelat on Friday, the Viceroy ratified all the measures initiated by Major Sandeman for the pacification and future good government of The subsidy formerly paid to the Khan, which has been withdrawn since 1873, has now been restored and increased to £10,000 per annum. Major Sandeman is appointed Political Agent at Khelat. His escort of troops remain in the Khelat territory, at the Khan's request, till further orders. All the principal Khelat Chiefs also met the Viceroy of Jacobabad. They expressed much pleasure at the final settlement of the difficulties. Lord Lytton addressed the Khan and Chiefs at great length on their solemn obligation to avoid a recurrence of disorders, and stated that trade by the Bolan Pass was being rapidly restored. A branch railway will be made from the Indus to Jacobabad, which is expected to add greatly to the traffic on the Indus Valley line. The Viceroy left Jacobabad on the 9th for Sakkar, proceeded thence down the Indus to Kotri, and was to arrive at Karachi on Tuesday, Dec. 12, and Bombay on Saturday, Dec. 16. The Khan of Khelat proceeds viá Lahor to Delhi.

According to the same telegram there is little fresh news regarding the Bombay and Madras famine prospects, but it is stated that grain is pouring into the Bombay distressed districts from Central India and the North-West, and as the means of communication are ample, there will probably be little difficulty in keeping up a supply. The danger of a water famine now appears to have diminished. The Bombay Government has refused to interfere with the sale of grain in Nassik and Khandesh, and has directed the rise in prices to be met by an increase of the wages of the labourers on the relief works. Regarding Sholapur, which is the worst district, the Times of India says, that, owing partly to the import of grain and partly to the starting of relief works, which will give employment to 66,000 persons, the destitute people are now able to buy food, and probably there will be no cases of actual want.

As in the first days of distress in Madras, the rain came too late to do much good, and prospects look very bad in three or four districts. It is stated that there is much cholera and that crime is rife. The Government is acting with great energy.

WITH regard to the Delhi Assemblage we learn that the Sultan of Oman sends a deputation thither by his brother. A deputation from Nepal will also attend. The President of the Council and high officials leave Calcutta on the 17th. Sir R. Temple and his guests start on the 19th. Owing to the anticipated famine, the Governor of Bombay will stay only two days at Delhi, and few Madras or Bombay Chiefs will attend. Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the historian of India, is directed by Government to write a history of the Assemblage. His book will commence with an epitome of Indian history, showing, inter alia, the connexion between the British Government and the various Chiefs attending the Assemblage; it will then give a full account of the ceremony. Mr. Wheeler is Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

THE following items were forwarded in the same telegram:—
The Maharajah of Jaipur's offer to light the Viceroy's camp with gas has been accepted, and the work is now in progress. A donation of one day's pay will be given on the 1st to every non-commissioned officer and soldier. European and Native in India. A special medal will be given to

day's pay will be given on the 1st to every non-commissioned officer and soldier, European and Native in India. A special medal will be given to one selected soldier for every regiment and battery.

The news that Mr. Ashley Eden will succeed Sir R. Temple as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which was announced here last week, was received with general satisfaction. Mr. Whitley Stokes, Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, succeeds Mr. Hobhouse as legal member of the Council next March. This is also generally approved, as Mr. Stokes has served long and well in the Department.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has called on the Bishop of Bom-

It is stated that the Secretary of State has called on the Bishop of Bombay for an explanation of his attack on the Mohammedans apropos of the Bulgarian atrocities, and of his interference in the dispute between the Bishop of Colombo and the Church Missionaries in Ceylon.

The Legislative Council passed the Dramatic Performances Bill on

The Legislative Council passed the Dramatic Performances Bill on Wednesday. The measure excited some hostility, but something of the kind was much needed to curb the indecency and sedition which too often disgrace the Native stage.

It is stated that the Government has forwarded to the Secretary of State a reply to the statement of the Allahabad High Court on Mr. Fuller's case, in which the Government denies the validity of the arguments brought forward by the Court, and claims the right of suspending the High Court Indges on its own motion

the High Court Judges on its own motion.

Some years ago the Government ceded to the Thakur of Bhaunagar certain villages in Bombay. The validity of the cession has been questioned in the Courts, and the case was carried to the Privy Council, which decided that the villages were not removed from the jurisdiction of the British Courts. Last week a Gazette Extraordinary was published, which, after reciting that the previous cession was inoperative from its defective wording, proceeds to declare that the villages are now ceded to the Bhaunagar State, reserving the rights of the British Government to them in the event of misgovernment.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree ?" In his Handy-Book on the Eastern Question Sir George Campbell in downright language asserts that "the idea of any religious connection between the Sultan of Turkey and Indian Mohammedans -that he is or ever has been the religious head of any one of them—is absolutely and entirely untrue." Sir G. Campbell has had a good deal to do in his day with Indian Mohammedans, and might be expected to have gained as full an insight into their ways and feelings as any English official could hope to do. But on this question of religious sympathy between the Sultan of Turkey and his fellow-worshippers in India he is flatly contradicted by M. H. Hakim, an Indian Mohammedan, who, in a letter to the *Times*, maintains that the Indian Mussulmans feel towards their Khalíf, the Sultan, "a religious sympathy pure and simple." The bulk of those Mussulmans are Sunnis, who in their Friday prayers speak of the Sultan "with the utmost reverence," and invoke God's blessing upon his descendants. They have held meetings in India to collect money for the head of their religion, and if the Sultan should ever come to be as hard pressed for men as he now is for money, "the sons of the highest Moslem families are prepared to leave India for Turkey rather than see the Russian Eagle swoop over Constantinople." As for the Shiah Mussulmans, whose feuds with their Sunni rivals are matter of history, M. H. Hakim avers that they differ from Sunnis no more than one sect of English Dissenters differs from another, and that they too are prepared to help the Sultan in any emergency. Which of these two authorities are we to believe? And how are we to account for such very opposite assertions made by two gentlemen who ought to know something about the matter in dispute ? Perhaps Sir G. Campbell

has drawn too sweeping a conclusion from the state of things which really existed when India was ruled by the Moghals. Perhaps too his opponent has erred in the opposite direction, through applying to all Mohammedan India the results of his acquaintance with the feelings of a particular class or province. His reference to the Shiahs at any rate justifies a strong misgiving as to the accuracy of his main argument. At the same time it would be foolish to deny that in certain conjunctures the influence of a common religious creed may override all ordinary differences of race, politics, and social tendencies. This, however, is clearly no argument for any attempt on our part to uphold Turkish barbarism in Eastern Europe, for the purpose of retaining the good-will of our Indian Mussulmans.

On another question of kindred interest Sir G. Campbell holds views which commend themselves to all cool-headed thinkers. Some days ago an evening contemporary made the following remarks:

Who has ever hinted that there will be a war in support of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire? That there would be war if Russia resolved to seize Constantinople, and so to block our way to India is quite true, for England will never consent, in a matter so vital to her interests, to be at the mercy of any Power. But that is a very different thing from fighting for the Porte.

The language of the Globe is not that of Sir G. Campbell, who argues, with perfect justice, that a Russian conquest of Constantinople would not greatly injure English interests, since at the worst our troops could be sent round the Cape as of old, and while Russia was engaged in absorbing and digesting Turkey, she would have to divert her energies from the southern frontiers of Turkistan. We have serious doubts of any real design by Russia against Constantinople, because, as the Czar himself put it the other day, such a movement on her part would be a ruinous mistake in her own interests. But it is well to be reminded that our road to India does not nor ever can lie through or near Constantinople. It would be nearly as true to say that our road to India lies through Timbuctoo. Even if the Euphrates Valley Railway were an accomplished fact, it would matter little to us who ruled in Constantinople, so long as England retained her old mastery in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. For the present however the Suez Canal and the Cape Routes are the two chains that bind us to India; and while English fleets continue strong enough to maintain our naval supremacy, neither of these chains can easily be broken, whatever Power may be seated on the Bosphorus.

LOOKING coolly at all the facts before him, Sir G. Campbell thinks that the Christians in Turkey are not so much maltreated as Christians as that they suffer from bad government, in common with the Mohammedans, and that, even where Mohammedans are the oppressors and Christians are the oppressed, it is rather a question of class against class, aggravated by difference of religion, than a difference originating in religion. At the same he admits that

Now perhaps more than at any previous period of Turkish history, the Christians are placed in a humiliating and enthrailed position, which has had no parallel in the world. Think of a system under which no Christian can bear arms in any capacity, not even the baton of a policeman, nor exercise any executive authority, even the pettiest; under which not only the whole army, but the whole executive administration, the whole police down to the village watchman, are all of the dominant Mahommedan minority, while the Christian majority are entirely and without exception a subject-people. Compare this state of things with the liberal government of the Mogul Emperors in India, where the Hindoos were employed in thousands and tens of thousands both in the army and the civil administration, where many of the chief ministers were Hindoos, and where one of the Emperors even went so far as to appoint a Hindoo general to be Governor of Mahomedan Cabul. Compare it with the everyday and uncoerced practice of native States in India at this day. There is hardly a Hindoo State which has not many Mahomedans in its higher offices, and hardly a Mahomedan State which has not many Hindoos in similar offices. can bear arms in any capacity, not even the baton of a policeman, nor

THE death has just been announced of Major-General Doveton Hodson, c.B., of the Madras army, which he entered fifty years ago. His war services began with the campaign of 1836 against the Gumsur rebels. During the Indian Mutiny of 1858-59, Lieut. Colonel Hodson fought under General Whitlock at Banda, Jhin-Jang, Kabrai, and Kirwi. He became Colonel in the Staff Corps in 1864, and a Major-General in

SIR A. CLARKE pays a visit to Bombay on the 20th November.

## Odds and Ends.

Good rain has fallen in many parts of the Madras Presidency suffering from scarcity

An East Indian Police force of thirty men is to be raised at Karachi.

It is proposed to establish a compulsory Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the Forest Department.

Three piers of the Satlej Bridge are reported to have fallen on the 13th Nov.

HALF a dozen special trains, costing Rs. 50,000 each, will be required, it is said, to take the Nizam, the ladies of his family, and attendants, to Delhi.

It has been finally decided that there is to be no expedition against the Afridis this cold season.

The appointment of Fort Adjutant at Chunar is to be abolished in May next.

THE Bangalor subscriptions for the Maisur Famine Relief Fund reached Rs. 27,000 in a few days.

THE REV. T. MOORE, Chaplain of Simla, is going on furlough for

COLONEL H. H. O'CONNELL, is appointed Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The police of the Trans-Indus division of the Panjáb are to be

armed with Enfield rifles.

THE THAKUR OF LIMRI, who has just returned from England, is about to go up for the Matriculation examination at the Bombay University.

Mr. RAVENSCROFT's health has given way, and he is unable to act as Commissioner of the Southern Division in Bombay. Mr. Robert-

son will, probably be appointed.

Mr. E. G. Man, Barrister, officiates as Government Advocate at Rangoon.

THE Mohammedans at Baroda have subscribed Rs. 3,000 for the Turkish Wounded Relief Fund.

A MUSEUM of woods and other valuable forest products, with a forest library, is to be formed at Rangoon.

One of the 14th Sikhs has been carried off by a party from the Khaibar Pass.

THERE has been another cyclone at Akyab, and the ship City of anchester is said to have been wrecked. Friends of those on Manchester is said to have been wrecked. Friends of those on board the steamer City of Manchester will be glad to hear that she arrived at Calcutta, all well, on the 15th Nov.

All the British troops in India are to be at once armed with the

Martini Rifle, and the native troops with Sniders.

MR. R. K. PUCKLE has been appointed an extra member of the Madras Board of Revenue, during the time the other members are absent in the famine districts.

PRICES of food grains are generally rising in the Central Provinces, owing to the demand for export for Bombay. Cholera has reappeared in several districts.

The Jawari Afridis have submitted and paid a fine of Rs. 2,000.

The other tribes are expected to submit soon.

SIR R. TEMPLE returned to Calcutta, from the districts which suffered by the late cyclone, on Wednesday, November 15.

THE tea season at Kachar is not closing so well as was expected. Some damage has been done in Sylhet by the late storm, but particulars have not as yet been received.

THE GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the necessary expenditure to complete the Dhaka Waterworks, to which Nawab Abdul Ghani Miah and his son have given a lakh and a half. Colonel Allardyce officiates as Commissioner of Berar during

the absence of Colonel Nembhard at Delhi.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c.,
REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Lieut. J. W. Carroll, H.M.'s 68th Regiment, at Waterford, Dec. 3. Major D. Greentree, at Surbitoc, Dec. 9 [served in the Persian Expedition of 1945. General the Hon. Wm. Arbuthnott. late R.A., at 20, Gloucester-road, Dec. 14. Major Marx, at Arlebury, Airesford [from a fail from his horse while out hunting].

Civil. Service.—F. C. Macgregor, Esq., formerly H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton, at Tekjob Elsinore, Dec. 3, agod 93.

Bengal.—Major gen. F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, in August last. Vety. surg. James Hume, at Sitapur, Nov. 15.

Madras.—R. Cussck, Esq., at Colachel, Travancore. H. W. Porteous, Esq., Surgeon-General (Retired), Madras Medical Service, at Sutton-st-Hone, Dec. 8, aged 65. General Prescott, late Madras Army, at Genos, Dec. 2, aged 76. Lieut. col. H. R. Phillott, late 25th Madras Army, in London, Dec. 15.

Bombay.—A. S. Le Messurier, "Esq., Advocate (General of Bombay, at Upper Baker-street, Dec. 8, aged 76. Mr. Johns, C.S., First Assistant Collector of Puns, previous to Nov. 13. The Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Bombay, at Dublin, Dec. 14 [cid Echc].

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON. Per str. Poonah, Dec. 25.—From Calcutta.—Mrs. Behrends and child, Mrs. Wood and two children, Mrs. Rowett and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and Mrs. C. Wilson. From Madras.—Col. W. and Capt. Clarke, Mrs. Whitton and two children, Mrs. Whyte and three children, and Mrs. Thomson and child. From YOKOHAMA.—Lieut. Hawes, R.N.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. From Boxbax.-Mr. R. W. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Lynch.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE From BOMBAY.-Mr. C. L. Hardcastle, Miss Marshall, and Mrs. Colonel Hutsinger



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN

SATURDAY, December 16, 1876.

#### INDIA'S MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS IN 1874-75.—V.

UNDER the head of Public Health and Sanitation the Indian Blue-book leads off with some brief details concerning the health of the Army. The average death-rate for the whole of our troops in India fell to 13:58 per 1,000, giving for each Presidency, especially Madras, a lower rate than that recorded for any previous year. The sick-rate was also comparatively low. Both results were mainly due to the general absence of cholera, whose ravages were chiefly confined to the Native Regiments in Malarial fevers swelled the sick-list in Bengal and Madras. Thanks to the careful enforcement of vaccination very few cases of small-pox occurred.

In spite of Sir G. Campbell's efforts, accurate returns of disease and death among the vast population of Bengal are still far to seek. In certain areas, however, an improved system of registration showed a general average of 24.72 deaths per 1,000 In Calcutta the death-rate was 28.26, but these figures must be taken with some allowance for the incomplete returns of the previous census. Cholera was less fatal and widespread than in 1873, but small-pox seems to have been very rife in the hot season, and bowel-complaints were unusually severe. Fevers on the whole were less fatal than usual, but they carried off about a third of a million people. In the City of Madras the deathrate averaged 36 per 1,000, as compared with 17:1 for the whole In Ganjam alone did cholera slay many persons, Presidency. but a quarter of a million died in all from fever, and over 48,000 from small-pox. The death-rate for Bombay city was 24.04, and for the Presidency 17.17 per 1,000. Only 37 deaths occurred from cholera, while fever slew 183,717, or 66 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. In the Funjab only 78 persons died of cholera, but the deaths from fever averaged 60 per cent. of the total death returns. In the North-West Provinces 67 per cent. of the deaths were caused by fever. Both there and in Oudh cholera carried off very few people. In Assam on the other hand 38 per cent. of all the deaths were ascribed to cholera, and only 37 per cent. to fever. The death-rate for the Central Provinces was 23:49, and for Berar 36 per 1,000. Fever and bowel-complaints were unusually rife in both provinces. In British Burmah more than half of all the deaths recorded arose from fever.

Vaccination made good progress in Bengal and Bombay, but it seems that the people of Madras are still slow to acknowledge the use of such a preventive. In the Punjab and the North-

West it was making its way against popular prejudice or apathy; but the Natives of the latter province dislike the idea of vaccinating mere babies. In Assam and even in the Central Provinces vaccination was still backward. The public hospitals and dispensaries, to which Government contributes a share of their cost, did good work on the whole in relieving large numbers of indoor and outdoor patients. Nearly two millions were thus aided in Bengal alone, and the increase of patients in most of the provinces was the more satisfactory as the year on the whole was remarkably healthy. In the Punjab however there was a falling off in the subscriptions both from natives and Europeans. The Medical Schools in the different Provinces were working fairly, and training up an increasing number of native candidates for the public service. The year was remarkable for the admission of women students into the Madras Medical College.

Some progress was made in sanitary improvements. underground drainage scheme worked wonders for Calcutta, and several towns in Bengal and Madras reaped much benefit from the efforts made to purify them. Madras itself enjoys the advantages of good water from the Red Hill Lake, and the supply of good drinking-water in the Bombay towns was much improved. In Oudh and Berar the poverty of the municipalities impedes the carrying out of some desirable reforms, and in the Central Provinces the habits and prejudices of the people

render progress slow in the same direction.

With regard to Education the Blue-book reports some pleasant things. The number of aided primary schools in Bengal increased by a thousand in one year. The Calcutta School of Art attracted some pupils, not in vain, let us hope, if it be true, as stated by Sir R. Temple, that art-culture, "once indigenous in the country, has for the most part died out in the course of ages, and nothing new has been substituted." It is in other fields however that the Bengali seems most ambitious to excel. A strong intellectual ferment is at work among the youth of Bengal, causing even the poorest among them to hunger after an English education, and impelling the wealthier in ever-increasing numbers to finish their schooling, or begin their professional studies in England. The same spirit shows itself in the rapid growth of societies for social and educative purposes. In Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab the increase in schools and scholars was likewise great. Out of nine candidates from the Delhi College eight passed into the Calcutta University. A decline in the number of schools in the Central Provinces was set off by a large increase in the number of scholars. The percentage of scholars to population is everywhere small enough, even now, and in Burmah falls as low as 1.2 per cent. But it must always be remembered that Burmah possesses a large number of indigenous schools, managed solely by Burmese monks, who still for the most part refuse to act under Government control.

Of the 2,254 candidates for admission into the Calcutta University, 43 per cent. were successful, which shows an increase of 10 per cent. on the previous year. Most of the failures were in English and mathematics. It is, however, to be regretted that barely 15 per cent. of those who matriculate ever proceed to take their degrees. The same thing occurs in Madras, where the proportion of passed candidates rose from 36.7 to 41 per cent. To this number the Free Church Mission and Doveton Colleges contributed a fair proportion. In Bombay the percentage of passed candidates fell from a third to a fourth. For the Punjab University a good half of the candidates were successful.

The proportion of Mohammedan pupils in the Government and aided schools of Bengal was still only a fifth of the whole number of scholars, but there was an increase of 24 per cent. in the number of those who learned English, and a marked increase in the number of college students, while those who attended the various Madrassas were twice as numerous as before. It is gratifying to learn that of 1,026 boys attending the Lahor District Schools and its branches 554 were Mohammedans. A decline in the number of Mohammedan pupils in one part of

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Bombay was balanced by an increased number of Urdu schools in another. As compared with Hindus of all castes the Mohammedans of Oudh show well in the returns of Government schools.

Female education was making slow but steady progress in Bengal, and in Madras also, where nearly 20,000 girls were at school. The same thing may be said of the Punjab and Burmah. The social freedom enjoyed by the Burmese women gives them a great advantage in this respect, but suitable teachers in Burmah seem hard to obtain.

## Correspondence.

#### SILVER .- VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to my letter published in your Paper of the 11th of July last, permit me to ask the Members of the Indian Council whether a great saving to Government would not have been effected if they had issued Exchequer Bills instead of giving to the exchange jobbers one rupee for every 1s. 6½d. received from them? In to-day's Times the Bombay rate is declared to be 1s. 10 3-16d.

The Council would not only have economised the resources of the Indian Government, but would have enabled all the Europeans in India, auxious to send home money for the support of their families, to have obtained from the banks much better terms than they could possibly hope for so long as

Government was competing against them.

The financial review for the past eighteen months is a melancholy one. In August, 1875, Government insisted on borrowing 2½ millions sterling in India, instead of in England. In the early part of this year Government refused to grant bills on Calcutta and Bombay, though they were urgently needed, not only for Government purposes, but by all of the merchants engaged in the Indian export trade. Last July Government insisted on issuing bills which were negotiated on ruinous terms to the tax payers of India and to all of the Europeans who required to remit money home. Never before have the financial affairs of British India been so mismanaged.

But for the future. During the ensuing three months let Government freely grant bills on Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Akyab; and during next summer, if the rate of exchange should fall below 1s. 8d., let it issue Exchequer bills in London, and repay principal and interest during the Indian export season, which extends from November to March.

-Your obedient servant,

T

December 13.

## Notices of Books.

A Grammar of the Hindi Language. By the Rev. S. H. Kellogg, M.A., &c. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co. London: Trübner and Co. 1876.

At last, a long wished-for book has made its appearance—a thoroughly sound Hindî Grammar. The only attempt yet made to produce such a book was that of Mr. Etherington, who confined his attention to one form of Hindî, and had evidently not read very deeply even in that. Mr. Kellogg, a missionary of great talent and learning, has now come forward to fill the void; and most excellently has he performed the task he undertook. In the work we now introduce to our readers Mr. Kellogg shows that he has studied with much success the congeries of dialects which together make up the great Hindî language, spoken by at least one-fourth of the entire inhabitants of India.

The dialects which Mr. Kellogg has taken to illustrate Hindî are, the Hindî of literature (Benares and Agra), the Kanaujî, the Braj, the Mârwârî, the Mewârî the Garhwâlî, the Kumâonî, the old Pùrbî (the language of the Râmâyan), the Avadhî, the Riwâî, and the Bhojpûrî. These dialects cover a surface extending from the Punjab to Bengal, and from the Himalayas to Rajputana. The declensional and conjugational peculiarities of these dialects are fully set forth by Mr. Kellogg; and the paradigms he gives show the intimate relationahip subsisting among them all. These, and other minor

dialects, constitute the great Hindi language, spoken by the flower of India's peasantry; and though differing somewhat in grammatical terminology, they are yet sufficiently allied, in idiom and vocabulary, to warrant the prediction that, as education proceeds, all will coalesce in one homogeneous language, which, as Mr. Beames points out in his Comparative Grammar, is destined, from its native force and graces, to supersede the dialects we are now accustomed to study. For it must not be forgotten that Panjabi, Gujarati, and Bangali are only, so to speak, dialects of Hindi. Mahratti and Sindhi differ from the same stock mainly by the retention of crudities which the Hindi has long since discarded; and it is, therefore, quite possible that intellectual cultivation will gradually bring these dialects also into accord with their great, but neglected, parent.

A grammar that is so good as this one does not admit of a specification of excellences; but we must notice that Mr. Kellogg rightly insists that the use of Arabic and Persian words in Hindî is not to be deprecated, when they form part, as many do, of the daily life of the people. The names for the tenses of the verb proposed by Mr. Kellogg are singularly happy, and the methodical manner in which they fit into each other, and throw light upon their syntactical use, indicates that they are based on fact. The genitive of possession in ke is helped forward towards solution by Mr. Kellogg, who adduces an analogous form from the Márwárí dialect (p. 293). We cannot see, however, how the genitive can express the object of a verb (p. 292);—in all the instances cited the genitive is used attributively with respect to the real object, either expressed or understood. That ko, when used with the object of transitive past tenses, makes the verb impersonal (p. 171), has long been our opinion, and we are glad to find so good an authority on our side.

We have not much to find fault with Mr. Kellogg's book. The use of the words "followed by" (pp. 280, 284, &c.), as applied to that which invariably precedes, is peculiar; and the misnomer "statistical" is given to a class of verbs on p. 187, though we detect a little wavering at p. 313, where they are called "statistical or statical." In p. 185 Mr. Kellogg says that dend can intensify only transitive verbs, forgetting the compound chal dená, although he actually uses this verb himself on p. 335. The examples under (3 and 4) of the indefinite imperfect really belong to the present tense, as is shown by the negative nahin. Native grammarians prefer to omit the auxiliary verb when this form of the negative is used, thus causing the verb to assume the same form as that of the indefinite inperfect; and their practice in this respect agrees with Mr. Kellogg's theory of the origin of nahin, given on p. 198. The form sun raha hai is not a past tense, as Mr. Kellogg seems to think (p. 335), but a kind of imperfect present, called by Pandits tatkalik varttman, the present of a former time. It has a complimentary form sun rahâ thâ, called tâtkâlik apûrn bhût kâl. These two tenses might, properly, find their places in the paradigm of every verb. In continuation of our criticism, we remark that the ki of jab ki can scarcely be called pleonastic (p. 342), as both together are required to express the English word "since";—at p. 306, line 8, the words "by killing her" should be added to the translation;—and yoddha is from yudh, not yu, as stated on p. 51. The phrase marke tu nikala gaya (p. 316) is not peculiar to the story of Dharma Singha. A similar phrase will be found on p. 70 of the Bahya Prapancha Darpana, a work which should be read by every student of Hindi. In these cases it may be that the bases of verbs are used as abstract nouns, and that ke is a substitute for karke. Again, the omission of the postposition is not "peculiar" to the phrase musik manga dhan (p. 294), as the common phrase hath lagi vasts proves; neither is the use of the aorist as a present tense confined to the Prem Sagar (p. 206); several instances will be found in Dr. Hall's Hindi Reader taken from current Hindi books. It is, doubtless, a survival of a more prevalent habit, and is an idiom still in common use among women and the unsophisticated generally.

Among faults of omission we notice that the list, on p. 188, containing all the intensifying verbs, omits baithna, as found in such compounds as kar baithna, charh baithna, chhor baithna, &c.; and that although itne men is explained on p. 308 nothing is said about the analogous aise men. Jan, as a plural

affix, is unnoticed, though it occurs on p. 232 of the *Prem Sdgar*,—a book which Mr. Kellogg has, undeservedly, treated with much consideration. The emphatic form of the future is not even mentioned, though it is found several times in so favourite a book as the 'Sakuntala (Pincott's ed., pp. 9 71, &c.). We are, also, disappointed at finding the important subject of nominal verbs dismissed in a single paragraph on p. 196.

The great philological interest attaching to, and the social and political importance of, the Hindî language, have induced us to treat at some length the scholarly work of Mr. Kellogg. We are sure that so painstaking a scholar will receive in good part and utilise our criticisms, which are dictated by a spirit similar to his own—the desire of helping forward the study of the finest vernacular of India. The Civil Service Commissioners will now have a worthy book with which to replace the short pamphlet of Dr. Ballantyne, and it is to be hoped that it will speedily find a place in their list of text-books.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

#### A REASON FOR THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

The Bombay Gazette replies to the objection that the mere formal intimation of the Imperial Title to certain Chiefs will have little effect upon the people in the country at large, as these will still remain in ignorance of the existence of the Assemblage. This, however, it believes to be a mistake. No Prince can leave his territory without the event being known in every part of his dominions, and his subjects generally take good care to learn the cause of his departure. We have little doubt, therefore, that the attendance at Delhi of the principal Chiefs of India will secure for the promulgation of the title a very wide and effective field. But even though the Assemblage at Delhi were to have cost twice as much as it was estimated to cost, we should still have supported it, because of our conviction of the political value which will depend upon the Chiefs and people of India being property impressed with a sense of the importance of the relations of the Queen of England to these dominions. It must not be forgotten that of late years some people have so loosely respected the power of England over India that they have not hesitated to affirm that the Princes of India are independent, and ought to be treated as equals of Queen Victoria, instead of as subordinates to her. Five lakhs of rupees does not appear to us an extravagant sum for destroying such a mischievous illusion; and we say that the chief value of the Imperial Assemblage will lie in its practical declaration that her Majesty is, in every sense of the term Empress of India, that in this Empire, there is no one equal to her, and that moreover, all the petty rulers it contains are distinctly subordinate to her authority.

#### A PLEA FOR CHARITY.

The Bombay Gazette holds that the famine stricken have a claim upon the attention of the charitable throughout all India. Such a calamity ought not to be looked upon as a merely local event, to be dealt with only by the local authorities. Famine should be treated as a common enemy, which may appear this year in Bombay and Madras, next year in Bengal, and in the following year in Raj-pootana and the Punjab; and for this reason, every person in the country should resolve to combat it with what means lie in his power. We trust that our contemporaries will advocate this with all their might. By doing so, they will be doing a really charitable action, besides fostering that community of good feeling between the different parts of India which we should like to see a great deal more of. If a public meeting is held here, one of its duties should be to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions throughout India. We are sure that the subject of a famine has only to be brought prominently before those people whose country is not suffering from a famine blight in its heart, and a great deal of much-needed charity will reward the labours of the committee. It must not be forgotten that Bombay herself has never been backward in helping people who have been suddenly stricken with misfortune. The splendid gift of money which she sent to help to relieve the sufferings of the distressed operatives in Lancashire during the American war is a noble memorial of her charity. Many other instances of her open-handedness in sharing her abundance with those who needed it could be given; but we think it is scarcely necessary to multiply instances of a fact which is so well known. We may, however, cite one more case, because it happens to be very much to the point, and if we call attention to it our friends in Bengal need take no offence, because we are convinced that they have not hitherto offered to give this Presidency any help, simply because the matter had not been brought prominently to their notice. In 1873 the news went all over India that there was a dire famine in Bengal, and in our Presidency subscription lists were opened, and large sums came pouring in from all sides. One might have thought that the good people on

the other side of India would at least have returned the compliment, and would have done their best to relieve the Bombay ryots, but we have not yet heard, as we have said, of a single subscription being forthcoming from Bengal, and we do not believe that the idea of starting lists has been mooted. It may be that the people of Bengal do not believe in famines, and perhaps it is natural they should suspect there is not, when they see the almost criminally sensational telegrams which have recently been published for the editication of people who love to sup full of horrors. But we can assure our Bengal friends that the famine here is only too real. We ask for help, and we earnestly hope that we may get it. Money is wanted at once, and it is not fair to let Government solely bear the burden of supplying it. Bis dat qui cito dat is as true as it is trite, and we hope that it will be now borne in mind. Give! give! give! we say to all, and we urge our contemporaries to help to urge on the good work as much as lies in their power.

#### COLONEL MACDONALD'S CASE.

The Friend of India holds that as regards the language, which is the great subject of complaint against Colonel Macdonald, he has, and could have, no responsibility whatever for it. editor may, as we have seen, accept information in full reliance on his contributor, but no editor accepts the propriety of the contributor's phraseology on trust. He reserves and exercises, the right of modifying the language according to his own judgment. Is Lord Lytton, or any member of the Government ignorant of the fact? Certainly not. Now the orders of Government, which Colonel Macdonald is said to have transgressed, expressly state that Government does not prohibit its servants from contributing to the Press. If they do so under their own name, then they are bound to use temperate language, but the language of anonymous editorials is the editor's language, and he alone is responsible for it. As a matter of fact, the articles in question underwent the process which most outside contributions undergo, and words and phrases were freely altered by the editor; to the best of our recollection the very phrases quoted as objectionable did not, in every case at least, appear as originally written. To punish Colonel Macdonald for the language of the articles as they appeared in our columns is simple injustice, without the excuse of ignorance. It is moreover a stultification by Government of its own orders, by. which it permits its servants to contribute to the press. What servant of the Government would accept such permission, if he knew that for a phrase which the editor may think fit to insert or modify in his contribution, he may be liable to a heavy penalty at the hands of Government? It would have been a blunder to lay any weight upon the language at all, in pronouncing condemnation on Colonel Macdonald, who would only be taken to task for furnishing information; but almost the whole force of the Government letter is spent upon the language alone. The whole letter is made absurd by this blunder. Another blunder:—Colonel Thuiller comes before the public as an author, the work is publicly offered for sale, becomes public property, and is liable to criticism like every other book offered to the public. Any man has a right to criticise it, and in so doing is amenable only to the laws to which every public writer is amenble. The published volume was certainly not one of the sacred mvsteries of the Department. It is absurd to say that a man must not be allowed to criticise a book which has become public property because it happens to have his official superior as its professed author. If a Finance Minister were to publish a volume on the currency question, would it be unlawful for another financier to criticise it, because he happened to belong to the financial department? The criticism may be fair or unfair. It may of course be libellous, but the writer on entering the ranks of authors can claim simply the redress that any other author in similar circumstances can claim. If he take the law into his own hands and trample on his subordinate under the shadow of authority, he is putting himself above the law, and is practically a breaker of the law.

JAIPUR.—The Maharaja of Jaipur has determined, it is said, to shine at the Imperial Assemblage with all the splendour befitting his high rank. He will move there with ten Sirdars, among whom are Rao Raja, of Uniwara, Raja of Khittou, Thakur of Issurda. Jhozor Singh, and others. A regiment of infantry, consisting of 116 men, and a regiment of cavalry of 100 sowars, conducted by two captains, with their respective bands, will follow him. A correspondent at Jaipur writes to the Delhi Gazette :- "Several lakhs of rupces are to be spent in the crection of the Albert Hall. H. H. inherits lofty taste in architectural improvements, he will do all to make it a matchless building in Rajputana. But unfortunately the opinion of the country people at large is that all these expenses greatly fill the pectets of the projectors of the plan, and in fact such improvements in this State are intended as whitewash for the Englishman and outsiders, while in the heart of the country there is nothing but desolation and tyranny, justly referred to by you in your issue of 5th July, namely 'Is it a fact or is it not, that the landlords grind their tenantry with all manner of exactions, and when they cannot extort anything from them, take away their grown up daughters to work as their slaves."

## Bengal, Apper India, &c.

#### STATION TALK.

UMRAWATTI, Nov. 11.—Nothing sensational to chronicle—in fact affairs are looking rather gloomy this side. The chief topic is the threatened famine; even in private correspondence we are asked "how are we faring?" Well, to tell you the truth, we are not in want, thank Providence, but if the exportation of grain is not prevented in time from this province, famine prices will be the result. As it is, articles of consumption are being increased daily by Marwarres and Bunias. Grains of all kinds, old and new, are being largely transported from the Assigned districts, to Puna, Sholapore, &c. The consequences will be rioting and bloodshed; had it not been for the tact of Captain Lane, the district Superintendent of Police, and his satellites, the imminent riot in the city last Sunday, would have become serious. Thanks are due to Captain Lane, for so promptly restoring order.—By some misunderstanding the Municipality refused to pay in toto the value of the Europe medicines indented for by the Civil Surgeon for the Charitable Dispensary, Letters passed between the Surgeon General Medical Department at Secunderabad and the Commissioner, when the latter officer ordered that the medicine got on indent, should be paid for at once, amounting to about Rs. 736. The Municipality had no alternative—and resolved, that the claim be admitted, and of course paid for.—The Chaplain of the Berars, Mr. Haden, has returned from Bombay, but is still very unwell. It is surmised that he will have to go on furlough to recruit his health. One of your contemporaries, the Pi., I think, has mentioned that the Judicial Commissionership of the H. A. D. will shortly become vacant! Evidently your contemporary meant the Inspector Generalship of Berar ! I am credibly informed that Colonel Allardyce, the Judicial Commissioner, has no intention just yet of placing himself "on the shelf." During the temporary absence at Delhi of Colonel Nembhard, the duties of the Commissioner. sionership will devolve on Colonel Allardyce.—The Mahommedans of this city have subscribed a sum of about Rs. 750 for the poor distressed Turks.—Bombay Gazette Correspondent.

Delhi, Nov. 13.—Delhi continues to fill. The railway companies must be doing a roaring trade. Special trains loaded simply with tents frequently come in. Lord George Hamilton will find that the Imperial Assemblage will (according to his ideas) teach our Aryan brethren to use the railways even more than the Prince of Wales's visit did. All the companies should show large profits when the next dividends are declared. There are melancholy people who still aver the Assemblage will never take place, or at any rate that before the time comes the magnificence of it will dwindle away, as numbers of the Indian aristocracy who don't care about coming will be taken seriously ill. Nothing but our being dragged into a European war will prevent Lord Lytton carrying out the pet wish of his Imperial Mistress. It is no secret, I believe, that all this is being got up in accordance with the expressed desire of Her Majesty. Preparations are progressing most favourably. The levelling and turfing of the Viceroy's main street is finished, and the tents are being put up. A number of 24-pounder guns are lying about near the camp, which are, I believe, to be parked on either side of the entrance. The Madras camp will be on the left of the Viceroy, looking from the ridge, and Bombay on the right. Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab will be placed on the right side of the Alipur-road where the Prince of Wales's camp was. Mysore and Baroda will be near the Nizam's (Metcalfe estate); the Central Indian Chiefs, including Holkar and Scindia, will encamp somewhere close to the village of Azadpur, where the Alipur-road joins the Kurnal-road. The Rajputana Chiefs' camp sites are marked out on the Gurgaon-road. By careful arrangement it has been so managed that none of the camps will be more than about four miles from Delhi. The ruggedness of the suburbs make it a most difficult matter to find eligible plots of ground for the large camps that Rajahs and Nawabs bring with them. The press, the consuls, and the foreigners of distinction (including, I suppose, the Governors of Goa and Pondicherry.) will be located somewhere under the ridge behind the Commander-in-Chief's camp. The visitors who have plots allotted to them are, I believe, placed outside the Kashmir Gate; an enormous tent is standing there already, which the man in charge told me is to be the mess of the Punjab Civilians. It will be a marvel of quick work if the houses in the Metcalfe compound are finished in time. Thousands of workmen appear to be employed, and the contractors are straining every nerve to have all ready betimes. Delhi will profit by their labours, for it will be a great addition to the civil lines having that fine old Metcalfe-house habitable once more, to say nothing of the four new ones that are being built. This station is very badly off for houses, not in num ber so much as in quality, most of them not being fit to live in in the hot weather. The exhibition of jewellery which is to be held here for a week will be a sight worth seeing. One of the public buildings is, I am told, to be kept for this purpose, and jewellers from all parts of India have been invited to bring up their goods One man from Southern India has, it is said, threatened to bring up fifty lakhs' worth. If this is to be the value of one stall, a strong police guard will be necessary to protect the treasures that are to be exhibited. There ought to be a good sale if there is only one Rajah to lead the way. The Puttiala Chief will be much missed by the jewellers; he was, I have always heard, a most successful friend for a vendor of precious stones and ornaments.—Pioneer Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

Movement of Troops.—The 39th Regiment N.I., under command of Colonel Fraser, ordered to join the Delhi Camp, left Barrackpore on Monday, Nov. 13. After the breaking up of the Imperial Camp they are to march to Meerut, their future destination, according to the relief orders.

The Maharajah of Cashmere.—His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere arrived at Madhopore on the morning of the 16th Nov. He was met en route by Major Henderson, c.s.r., the Resident at Jammu, Mr. Burney, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Rivaz, the Assistant Commissioner. The cortége consisted of eight elephants and two squadrons of the Maharajah's cavalry.

Testimonial to Mr. Hector.—It is said that a handsome testimonial is to be presented by the branch agents and junior officers of the Bank of Bengal to Mr. J. Hector, whose retirement from the office of Deputy Secretary we have already announced. Some surprise is felt that he should be leaving the Bank of Bengal in the prime of life. He has distinguished himself in the Bank, and his pamphlet on the purchase of railways by the State and some other subjects have carned for him a high reputation. A man with versatile talents of this sort has no future in India; the services are blocked by covenanted and uncovenanted, who jog on in slow promotion, and lock the door against all outsiders, whatever their merits may be.

Central Asian Trading Company.—The local paper says that about fifty-two horse-loads of a further consignment of goods belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company have safely reached Leh, en route to Lahore, at which latter place Mr. Russell is profitably disposing of the consignment brought down by himself. Also that Mr. Dalgleish continues prosperously carrying on the Company's business at Yarkund, and hopes to be able to return, in charge of the final consignment of the venture, next month. All things considered, the operations of the Company as pioneers of English trade and civilisation in Central Asia have heretofore shown satisfactory results, in the continuance of which we have reason to believe.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.—On Thursday evening a serious accident occurred at the Hooghly Bridge, in the course of which an employé of the Port Commissioners, Mr. Rustrich, nearly lost his life. It would appear that the syphon plug of of the gas pipes fell off, and the gas which escaped took fire. serious accident resulted from the ignition, as the night watchman gave the alarm, and with the aid of the bridge authorities the fire was put out. On the alarm of fire being however given, Mr. Rustthe foreman of the Port Commissioner's workshops, who hastened to the spot, was about descending the wooden ladder from the bridge to the pontoon when he missed his footing, and fell into the river. No rope or any other means of delivery being at hand, he would almost to a certainty have met with a watery grave had it not been for the wonderful presence of mind of the officer in that the total or the winderful presence of infinite of the other in charge of the bridge, Mr. Pereira, who immediately snatched from the head of a policeman standing by his turban, and lowered it to the rescue of Mr. Rustrich, who seized the turban and was pulled up. It is certainly due to the commendable and timely action of Mr. Pereira that Mr. Rustrich was thus saved .- Indian Daily News, Nov. 20.

The Storm-wave.—Papers about the storm-wive keep coming in, and one is gradually beginning to realise the extent of the disaster. The officer at Patuakholly describes the wave, some twenty feet high, as rushing inland for nearly four miles sweeping away nearly all that it met. But half the people, and in some places only a quarter, were left; and they barely escaped by climbing up trees. Even this would not save some; a dead man's body was found hanging on a tree, and quite twelve feet from the ground. The birds were destroyed, even the crows. Dead eagles and vultures lie in the fields and along the river banks. Wherever the storm-wave has passed, its course is marked by fallen trees, empty and half-scoured plinths, withering fields, and corpses. In one place, a howlah near Machukholly, only ten persons—eight men and two women—were left out of eighty. The Magistrate of Noakholly writes that relief circles have been formed, but that very little can be done, for there is no carriage; roads are broken, and the bridges gone, and only one or two boats are left. The men will not work, and have to be forcibly enlisted as police and peons. Tens of thousands of cattle have perished; the stench from the dead bodies of men and animals is in some places unbearable. The survivors are demoralised; bands of robbers lay their hands on all they can find; women's bodies are discovered with hands or feet cut off for the sake of their ornaments.—Pioneer, Nov. 25.

THE DELHI GATHERING.—The following instructions are published in the General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—
"A series of Imperial Rifle Matches will be held at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage Camp, the details of which will be promulgated to the troops hereafter. Officers and men, European and native, of regiments which will not be at Delhi, desiring to compete, and whose services can be spared, may be granted leave to proceed under private arrangements to Delhi, so as to arrive by the 20th December, 1876, to the ments to Delhi, so as to arrive by the 20th December, 1876, to the extent of ten men per Infantry, five per Cavalry Regiment, and two per battery of Royal Artillery. The men of Infantry regiments so proceeding from the stations north of Delhi will be attached to regiments in the first division, and those from the stations south of Delhi to regiments in the second division. The camps at Delhi will, we (Pioneer) believe, be in charge of the following officers: will, we (Proneer) believe, be in charge of the following officers:—Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, Assistant Quartermaster General, for the Viceroy's; Captain Pottinger, for Bombay; Captain John Gordon, for Madras; Captain J. S. Frith, for Bengal; Captain Marshall, for the Punjab camp; Captain Barrow, for Oudh; Captain Beauchamp and Mr. Mulock, for the N. P. W.; Captain Hughes Hallett, for the Central Provinces; and Captain Boileau, for Burmah.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—The Pioneer's correspondent at Etah writes on the 20th November:—"A gloom has been cast over the station by the death of young Thomas Hunt, aged eighteen years. He was drowned in the Kalli Nadi, about eighteen miles from here. His father, who is a sub-engineer in the Irrigation Department, was surveying on the bank of the Naddi. The young lad wishing to bathe got into the water, and on being cautioned by his father, said that he could swim; directly he had lost his footing, however, he began to cry for help. A moonshi jumped in and succeeded in seizing him, but both having got into a powerful whirlpool the moonshi could do no more than keep himself and his charge from sinking, which he did splendidly for some time: to get out of the ring seemed impossible. A wall-meaning Brahmin servant the ring seemed impossible. A well-meaning Brahmin servant, who was also a good swimmer, then went out and snatched the lad out of the moonshi's grasp. Then a syce who had followed the Brahmin was soon drawn under the water and never rose again. Then the Brahmin sank with the boy; the moonshi alone escaped, and that with considerable difficulty. Dragging with nets had then to be done, and young Hunt's body was the last to be found, having been nearly 3½ hours under water. It was soon conveyed to Kasgani, where the native doctor did all he could to restore animation, but to no purpose.'

THE LATE CYCLONE.—The accounts of the loss of life and devastation caused by the late cyclone in Bengal add to the number of persons who have lost their lives, and tend to confirm the impression that the calamity was one of the worst that has ever happened. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"Our Dacca correspondent tells us that from official sources he obtains the information that one hundred thousand human beings were drowned in the storm-wave! But he has good grounds for believing this to be below the mark. He concludes that two hundred thousand human beings and the same number of cattle have been drowned. About fifty thousand persons are probably in the greatest danger of starvation, having lost everything. And all the live-stock are in danger of dying of hunger and thirst, for the sand has filled all the tanks. Dribbles of news come into Dacca every day, proving that the catastrophe is far more terrible than was at first supposed. Mr. Harney, an intelligent and influential zemindar of Dacca, has lost five thousand of his ryots, and of course the destruction to his property is great. He lately built a very strong bungalow in the submerged district. This house is the only one for miles around that has not been swept away. A hundred persons were saved by being floated on to its roof. This shows that bungalows can be built strong enough to resist a storm-wave, and that consequently most of the dreadful loss of life might have been prevented if the houses had been built like Mr. Harney's bungalow. There is bitter mourning in many a house in Dacca. Our correspondent spoke yesterday to a native gentleman who had lost eleven relatives. Such a sudden and appalling calamity has probably not happened in these parts for the last two centuries."

THE VICEROY AND THE PLANTERS.—The Viceroy, when in the Kangra Valley amongst the planters, the other day, received an address from those gentlemen, the burden of which was that they wanted to have greater facilities than they possess for changing their paper money into silver. Lord Lytton in his reply to the address, which we copy from the Pioneer, said, in reference to this particular point:

It is said to have been the custom of the old Greek exiles to carry with them in their wanderings, wherever they went, a handful of their native earth. But you, gentlemen, have carried with you, not indeed a piece of English earth, but an abundant store of those English habits and qualities which improve and embellish every piece of earth beneath their beneficent influence. Where you settle, there the church and the school spring up; and round the church and the school the graceful villa, the thriving village, the blooming graden. And now having exercitatively parcel for the wellthe blooming garden. And now, having congratulated myself on the welcome you have given me, let me also offer to you, gentlemen, my sincere
congratulations on the success with which you have established your domicile in this delightful valley—a valley which so far resembles the happy valley of Rasselas, that nothing seems wanting to the happiness of its in-habitants except the fulfilment of those wishes which happiness itself

creates. This, at least, is the impression I derive from a sympathetic attention to the memorial you have presented to me. I gather from that memorial that your enterprise has been, commercially and financially, so successful that at the present moment you are actually suffering from what our French neighbours would call an embarrassment of riches, in other words, from a plethora of currency notes, which you cannot get rid of fast enough—(laughter). As a consolation for the misfortunes of less favoured mortals, proverbial philosophy assures us that every cloud has its silver lining; but in the present case, gentlemen, it is the absence of a silver lining to these pockets full of notes, which seems to be the only cloud on your prosperity—(cheers and laughter). Well, gentlemen, I am sure you will not expect from me here, and now, an immediate or definite answer to the request contained in your memorial—(no, no). You will understand that I cannot give you such a final answer without communicating on the subject of your memorial with the Financial Department of my Government. But I will lose no time in doing this, and shall do it with a strong bias in favour of your wishes-(hear, hear).

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.—Strs. Ooryia, Chittagong; City of Manchester, Liverpool; and Sultan, London: Carmarthen Castle, Melbourne.—17. Strs. Naples, Bonbay; and India, Moulmein ; Timour, Dundee.—18. Nimrod, Moulmein.—19. Bay of Naples, Liverpool.—20. Cape Wrath, Cardiff.—21. Str. Canara, Bombay; Amana, Liverpool; Star of Greece, London; Semator, Liverpool; Star of Denmark, London; Carbet Castle, Cardiff.—22. Strs. Sea Gull, Madrus; Madra, Madras; Queen Margaret, London; Roma, Genoa; Satara, Camorta; Siberia, Liver pool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.—Strs. European and Clyde, Cutch Merchant.—17. Strs. Cella, Poonah, Japan, Precurseur, Tenasserim.—18. Andromeda, Carpathian.—19. Lady Lawrence. 20. Strs. Argyll, Hindostan, Puttialla, Bellona, Rappootana, and Vixea, British India, Argonaut, Goldon Fleece.—21. Albula, Caroline.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1876. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of In	_	Stock		_	Selling Price.					
s per Cent. Sa		•••		a. Rs. 100		Rs.		8 10		
4 Do. Transfer Stock		•••		Sa. Rs. 100			103	0 to	102	2
4 per Cent,	***	•••		ov. Rs. 100				14 to		
44 per Cent., 1872		. •••		o <b>v. Rs. 1</b> 00			99	li to	100	2
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6 per Cent. 1865 (18	85)	•••	•••		•••		112	0 to		
6 per Cent, 1866 (18	86)	•••	•••	•••	•••		112	6 to		
6 per Cent. 1867 (18		•••	•••		•••		113	0 to		
6 per Cent. 1870 (18		•••	•••		•••		114	0 to	115	8
6 per Cent. 1872 (16		•••	•••		•••		115	0 to	116	0

EXCHANGE. On London. Per Rupee. ... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 8 dd. to 1s. 8 15-16d. ... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9 dd. Local Banks Bills Bills with Docts....

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

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Stock.			1	Rs. cac	h.		R	
Agra Bank (Limited)	•••	•••	•••	10	•••	104	to	105
Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	20	•••	625	to	630
Bank of Bengal	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1421		1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	128	CO	125
Bengal Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	1000	•••	1350	to	_
Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	1410	•••	410	to	445
Cachar Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	200	•••	160	to	162
Ditto (Contributory)	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	650	to	_
Calcutta Central Press Company	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	65	to	70
Calcutta Docking Company	•••	•••	•••	700	•••	270	to	28.)
Central Cachar Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	200	•••	166	to	167
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	•••	•••	•••	<b>500</b>	F		to	610
Delhi and London Bank Shares	•••		•••	250	•••	170	ю	175
E. B. Indigo Company	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	15	to	16
East Indian Railway Company	•••	•••	£20 or	218	•••	281)	to	282
East India Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	100	•••	83	to	-
Eastern Bengal Railway Company		•••	£20 or	218	•••	280	to	282
Equitable Coal Company	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	180	to	1821
Great Eastern Hotel Company	•••		•••	250	•••	162	to	165
Howrah Docking Company	•••		•••	500	•••	150	to	180
India General Steam Navigation Comp	any	•••	•••	1000	•••	70 <b>5</b>	to	710
Lower Assam Tea Company			•••	£6}	•••	42	to	43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company			•••	500	•••	<b>*</b> †250	to	260
National Bank of India (Limited)	•••		•••	£12#	•••	112	to	113
Punjab Bank	•••		•••	100	•••	57	to	60
Simla Bank	•••	•••	•••	500	•••	515	to	520
Union Steam Tug Company	•••	•••	•••	250	•••	128	to	129
Upper Assam Tea Company	•••	•••	•••	£10	•••	42	to	44
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Seeds	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	2	6	to	0	0	0	•••	**	••		
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Cotton	•••	•••	•••	•••			N	omi	nal.			•••	••	••		

FREIGHTS ... Via Canal

## Madras.

CHOLERA IN NELLOR.—We (Madras Times) regret to hear that cholera has broken out in the Nellor District to a serious extent. Additional medical aid has been despatched without delay, and nothing will be left undone to circumscribe and suppress this dread disease, that is apt to tread so closely in the steps of famine.

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DACOITY IN KARNUL,-The last session held at Karnúl reveals a startling increase in the crime of dacoity. There were no less than nine cases, and in these nine cases no less than 112 prisoners charged with the above offence. Of the total number charged 55 were found guilty, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, ranging from eighteen months to four years.

DACOITIES.—We learn from Chitor, in the Madras Presidency, that "during the last fortnight more dacoities have been reported than in the past two years. In the Carvetnuggur zemindari dacoity has become so systematic that the villagers have applied to the district magistrate either to increase the police force or to permit them to arm themselves and resist the attacks of the robbers.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION .- "Death from starvation" was the verdict lately returned at an inquest on the body of a Mussulman at Bangalor. Reports of other deaths from the same cause are not wanting in either of the afflicted presidencies, but they are unreliable. It turns out that the two children reported by the *Times of India's* Shoolapur correspondent to have died in Mr. Grant's (the Collector's) compound, died ten weeks ago!

FAMINE RELIEF .- Mr. Thornhill, the first member of the Revenue Board, who has been arranging famine relief at Bellary, has left for athree weeks' tour in the western taluk of the district. The Additional Sub-Collector is superintending relief works in and around the town of Bellary; 44,000 coolies are now employed. The Madras Board of Revenue is engaging European and Eurasian overseers for employment on relief works in the various famine districts, on salaries ranging from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty ru-pees, inclusive of a famine allowance. We are told that a large number of applicants are daily besieging the Secretary's Office.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.—Rain has fallen in several parts of the Madras Presidency since Nov. 17, and we may consider that the N.E. monsoon has fairly commenced at last, though nearly a month behind hand. The Madras Mail reports a good fall of rain month behind hand. The Madras Mail reports a good fall of rain north and south of Bellary on Thursday evening, and some showers in the town of Bellary. At 1.30 p.m. on Friday it looked as if the rain was about to recommence. On Thursday rain fell at Salem, Cuddapah, Tiruputty, Beypore, and places round about; and on Friday morning there was every appearance of a further downpour in those localities.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FAMINE.—If the Duke of Buckingham, says the Madras Mail, reads Indian newspapers, it should strike him that the reticence of his own Government about famine matters offers a marked and not very creditable contrast to the candour exhibited by the Bombay Government. "The ink of a Secretary's signature in Bombay, to a resolution about the distress in that Presidency, is hardly dry ere the document is communicated to the Press, in the most public-spirited manner; but in Madras almost everything is bottled up till it has soured by keeping, and the country is the prey of mischievous rumours regarding the Government's policy, or no policy.

EXPECTED LOOTING.—A Manantoddy correspondent writes to the EXPECTED LOOTING.—A Manantoddy correspondent writes to the Madras Mail:—"Last Sunday, Nov. 12, was the expected loot day here, but I am happy to state that owing to the interference of the Officiating Deputy Collector of Wynad, and the vigilance of the police, it passed off quietly. Long before ten A.M. an unusually large gathering of two to three thousand Canarese coolies had assembled at the weekly market-place, evidently bent on pillage. Soon after eleven the Deputy Collector was out to see how things were going on; the police mustered about twenty-five strong, and with their inspector were ready to quell any attempt at loot. The coolies took their departure by three P.M. for their several estates. No raggi whatever was brought for sale. Rice was sold at six seers for the runge.

CHOLERA IN BELLARY.—A correspondent of the Madras Athenaum thus writes of the cholera:—"Since my last letter matters have arrived at a very serious crisis in this place and in the districts immediately around. Cholera is upon us, in the fort, bazaars, and villages. Endeavours have for some time past been made to conceal the fact. Now, however, things have come to a pass which renders further concealment unnecessary, and in fact the case is at the present moment so grave, with every probability of becoming more so, that further concealment would be criminal. It cannot be said that it is for want of food or necessaries that these people have died, nor could the same reasons be put forward as the cause of disease. The whole secret of the visitation lies in bad management and what looks like culpable ignorance, want of capacity, or sheer carelessness on the part of those who are placed in good positions and paid big figures for looking after emergencies of this kind. From the first appearance of famine people looked forward, as a matter of course, to the necessity of large relief works being set on foot, and thoughtful men were not wanting to point out the ill results which in every instance ensues by bringing together a tremendous gathering of the native population. This morning, on the parade grounds of the European troops, the medical officer in charge, Dr. Johnson, cautioned the men against frequenting the bazaars or m xing in any way with the natives of the villages.

PROPOSED RELIEF WORKS.—We are informed by the local Times that the Madras Government ordered the following telegram to be sent to the Government of India with reference to a letter from the

Madras Chamber of Commerce suggesting as a relief work the commencement of the earthworks for the proposed Bellary-Gudduck Railway:—"A fortnight's time must determine whether famine is inevitable. In that case concentration of relief labour is most necessary; already upwards of 50,000 employed on scattered relief works in one district out of three. If famine contingency arises, we propose commencement of embankment work of Bellary-Gunduck Railway, which traverses most part of the suffering district, as State work. Please telegraph reply." The country across which the proposed railway would run has been surveyed for across which the proposed railway would run has been surveyed for the purpose, with the result that it has been pronunced by the Consulting Engineer for Railways as "fertile, populous, highly-cultivated, and regarded, from a railway engineer's point of view, generally 'favourable;'" and as the line is regarded by Colonel Shortland "as the most promising project for railway extension in the whole of Southern India," and the line to Tuticorin has been completed, the Chamber, the Chairman says, "entertain a confident hope that the Government will cordially approve of their request that the Supreme Government may be invited to obtain from the Secretary of State, by telegraph, sanction for employing the redundant labour now available in the manner recommended by the mercantile community."

PRINCELY LIBERALITY.—A correspondent writing to us from Cuddapah says that a merchant living at Prodalur, in the Cuddapah District, by name Narain Rungiah Chetty, has been for the past two months feeding at his own expense upwards of 2,000 people each daily. He commenced by giving cooked rice and the number of people rose to 8,000. After a fortnight he discontinued giving rice and substituted a paste made of ragit known in Tamil as "keeloo." This he is continuing at considerable expense. Mr. Narain Rungiah Chetty has no stored grain with him, but purchases what he requires in the Madras market, at six measures the rupee, and it is carried by rail to Prodalur. In such a time of distress as we are carried by rail to Prodalur. In such a time of distress as we are now passing through, we are of opinion that instances of such princely liberality should be drawn prominent attention to, and pour encourager les autres we think a kind word or a brief and friendly recognition from Government would not be out of place, to say nothing being of highly deserved. In the District Durbars that are to be held next month to celebrate the assumption of the Imperial Title by her Majesty the Queen, we trust that Mr. Narain Rungiah Chetty will be duly honoured, as he merits. With many of us it is an accepted article of belief that the average rich native is the bodily presentment of selfishness and hardness of heart. How untrue and unkind is this estimate there are hundreds of instances to prove to the contrary, and many natives, "heathen" though they be, might well set an example to us, in the practical, large-hearted liberal manner in which they look after their poor and needy.—Madras Athenœum, Nov. 21.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17. Str. Tenasserim, Point de Galle: str. Goa, Calcutta; Republic, Boston.

—18. Str. Mahratta, Bombay; James Beazley, Sunderland; Dharwar, Sunderland.

—19. Str. Peonah, Calcutta.—20. Cosmopolite, Coconada; str. Japan, Calcutta; Zenobia, London.—21. Str. Precurseur, Calcutta; str. Oriental, Rangoon.—22. Str. Peshawur, Southampton.—23 Str. Viceroy, London; str. Bellona, Calcutta; Ethan Allen, Chittagong; Belted Will, Coconada.—24. Str. Almora, Pondicherry; str. El Dorado, London; str. Meinam, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Str. Duke of Argyll, London.—17. Ivy, Gopaulpore.—18. Str. Sea Gull, London; str. Madura, Bombay.—19. Kingdom of Italy, Coconada; St. Anne, Coconada; str. Mahrata, Coconada.—20. Str. Goa, Bombay.—21. Str. Poonah, Buthampton; str. Dacca, Coconada; str. Almora, Pondicherry.—23. Str Peshawar, Calcutta.—24. Kilsyth, Coconada; Grona:iter, Coconada.

## Rombay.

### THE FAMINE IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE SALE OF BAD GRAIN.—The Government has published the following resolution regarding preventive measures against the sale of grain unfit for food:—"Government have received information that much old and inferior grain is being imported into the districts now affected by scarcity, and that some of it is so bad sales in the same of the second of the to be unfit for human consumption. The attention of all officers employed on relief works should be drawn to this subject. All officers should use such personal influence as they may possess to on relief works, and magistrates should use their powers, under any existing law, to check the sale of unwholesome food. It is very necessary, however, at the present juncture, that great care should be taken not to interfere with any grain which is not viously untit for food. If, at this present time, the food placed within the reach of the people is of unwholesome quality, it is probable that the dearth may be accompanied by a pestilence, and hence the great necessity of providing as for as proceeding. hence the great necessity of providing, as far as practicable, against the use of bad grain."

The Bombay Government are busily pushing forward their famine relief measures. We hear that two extensive works have been sanctioned, and are to be proceeded with at once. Cattle are being transported from the famine districts to places where fodder is obtainable. His Excellency the Governor has forwarded to Mr. Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 500, and the Hon. J. Gibbs his first monthly subscription of Rs. 100 for the Deccan and Khandesh Relief Fund. His Excellency has subscribed in all Rs. 2,000 through the various committees for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts, the amount being distributed as follows:—Bombay, Rs. .500, Poona, Rs. 250, Ahmednuggur Rs. 250, Sholapore Rs. 250, Dharwar Rs. 250, Belgaum Rs. 250, Kaladgi, Rs. 250. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has, in addition to the Rs. 100 a month just mentioned, subscribed Rs. 100 through the Poona, and a like sum through the Sholapore committees. It is to be hoped that the European community will not be slow to follow the examples so generously set them. We have already mentioned the donations of Mr. Pedder and Dr. Blaney; but, with the exception of those gentlemen, the Governor and Mr. Gibbs have as yet been the sole contributors amongst the European community to the funds which have been raised in Bombay for the relief of the sufferers in the famine districts. The Europeans were waiting for the expected public meeting, but that having been—unfortunately, as we think—postponed to the end of January, it is the more necessary that the example set by Sir Philip Wodehouse and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs should be followed without a delay that might be open to misconception. Great praise is due to the members of the committee of the Deccan and Khandesh Relief Fund; by their energy they have collected a very large sum of money. No less than Rs. 73,000 have been got together for this fund and the cattle fund during the short space of a month. This fund and the cattle fund during the short space of a month.

## Miscellaneous.

VISITORS TO THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.—The following native gentlemen from Amedabad have, we understand, been invited by Lord Lytton to be present at the Viceregal Durbar in January next—Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Bechardass Ambaidass, c.s.i., Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmukh, Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Cowasjee Muncherjee.— Times of India.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. TROOP-SHIP "JUMNA."—Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain John D'Arcy, arrived in harbour on Tuesday morning, Nov. 21, from Portsmouth, which she left on the 18th October, calling at Plymouth 19th October, Malta 30th, Port Said 4th November, and Suez 6th November. She has brought 73 officers, 12 ladies, 7 children, 1,062 men, 73 women, and 90 children. During the voyage there were two deaths, one of a woman, and a child. The Jumna experienced very fine weather during the passage; the N. E. monsoon was very light until the Red Sea was reached, where she had a strong head. The Jumna will leave Bombay on the 5th December with the 16th Lancers.

THE CREW OF THE "MONARCH."—By Moulmein advices, bearing date the 6th inst., we learn that some of the crew of the ill-fated Monarch have been saved. From their statement, it appears that the ship turned over early one morning, and that a few of the men managed to keep themselves afloat by clinging to spars and masts. After being several hours in the water they were picked up by some native craft and taken on to Cochin. It seems strange that these men should have been landed at Cochin without the authorities there knowing something about them, more especially as the suspected loss of the Monarch was telegraphed by the Master Attendant in Bombay to all the stations along the coast.—Times of India, Nov. 27.

Two Buffaloes Killed by a Tiger at Mahableshwur.—On Monday last a large tiger made its appearance at Mahableshwur, near the "Bombay Point," and killed two buffaloes belonging to a native, which happened to be grazing at the time. The owner lost no time in reporting the matter to the Superintendent of Mahableshwur, who despatched shikarees to bring the man-eater to grief, but before they reached the spot he disappeared. It appears that he was so lazy after feeding himself on the buffaloes that he was unable to leave the place for several hours, but the shikarees were much behind the time in reaching the spot. We hope some of our Poona sporting gentlemen will take this opportunity in bagging this mouster tiger.—Poona Observer, Nov. 23.

RAILWAY WORKS.—The Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recently sent a letter to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, proposing to start additional works beyond the company's immediate requirements in the famine districts. In his reply, the Consulting Engineer approves generally of the proposals and accords sanction to the additional amounts on maintenance account for the current half-year:—Kussara to Bhosawul, Rs. 45,000; South-East Line, Rs. 40,000; total Rs. 85,000. He also states that much ballast is still required on the line, especially between Igatpura and Bhosawal, and advantage will be taken of this emergency to do as much as possible. The Bombay Government have approved of these proposals and have pleasure in acknowledging Mr. Le Mesurier's efforts to assist at this juncture.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam is expected to arrive here on the 16th proximo en route to Delhi. Bungalows are being prepared in Poona for the reception of his Highness and suite. The Eagle's Nest, the Council Hall, the mansion of Behramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. c.s.i., Bounty Hall, and Mr. P. H. Cama's Bungalow, are being fitted up to meet the wants of his Highness and his personal circle. Arrangements are also being made for the occupation of the Royal Family Hotel by some of his Highness's suite. These houses will be occupied during the few days which his Highness will stay in Poona, both on the way to and from Delhi. A large number of carriages are being got ready by the G. I. P. Railway Company to meet the wants of the Nizam and suite. Major Havelock, Private Secretary, has gone on before to make the necessary arrangements at Delhi for his Highness's reception and comfort during the time of the Delhi Assemblage.—Deccan Herald, Nov. 24.

The Pilorim Traffic.—We have repeatedly called attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Government of India is permitting the Mohammedan pilgrim trade to be carried on from Bombay by certain foreign shipowners, who are naturally taking every advantage they can of the unwarrantable delay of the authorities in introducing the amended Native Passenger Ships Act. A few days ago the steamer Juno left Bombay for Jeddah with over 600 pilgrims huddled together on deck, and it is said that, from one cause or another, a man died in her even before she left the harbour, and the body was quietly sent on shore in a native boat. We now learn that the same company are intending to despatch the Mars on or about the 30th instant with 600 deck passengers. If any mishap occurs from the present disgraceful state of the pilgrim trade the Government of India will have much to answer for.—Bombay Gazette.

ESTATES OF THE LATE COLONEL MEADOWS TAYLOR.—On Tuesday last, before Sir Charles Sergent, the sitting judge in Chambers, High Court, Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland appeared on behalf of Mr. Wm. Loudon, Administrator General, and presented a petition praying that an order might be made for a grant to him of letters of administration of the estate of the late Colonel Phillip Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., of the Retired List. The petition among other things stated that some time in the month of June, 1873, the Colonel made a will whereby he appointed his two brothers and his daughter, Miss Allicia Mary Taylor, executors and executrix thereof; and that on the 11th of February last he made a codicil. On the 13th of May last Colonel Taylor died in the South of France, leaving Government paper worth about Rs. 22,600, which are at present in the Presidency of Bombay and in the local limits of the Bombay High Court. His Lordship made an order as prayed for.

Loan to Belgam.—Government are prepared to grant a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the Municipality of Belgam, but at the usual rate of interest, which will add very little to the cost of the grain, to enable them to purchase grain, for the purpose of retailing it to the people of the town of Belgam at cost price, as the supply of food grains in the markets of that town is scanty and insufficient, and the rates are high and daily increasing. The Collector is not to interfere with either the purchase or the sale of the grain. These arrangements are to be made by the municipal officers. Orders have also been sent by telegram, authorising the commencement of the Belgam and Kaladgi road as a relief work, the funds to be provided from the amount set down and provisionally sanctioned, for metalling the main road in the Belgam district. An estimate for the improvement it is proposed to make to the Kaladgi road is forwarded immediately to the P. W. Department.

Sholapur.—We hear from Sholapur that the Hon. Mr. Rogers has been on a visit there; that Government has authorised the conveyance of cattle by rail, free of charge, to the ghaust, where allotments for grazing have been made. Thus the cattle will be saved. The owner is allowed to accompany his own cattle. This is a great boon to the poor people, though it will be difficult to arrange for the feeding of the families in the husband's absence. Strong women and children can be employed on the relief works which are now fully organised at Sholapur and the neighbourhood. Mrs. Grant's care of the children is beyond all praise, in which work she is now being aided by the ladies of Puna. We hear that several of the schools in Puna have at the request of Lady Staveley undertaken to do work for the good object of clothing the women and children who are weak and destitute. Every effort is going on well for the relief of different classes of the people, those in absolute want receiving grain gratis. But the strain on the Collector and Mrs. Grant must be very great, and all should do what they can to lighten it as much as possible.—Deccan Herald.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."—Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, 700 h.p., Captain E. Kelly, sailed on Tuesday, Nov. 21, for England, with 43 officers, 9 ladies, 20 children, 937 men, 79 women, 161 children. The following are the names of officers with their families:—

children, 937 men, 79 women, 101 children. The lonowing and mames of officers with their families:—

Col. H. E. J. Williams, Major J. R. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Stokes and 2 children, Capt. J. S. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Dooner and 2 children, Capt. F. E. Apthorpe, Capt. H. Crawford, Lieut. C. A. V., Foulger, Lieut. E. R. Reid, Lieut. D. A. Campbell, Lieut. A. W. E. Ravenscroft, Lieut. and Adj. and Mrs. S. Moore, and 5 children, Sub-Lieut. Gunfield, Paymaster and Capt. R. B. Mitchell and 3 children, Qr. Mr. and Mrs. G. Collins and 3 children, Col. and Mrs. Leslie and 2 children, 5th Bde.

R.A., Surg. Major and Mrs. J. M. Hide and 6 children, A.M.D., Capt. and Bt. Major E. Fenneran, 48th Foot, Lieut. E. G. Benntt, 48th Foot, Lieut. F. M. Robinson, R.H.A., Major and Mrs. W. Hallowes and 3 chidren, 85th Foot, Lieut. J. C. Stockley, 1-18th Foot, Capt. A. J. A. Jackson, 1-18th Foot, Lieut. C. E. Bedford, R.A., Capt. and Mrs. Ellis Lee and 3 children, 65th Regt., Capt. H. A. Chichester, 1-25th Regt., Lieut. A. de la P. Beresford Peirse, 1-25th Regt., Lieut. W. F. Graham, R.A., Capt. F. L. Johnson, 65th Regt., Surg. Major and Mrs. C. M. Jessop, A.M.D., Surg. Major W. E. Saunders, A.M.D., Surg. Major E. C. R. Ward, A.M.D., Lieut. G. B. N. Martin, R.H.A., Capt. G. Firebrace, R.A., Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd Hus., Surg. C. Lloyd, 31st Regt. L.I., Lieut. L. M. Borcan, 41st Regt. N.I., Qr. Mr. W. Hodgkinson, 15th Hus., Lieut. T. Barstow 72nd Highlanders. Lieut. T. S. Clarke, 60th Rifles, Sub-Lieut. V. H. J. Brooker, 8th Regt., Lieut.-Col P. Twynam, 1-15th Foot.

# Shipping.

Nov. 20. Str. Wikham, Newcastle; str. Coconada, Bussorah; str. Suez, London; str. Malda, Calcutta.—21. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth.—22. Geo. F. Manson, Liverpool; Mariner, Mauritius.—23. Str. Mirzapore, Southampton; str. Akola, Kurrachee; Surcouf, Bussorah.—24. Str. Penaug, Calcutta.—26. Str. Scine, London; Pegasus, Liverpool.

poor; Marlet, Madards. 23. Str. Art. 2016; Southathpor; Str. Akola, Kurrachee; Str. courf, Bussoral. 24. Str. Penaug, Calcutta. 26. Str. Seine, London; Pegasus, Liverpool.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore. —From Southampton. —For Bombax. —Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Baber, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Barty, Major Bainbridge, Mrs. Binney, Mrs. Beauchamp and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Major Boone, Mrs. Brooks and two children, Col., Mrs., and Miss Chestor, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Colquboun and infant, Miss Debenham, Miss Duncan, Mr. H. E. T. Dawes, Mr. Ewing, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. Forbes and infant, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Mr. Gale, Miss Graham, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Hath and infant, Mrs. and Miss Hendley, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Holms, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and child. Mr. Holloway, Major and Mrs Stewart and infant, Miss Irving, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Johns, Mr. and infant, Miss Kriving, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Johns, Mr. and infant, Mrs. Lamb, Miss Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Nebon, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Powor, Mr. and Mrs. Rivnz, Mr. Routh, Mr. Richards, Mr. Robinson, Licut, Ramsay, Mr. Sand, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Satherland, Mrs. Sezepanski, the Hon. — St. Clair, Mr. R. H. F. Stewart, Mr. J. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Tweedale, Rev. J. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Wyndowe, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Watson, Major and Mrs. Wood, and Mr. Young. From Brinoist. — Mr. Bart, Mr. Crew, Mr. De La Colneuvo, Mr. Ebeling, Col. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and infant, Mr. Grant and son, Mr. Hensman, Mr. Kreig, Dr. Lethbridge, Col. Lester, Col. Mainwaring, Sir R. and Lady Pollock, Capt. Turner, Major Trovor, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wortie, Mr. Hayes, Major Sconce, and Mr. Skinner. From Verner.—Mr. Benecke, Mrs. Bru e and infant, Captain Combier, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Gonne, Mr. Holgkieson, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. Shapp, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Scone, Mr. Beldwin. From Malta.—Mr. Lyon.

DEPART

MALTA.—Mr. Lyon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Strs. Pekin, Southampton, &c.; Vingorla, K. and Kattywar Const; Koina, Aden, J., and Hcodeida.—21. H.M.S. Malabar, England; Valkyrien, Ballasore.—22. Laudseer, Ballasore; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—23. H.M.S. Diamond, Zanzibar; Oriana, Dunkirk.—24. Mahi, Colombo; Coperera, Ballasore, King Cerdic, Hull; str. Coconada, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—25. Str. Columbian, Aden, H. and Jeddah; str. Penang, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Strathleven, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. C. B. Knocker, Mrs. Frier, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. H. Collister, Mrs. Ross and feur children. For Brinder.—Mr. A. J. Parker, Mr. T. Hyde.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mrs. James Humo and two infants.—For Brinders.—Mr. R. W. Maxwell Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Lynch. For Venick.—Mr. C. L. Bardenstle, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Col., Hutchinson. For Aden.—Major Watts., For Ancona.—Mrs. and two Misses Willis.

# Commercial.

Bombay, Nov. 27, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

... ... House Rate 120 Nominal ... ... Market Rate 120 Nominal 6 per Cent. Municipal Loan EXCHANGES.

	On London	Banks Bills-	-					•
6	months' sight	rer rupee		•••	•••	•••		ls. 8 15-16.l.
6	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••		1s. 9 3-32d. Credit Bills.
6	ditto	ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	ls. 9 3-16d. Docts.
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Bombay Ship	oping Com	pany	(Rs. 1.	500)		•••	•••	•••	3 pm.
Bombay Spin	ning and	Weavi	ng Coi	npány	(Rs.	5,000)	•••	•••	Rs. 1125
Bonded Ware	house Cor	nnany	(Rs. 4	1.5) Š					2525 per share
Chartered Ba					hina	(Rs. 2	00)	•••	175
Colaba Press			•••			•••		***	Rs. 600
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Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,000)	Ks.	1199
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated St	ock	
(£20 paid up)	275	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs.	2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 500)	610	
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300	
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	710	
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	490	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.



# Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India, Nov. 18.)

Balfe, Lieut. E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Holkar and
Neemuch Railways to the Indus Valley Railway.

Biss, T. W., is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Punjab.
Braddon, J. B., asst. auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts,
returned to duty on the 5th inst. from the three months' priv. leave granted him.

granted him.

BULL—GEOGHEGAN.—Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, made over, and Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, exec. engr., 1st grade, received charge of the Bakrala div. on Nov. 6.

Dobbie, W. H., is confd. in the app. of asst. to the comptroller gen. Harrison, E. F., received charge of the offices of comptroller gen. and head comr. of paper currency from Mr. R. Taylor on Nov. 1.

Harvey, W., tempy. 4th grade exec. engr., entered upon the dutic: of asst. director of State Railways as a tempy. arrangement on Nov. 4.

Hennessy, W., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is posted to the Chenab div., which div. he joined on Nov. 2.

Hepworth, R. A. C., is confd. in his app. as 3rd class officer of the Iudian Govt. str. Enterprise from March 21.

dian Govt. str. Enterprise from March 21.

Johnston, W. M., asst. traffic. supt., is transfd. from the Rajputana to the Tirhoot Railway.

LARPENT, E. de H., is app. to be asst. to the accountant gen., Madras, and will continue to offic. as asst. accountant gen., Madras.

Mangles, H. A., received charge of the office of the accountant gen., Bengal, from Mr. E. W. Kellner on Nov. 2.

NICHOLSON-WAY-PALMER.-Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, made over charge of the Agra div., Rajputana State Railway, to Mr. R. A. Way, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Nov. 6. Mr. W. E. Palmer, asst. examiner, 3rd grade, transfd. to the Rajputana State Railway, joined the office of examiner of accounts on

Nov. 10.

Perry, J. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Tirboot State Railway, reported his departure for the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 7th inst.

Roy, Babu Rajaninath, is app. to be asst. to the accountant gen., Central Provinces, and will continue to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay

SHANKS, W. W., tomp. exec. engr., 4th grade, Northern Bengal State
Railway, assumed charge of the Northern div. on Nov. 1.
SHAW, C. J., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, re-

ported his return from leave on m.c. on Nov. 11, and is posted to the Jhelum Section

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the return from leave of Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E.,
Lieut. T. H. Holdich, R.E., offic. dep. supt. of the 3rd grade, reverted to
his appt. as asst. supt. of the 1st grade on Sept. 19.

Lieut. col. G. F. Pearson, M.S.C., conservator of forests of the 1st
class in the N.W. Provinces, having retired from the service, the Hon. the
President in Council his been pleased to make the following proms. among

conservators of forests, with effect from Aug. 1.:—

Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., from the 2nd to the 1st class; Major W. J. Senton, M.S.C., from the 3rd to the 2nd class; Capt. J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., from the 4th to the 3rd class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following tempy. changes are made in the superior account estab., with effect from Sept. 1:

To be asst. examiner, 1st grade (tempy. rank)—Mr. W. H. Marten.
To be asst. examiner, 2nd grade (tempy. rank)—Mr. F. F. Henaley.
To be asst. examiner, 3rd grade (tempy. rank)—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.
The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of Mr. A. B.

The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of Mr. A. B. Byrne, asst. engr., 1st grade, Hyderabad.

Col. C. H. Dickens, c.s.1., R.A., resumed his duties as secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D. on the 4th Nov., on which date Major gen. W. A. Crommelin, c.B., R.E., reverted to his substantive appt. as dep. secy. in the Mily. Works Branch, and Capt. J. Dundas, v.c., R.E., to his appt. in the M. W. Branch.

Mr. R. T. Mallet, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on furl., is posted to the Upper Sind dist., Indus Valley State Railway with the tempy. rank of supt. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from date.

ray, with the tempy. rank of supt. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from date

of assuming charge.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Chakrata div., mily. works.

Mr. E. LeLevre, exec. engr., returned from the three months' priv. leave on Oct. 28, and resumed charge of the Fyzabad div., mily. works, from Mr. W. E. Eckstein, on the same date.

Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E., exec. engr., returned from the one month's

priv. leave on the 1st inst., and resumed charge of the 2nd Allahalad div., mily. works, from Capt. G. T. Maitland, exec. engr.

Hon. Capt. Mathews, barrackmaster, attached to the Lucknow div.,

mily. works, reported his departure on the 27th idem., in consequence of his retirement from the dept. on pension.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 15.)

Major E. Y. Walcott, officg. cant. mag., Barrackpore, is app. to act as dep. comr. at Lohardugga during the absence, on leave, of Mr. II. L.

Oliphant, on being relieved of his present office, app..

Mr. F. H. Pellew, mag. and coll., has reported his arrival from furl.

on the 3rd inst.

Sir S. S. Hogg, comr. of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the cor-poration of the town of Calcutta, is app. to act as insp. gen. of police, Bengal.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, officg. insp. gen. of Bengal, is app. to act as comr. of police, Calcutta, and as chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Nuddea, is app. to

have charge of the Dukhin Shabazpore div. of the Backergunge dist.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, office, joint mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, was in charge of the office of mag. and coll. of that dist. from Sept. 30 to Nov. 6.

Mr. J. Whitmore, office, mag. and dep. coll., Bogra, is app. to act as

a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and posted to Maldah.

Mr. J. Monro, C.S., just returned from furl., is reapp. to be dist. and sess. judge of Rajshahye.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, officg. dist. and sess. Judge of Rajshahye, is app.

to be dist. and sess. judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. T. Smith, officg. dist. and sess. judge, Dinagepore, is app. to act as dep. comr. of Hazareebagh in the 3rd grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Col. H. M. Boddam.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, B.A., is app. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, and will act in the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. coll.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transfd. to

Mr. J. Bhrendt, asst. professor, on leave, is transfd. from the Dacca to the Patna College

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., principal of the Kishnaghur College, is prom. to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, Educational Service, has reported his arrival in India

on return from furl, on the 3rd inst.

The services of Surg. P. A. Weir, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. from the date of his return to Cal-

cutta from special duty.
Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., suptg. engr., N.W. Circle, resumed charge of

that circle on the 4th inst., on return from priv. least

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, C.E., officg. suptg. engr., N.E. Circle, assumed charge of that circle on the 1st inst.

Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is, on return from leave,

posted to the Bhegulpore div.

Mr. F. Taylor, exec. engr., 4th grade, who has reported his return from the sick leave granted to him, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Mr. E. E. A. Kuster, asst. engr., 2nd grade, having returned on Nov. 10 from the sick leave granted to him, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

Major J. M. Heywood, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, resumed charge of the Arrah div. from Mr. J. F. Williamson, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. exec. engr., 4th grade), on Nov. 1.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Nov. 11.)

From the 23rd Oct., 1876, vice Mr. R. H. Clifford, deceased—Mr. W. Oldham, officg. mag. and coll., Ghazipur, to be a mag. and coll.; and Mr. M. A. McConaghey, officg. mag. and coll., Banda, to be a joint mag., 1st grade.

Mr. W. Holmes, officg. mag., 1st grade, is transfd. from Dehra to Muttra.

Mr. J. H. Harrison assist mag., is transfd. from Etah to Dehra. Mr. W. F. Male, exec. engr., 4th grade, Drainage Works div., is transfd.

to the charge of the Etawah dist., Agra Provincial div.

Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., engr.-in-chief, Light Provincial Railways, and

cx officio assist. sec. to this Govt., Railway Branch, returned on 27th Oct.,

1876, from the leave granted to him.

Mr. G. H. List, exec. engr., 4th grade, Basti dist., Benares Provincial div., returned on the 23rd Oct., 1876, from the leave granted to him.
Mr. A. Atkinson, exec. engr., 4th grade, dist. engr., Etawah, is retransfd.

to the Irrigation Branch of these provs.

Mr. G. R. McDowell, assist. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Farukhabad dist., Agra Provincial div., to the Lalitpur dist., Jhansi, Provincial

Mr. J. Bennett, exec. engr., 1st grade, who returned on 8th inst. from the furlough granted to him, is posted to the charge of the Allahabad Provincial

Mr. T. Knight, exec. engr., 2nd grade. is transfd. from the charge of the Allahabad div. to that of the Allahabad dist.

Mr. H. Gwyther, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Allahabad dist. to the Farukhabad dist.

Mr. A. W. Brind, exec. engr., Meerut div., Ganges Canal, returned on 24th Oct. from the privilege leave granted to him.

# PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Nov. 9.)

Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Bombay on the 25th Oct. on the return from furlough granted to him in Notific. No. 4,298, dated Nov. 24, 1874.

Surg. W. Center, chemical examiner to Govt., Punjab, and professor, Lahore Medical School, offic. as civil surg. of Lahore, in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surg. major J. C. Pennyl.

The services of Col. J. E. Cracroft, comr. and supt., Rawalpindi div., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. from Nov. 5, the date of his retirement from civil employ under the operation of the order contained in Govt. of India, Home Dept., Notific. No. 794, dated

Jan. 25, 1865.
 Mr. C. P. Bird, asst. comr., Simla, is vested with the powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes under Section 15 of Act XI. of 1865, to be

of a Court of Small Causes under Section 15 of Act XI. of 1865, to be exercised tempy. in the Court of Small Causes at Simla.

Mr. E. B. Francis, officg. dep. comr., Gurgaon, will continue to offic. in that app. until the return from leave of Mr. J. H. Oliver, c.s.r.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins is, on being relieved of the charge of the Amritsar dist. by Col. C. H. Hall, posted to Kangra as judicial asst, and is invested with the powers of a dep. comr. under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875.

Major G. G. Young, officg. addl. comr., Jullundur div., offic. as comr. and supt. of that div. from Sept. 6 to Sept. 10, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, dep. comr., Kangra, offic. as comr. and supt., Jullundur div., in add. to his own duties, from Sept. 11 to Sept. 30, both days inclusive.

inclusive

Mr. W. P. Woodward, judge Small Cause Court, Amritsar, having reported his return to duty on Nov. 4, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave of absence granted to him in Notific. No. 3,035, dated Sept. 11, is

hereby cancelled.

Col. J. M. Cripps, dep. comr., Rawalpindi, is app. to offic as comr. and supt., Rawalpindi div., as a temp. arrangement from Nov. 4, v. Col. J. E.

Cracroft, retired.

Lieut. C. F. Massy, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Rawalpindi from Nov. 4, v. Col. J. M. Cripps.

Mr. S. J. Stone, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Hoshiarpur to the Shahpur dist.

Mr. J. W. Gardiner, judicial asst., offic. as dep. comr. of Ferozepore from Sept. 15 to Oct. 19, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt. L. J. H. Grey.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 14.)

Lieut.-col. C. B. L. Smith, office. comr., Jubbulpore div., on being relieved by Mr. C. Grant, C.S., comr., will revert to office. depy. comr., lat

Lieut.-col. J. Ashburner, officg. dep. comr., 1st class, to be officg. dep.

Mr. H. Read, officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, to be officg. dep. comr., 3rd class

Major C. H. Plowden, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, to be officg. dep. comr., 4th class

Surg. M. D. O'Connell, M.D., of the F brigade R.A., is app. to offic. as civil surg., Saugor, during the temp. absence from Saugor of Surg. D. F. Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., Narsinghpur, returned from the privilege

leave granted to him, and assumed charge of his dist from Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officg. dep. comr., on 2nd inst.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., assist comr., assumed charge of the Harda sub-div. in the Hoshangabad dist. from Mr. S. H. Hennessy on 21st

Surg. D. F. Bateman, civil surg, Saugor, made over charge of the Saugor Jail to Mr. Apoth. G. N. Jenkins, assist, to the civil surg., 10th inst.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 28.)
Under the provisions of Sec. 27 (a) of Act X. of 1872, the Chief Comr. is pleased to invest Mr. L. Hare, asst. comr., with the powers specified under Clauses 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of the said section.

Mr. J. Ferris, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Public Works Dept., Upper Assam div., is transfd to the Local Funds Works of the dist of Kamrup, in Assam, which he joined Sept. 28.

(Assam Gazette, Nov. 4.)

Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., Kamrup, is app. to be sub registrar of the sudder sub dist. of Kamrup from Oct. 26.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 18.)
CAMPBELL.—The services of Lient. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The services of Lieut. N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, 1st batt. 11th foot, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd regt. Central India Horse, on probation, are placed tempy. at the disp. of H.E. the C.

COOKE, Lieut. E. S., having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Nov. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GRANT .- The services of Capt. R. H. Grant, R.A., dep. asst. qrmr. gen.,

are placed tempy, at the disp, of the Foreign Dept., from Oct. 15.

Hooge, Lieut. J. W., 2nd wing subalt. and office. 1st wing subalt., on probation, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. J. Jamieson.

STATFORD.—The services of Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E., late asstengr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., are, at his own request, replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Officers for the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.

The undermentioned officers who have been selected as orderly officers

to general officers in command at the Imperial Assemblage, will join their appointments at Delhi on or before the 15th December next:-



Capt. H. A. Bushman, 9th lancers; Capt. A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd foot; Capt. T. S. Gildea, 72nd foot; Lieut. W. H. Preston, 73rd foot; Lieut. C. Dempster, 4th Sikh inf.; Lieut. A. K. Loyd, R.A.; Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal cav.; Lieut. T. H. Peckham, 3rd hussars; Lieut. J. F. Irwin, 59th foot; Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, 8th Madras N.I.; Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers; and Lieut. the Hon. E. Vesey, 9th lancers.

THE VOLUNTEER BATTALION FOR DELHI.

The Hon, the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Volunteer Battalion detailed for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi :-

To be Commandant—Lieut. col. B. Walton, comdg. administrative batt.,

Presidency Volunteers, Calcutta volunteer rifle corps.

To be Staff Officer—Major Fitzroy Stephen, 4th batt. rifle brigade.

With the sanction of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted as Rule 1 under Sec. 33 of the Acting Allowance Code:-

1. The salary of a person app. to offic. as Lieut. gov. is regulated in the same way as the salary of a person app. under this section to be a temp. member of council.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:

Brig. gen. T. Wright, c.B., Bengal staff corps, comdt. Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, comdt. Meywar Bheel Corps, and ex officio supt. of hill tracts of Meywar, and 1st asst. to polit. agent, Meywar.

Lieut. col. J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd

Major G. Swinton, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D.
Surg. major J. R. Johnson, Med. Dept., in med. charge 5th Goorkha
regt. (Hazara Goorkha batn.), Punjab Frontier Force.
Major C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Hyderabad.
Major N. R. Burlton, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd

Capt. C. E. Harenc, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. sub. 4th Bengal cav. Capt. F. C. W. Drummond, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 7th N.I. Capt. E. G. Wace, Bengal staff corps, settlement officer, 1st grade, Jhe-

tum and Jhang settlement, Punjab.

Capt. H. A. Fletcher, gen. list, cav., adjt. 6th Bengal cav.

Capt. D. Adamson, Bengal staff corps, 1st squad. sub. 4th Bengal cav.

Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. sub. 9th Bengal

Capt. T. Dawes, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) N.I.

Capt. A. Conolly, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer, Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

Capt. R. H. de Montmorency, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Oudh.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 20.)

Baillie, Capt. C. D., 1st batt. 2nd (the Queen's Royal) regt., to have the local rank of major from Dec. 6.

local rank of major from Dec. 6.

Graham.—Nagode Station order confd., dated Oct. 27, appg. Major R. B. Graham, 5th Bengal cav., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. F. J. F. Munro, 11th Madras N.I.

Hodden Robert C. N., office. wing officer 45th N.I., to be station staff officer at Ferozepore, dated Nov. 8.

Hughes, Paymaster and Hon. Capt. W., 85th foot, is directed to proceed to Rhaniket and join the 2-19th foot, to which he has been posted.

O'Connell, Col. H. H., staff corps, dep. qrmr. gen., is app. qrmr. gen. of the Madras army, v. Howlett, who vacates. Col. O'Connell will have the local rank of brig. gen. whilst holding the app. of qrmr. gen.

Shaw.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, apptg. Lieut. and adjt. W. D. Shaw to offic. as interpreter to 2-1st foot, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, apptd. probationer to the staff corps, no other qualified officer being available.

waller—Brander.—Capt. J. E. Waller, 1st wing sub., 19th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Jamieson, apptd. adjt. 7th N.I.; and Lieut. A. J. Brander, 2nd wing sub., to be 1st wing sub., v. Waller, Wilson.—Jullundur station order confd., dated Nov. 6, apptg. Capt. G. A.

Wilson, 81st foot, to offic as station staff officer until the arrival of Capt. W. R. Becher.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Capt. H. T. Wcodcock, placed at the disp. of the controller of mily accounts:—Capt. C. H. Stoddart, adjt. and offic. wing officer, to offic as 2nd in com.; Capt. A. T. Davis, 1st wing subalt. and offic. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st wing subalt.; Lient. G. S. Eyre, 2nd wipg subalt. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as ajt.; and Lient. W. G. Mansel, offic. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as

and Lieut. W. G. manses, onc. 2nd wing subait., on proo., to onc. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

41st N.I.—Regtl. order, dated July 9, making the following apps., during the absence of Col. H. S. Obbard on general leave:—Capt. V. W. Tregear, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., in addition to his other duties as wing officer; Capt. B. Wemyss, lat wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his

other duties as 1st wing subalt.

Dated Oct. 14, making the following apps., consequent on the return from leave of Col. H. S. Obbard:—Capt. V. W. Tregear, wing officer and offic. comdt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. B. Wemyss, 1st wing subalt. and offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st wing subalt.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. B. Peacock, assistant commissioner, Montgomery, privilege leave from Oct. 12 to Oct. 27, both days inclusive. Capt. L. J. H. Grey, officiating deputy commissioner, Ferozepore, privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from Sept. 14, on the expiry of which he was placed on special duty up to Oct. 19 inclusive. Rev. T. Moore, chaplain of Simla, for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from Dec. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Surg. major J. C. Penny, officiating civil surgeon, Lahore, privilege leave from Oct. 1 to Oct. 29, both days inclusive. The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. H. Oliver, c.s.i., dep. commissioner, Gurgaon, dated Sept. 8, is extended by fifteen days. Mr. A. Brandreth, commissioner and superintendent, Jullundur division, privilege leave from Sept. 6 to Sept. 30, both days inclusive. Mr. D. B. Sinclair, assistant commissioner, Mooltan, examination leave for one month, with effect from Nov. 1. Mr. E. S. Stevens, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa, for two months, with effect from Oct. 15. Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., for ten months, in extension. Mr. H. L. Jones, district superintendent of police, Pubna, for one year, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from Dec. 16, instead of from Dec. 3, as previously notified. Mr. J. H. W. Clark, assistant superintendent of police, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 3rd inst. Mr. J. B. Baxter, medical officer, Sandheads, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it in Dec. next.

Mr. E. J. Moore, executive engineer, 4th grade, Rajputana Railway, returned to duty on Oct. 11 from the six months' leave granted him. Mr. R. Winder, executive engineer, 4th grade, for two years, from Dec. 14. Mr. M. L. E. Thornton, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 27.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in

Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. F. J. Murphy, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. and Brevet major (local lieut. col.) J. F. Trydell, 51st foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. and adjt. T. S. Clarke, 2-60th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. and adjt. T. S. Clarke, 2-60th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, 63rd foot, to Calcutta, from Nov. 8 to Feb. 24 next, to study the native languages. Capt. G. W. Willock, general list, cavalry, to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. T. Mullane, M.D., to Bombay, for thirty days. Vet. surg. J. K. Grainger, to remain at Cherat, from Nov. 8 to Dec. 7, in extension. Sub lieut. O. J. H. Brooker, to Bombay, for thirty days. Major W. H. Burland, 2-9th foot, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days from date of expelling himself of it, and those for six many thirty days. thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut E. P. Elm-birst, 2-9th foot, A.D.C. to the general officer commanding Mysore division, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and adjt. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. L. M. Boileau, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. G. H. Jackson, general list, infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. A. Oldham, general list, infantry, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Surg. major J. E. Tuson, M.D., Indian medical service, to remain at Simla, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 29, in extension of priv. leave. Lieut. T. Ernst, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for one year. Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. S. Smith, inf., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., assistant or two years, on private anairs. Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, Bengal staff corps, squadron subaltern 4th cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Capt. F. Barrow, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Oudh, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for ten months and twenty-eight days. Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. E. Marshall, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 14.)

Mangalore during the absence of Mr. Moss on leave.

Burrov, Capt. and Dep. comy. G., of the barrack dept., is transfd. to the pension estab. in India from Nov. 15, on the invalid pension of Rs, 240

per mensem.

COAKER, Capt. W. H., R.E., dep. consulting engr. for railways, returned to duty on Nov. 4.

Macintosii, Sergt. D., supernum. overseer, 3rd grade, Godavery dist., is brought upon the permanent strength of the P.W.D. from date of Mr. J. Marchant's dismissal.

Maclean, C. D., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput, is tempy. app. for the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1875-76.

MARCHANT, J., overseer, 3rd grade, Godavery dist., is dismissed from the P.W.D. from the date of his suspension.

MILES, Major J. M. C., reporter to the High Court, Madras, resumed charge of the office in the forence of the 6th inst.

STURROCK, J., resumed charge of the offices of under sec. to Govt. in the dept. under the chief sec., Canarese translator to Govt. and supervisor Govt. press, on the 11th inst.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 21.) Dawes—H.G. the Governor in Council is pleased to app. Mr. S. R. Dawes, subordinate judge of Cochin, to be an additional registrar of shipping for the port of Cochin.

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PORTEOUS, Capt. C. A., is app. to the charge of the Madras police attached to the camp of H.G. the Governor at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

THOMPSON—WELSH.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madtas civil service from Nov. 20:—Mr. A. Thompson and Mr. W. H. Welsh.

WELSH, W. H., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 21.)

Abdy, Col. C. H., staff corps, 2nd in com. and squad. officer 2nd R.L.C., has reported his return from Europe.

COOKE.—Order confd., dated Oct. 21, by the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, directing Lieut. W. Cooke, 9th N.I., to continue in charge of the commissariat office, Cannanore (without prejudice to his other du-ties), during the detention of Capt. E. A. Bruce at Malliapuram on inspection duty, and till his arrival at Canuancre.

DYER, Lieut. col. T., staff corps, to be an asst. adjt. gen., from Oct. 17, v. Col. Bayly, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.

THOMPSON — BAINES — MARCHANT. — The following officers have been granted certificates as instructors in army signalling:—Major A. Thomson, R.E.; Capt. J. E. Baines, 45th foot; and Lieut. E. H. Le Marchant, 67th foot.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 30 to Nov. 4.)

ANDERSON, Capt. A. J., No. 4 batty. 5th brig. R.A., tempy. doing duty with No. 2 batty. 5th brig. R.A., will rejoin his own batty. on being relieved by Major M. W. Ommanney.

CRACROFT.—Order confd., dated Oct. 14, by the comdt. 3rd regt. L.C., nominating Capt. H. Cracroft to com. detachment at Jubbulpur, v. Major H. C. Stevens, proceeding to Europe, on m.c.

Dempster, Batty. Sergt. major G., E batty. 20th brig. B.A., is transfd. to the unattached list from date of his app. to offic. sub condr. in the ordnance dept.

nance dept.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. R. C., inf. gen. list, has completed a course of instruc-

tion in field works at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

Lebeyre.—Order confd., dated May 31, by the officer comdg. Vellore,

app. Fife major L. Lebeyrie, 14th regt. N.I., to act as barrack sergt. at Vellore, as a tempy. measure, during the absence of Barrack sergt. J.

Walmsley, from June 1.

MORREL—HERON-MAXWELL.—Lients. F. Morrel, 44th foot, and J. S. Heron-Maxwell, 14th hussars, are directed to proceed with the timeexpired men from this Presidency, who are under orders to Declallee,

expired men from this Presidency, who are under orders to Declailee, for embarkation at Bombay on the troopship Jumna, leaving Dec. 5.

PARRY.—Order confd., dated Oct. 2, by the officer comdg. Mysore div., app. Capt. S. Parry, R.A., A.D.C. to Major gen. Elmhirst, c.B., cemdg. Mysore div., v. Lieut. E. P. Elmhirst, on leave to England.

POLLOCK.—Order confd., dated Oct. 10, by the officer comdg. 1-21st fus., app. Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, offic. instructor of musketry to the batt. from Oct. 11, v. Lieut. J. M. Gordon, resigned.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The movements of the 25th, 30th, 84th, and 36th regts., N.I., are caneelled.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:-Col. H. H. O'Connell, staff corps, dep. qrmr. gen. Lieut. col. W. S. Drever, staff corps, comr. of police, Madras.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise speciged:—Major J. B. Richardson, 5th brigade R.A., from Oct. 3 to April 2 next, in extension. Lieut. C. E. Bedford, 20th brigade R.A., to England, per troopship from Bombay. Lieut. W. H. Goldney, R.E., doing duty Sappers and Miners, overland, from Nov. 25, or date of departure, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. W. F. Graham, 5th brigade R.A., to England per troopship from Bombay. Major H. E. Mottet, staff corps, dep. comr., Hassan dist., Mysore Commission, on private affairs for two years. Capt. H. S. Stewart, staff corps, adjutant officiating 2nd in command 2nd cav., Hyderabad Constaff corps, adjutant officiating 2nd in command 2nd cav., Hyderabad Contingent, for two years. Col. C. R. Stainforth, commandant 2nd L.C., for two years, to Europe, Madras, and Bengal, on private affairs.

# Bomban.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 16.)

BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., B.A., having been app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India a jun. chaplain on the Bombay ecclesiastical estab., is admitted to the service from Oct. 18, the date of his arrival at Aden.

CLERKE, W., C.E., to offic. as exec. engr. for irrigation, Poona div., during Mr. Whiting's absence on special duty.

GELL, H. G., on being relieved in Khandesh, to be special asst. dist.

supt. of police, 2nd grade, in the Kaladgi dist.

Jones, Rev. W., chaplain of Adeu, made over charge of that chaplaincy to the Rev. A. W. Baynham on the 25th ult., and availed himself of

the three months' priv. leave granted to him from the 26th idem.

Jones, Col. J., R.E., received charge of the office of supt. engr., Central div., from Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on Nov. 6.

LYON-SANDWITH.-Mr. A. Lyon, asst. judge and sessions judge of Satara, and Mr. W. Sandwith, judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, have been perm. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

MACPHERSON.—As a temp. arrangement, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. C. G. Macpherson, C.S., to be a superny. under secy. to Govt. in the P.W. Dept. for relief purposes.

MADDEN.—The services of Capt. J. M. Madden, offic. qrmr. 26th regt.

N.I., are placed tempy, at the disposal of Govt. in the judicial dept. OLIVIER, Lieut. H. D., R.E., acted as exec. engr., Ahmedabad, for Aug. 30 and Aug. 31.

RAVENSCROFT-TREVOR .- The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, c.s.r., having been obliged by the state of his health to resign his app. of revenue and police comr., S.D., Mr. A. C. Trevor is to revert to his app. of acting dep. comr. of customs, and is to make over charge of the office of the coll. of Bombay and supt. of stamps and stationery to Mr. Ravens-

Walshe, Capt. W. P., supt. of the House of Correction and gov. of the Govt. Workhouse, having returned to Bombay on Oct. 25, the unexpired portion-namely, from 25th to 31st idem, of the leave, on m.c., granted to him and subsequently extended by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave from 25th ult.

WHITING, J. E., C.E., exec. eugr. for irrigation, Poona div., is app. to special duty under the orders of the chief engr. for irrigation, for making all preliminary arrangements for commencing the Neera Canal project.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 23.)

GILES, Mr. E., B.A., resumed charge of the office of educational inspr.,

N.E. Div., on 9th inst.

RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., c.s.i., has been permitted, on account of the state of his health, to resign his appointment as revenue and police comr., S.D., from 10th inst.

ROBERTSON-RAVENSCROFT.-Mr. E. P. Robertson is app. rev. and police OBERTSON—RAYENSCROFT.—MIT. E. F. RODETSON IS app. rev. and police comr., S.D., v. the Hon. E. Ravenscroft, c.s.I., and to have under his charge, during the period the tem. app. of a 3rd rev. comr. may last, the dist. of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Ratnagiri. The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, c.s.I., to act as municipal comr. for the city of Bombay during the absence of Mr. W. G. Pedder on furlough to Europe.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Messrs. W. Woodward C.S., and J. A. Baines, C.S., passed their examination in Marathi on the 30th ult.

Mr. F. Yates, acting asst. supt. of police, Panch Mahals, has passed the Lower Standard Examination according to the test prescribed in Rule 1 of the Police Examination Rules of June 30, 1873.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examina. tion in Persian :-

Lieut. W. Pitt, R.E.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. W. C. Parr, political agent, Rewa Kanta, having taken charge of the Rewa Kanta agency on the 1st just., the unexpired portion-viz., two

days, of the priv. leave for one month granted to him is cancelled.

Capt. F. M. Hunter received charge of the duties of political resident, Aden, from Major G. B. Goodfellow, on the 23rd ult.

Brigdr. gen. J. W. Schneider, c.s., received charge of the duties of political resident from Capt. F. M. Hunter on the 26th ult.

Capt. F. M. Hunter, asst. political resident, offic. as political resident, Aden, from the 24th to the 26th ult.

Mr. Dhanjishah Hormusji, dep. asst. political agent, Kattywar, is allowed three months' priv. leave.

### REVENUE COMMISSION-THE FAMINE.

The Govt. of India having during the present season of scaraity sanctioned the temperary appointment of a third revenue commissioner, H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to include in this charge the collectorates of Kaladgi, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara, with Belgaum as the head-quarters, and to make the following substantive pro tem. appointments:

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be revenue and police comr. for the dists. above mentioned.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to be substantive pro tem. coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum, but to centinue to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmednagar.
Mr. A. C. Trevor to be substantive pro tem. dep. comr. of customs and

Mr. T. Bosanquet to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—Mr. H. A. Acworth to act as extra 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore.

Mr. R. E. Candy, on his return from furl., to act as extra 1st asst. coll of Ahmednagar.

Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, consr. of forests, N.D., is prom. from the 4th

to the 3rd grade.

Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, c.s.i., to be rev. and police comr., Southern div., v. Mr. W. H. Havelock, dec.

Mr. W. Ramsay to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, and political agent, Tanna; Mr. Jervoise continuing to act during his absence.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, M.A., to be 1st asst. coll. and mag., Surat.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. B. H. Blundell, attons of 1808, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. B. H. Blundell, 3rd hussars, to Delhi, for thirty days, from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. G. Firebrace, supernumerary list R.A., by troopship, from from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. W. Young, 81st foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. S. Sturt, Bombay infantry, for one year. Lieut. L. Boileau, 41st Bengal N.I., in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Pre-

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sidency. Condr. E. Gleeson, head clerk, Karnal Home Stud Dept., in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. J. S. Thorp, staff corps, to Europe. Capt. G. H. Jackson, adjutant 27th Punjab infantry, in anticipation of the Capt. G. H. Jackson, adjutant 2/th Punjao infantry, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Capt. G. V. C. Napier. 3rd hussars, per troopship, from date of embarktion. Qrmr. W. Hodgkinson, 15th hussars, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjt. O. J. H. Brooker, 8th foot (1st batt.), per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjt. T. S. Clarke, 60th foot (2nd batt.) per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. foot (2nd batt.), per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjt. T. S. Clarke, 60th foot (2nd batt.), per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjt. T. A. A. Barstow, 72nd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major W. Hallowes, 85th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. A. Macintire, 12th regt. N.I. (108th foot), officiating second wing subaltern on probation, to Bombay, for six months, from date of departure, to study the native language.

# War Office.

# CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 5. 60th Foot.—Lieut. geu. F. Murray, from 93rd foot, to be col. comdt., in succession to George Frederick, Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., app. col of 2nd life guards; Oct. 11.

### Dec. 8.

4th Hussars.-Licut. D. L. Delacherois, from 100th foot, to be licut., v. F. C. Pocklington, retired.

Royal Engineers .- Col. F. H. Rundall, c.s.t. (late Madras), to be col. comdt., v. Lieut. gen. C. A. Orr, dec.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Bean (late Madras) to be col., v. F. H. Rundall, app. col. comdt.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. Cadell (late Bengal) to be col., v. J. E. T. Nicolls, removed as a gen. officer; Major H. L. Prendergast (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Bean; Major W. R. Tucker (late Bengal) to lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Bean; Major W. R. Tucker (late Bengal) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. A. Cadell; Major J. L. Watts (late Bengal) retires upon a pension; Capt. O. B. C. St. John (late Bengal) to be major, v. W. R. Tucker; Capt. A. T. Fraser (late Madras) to be major, v. H. L. Prendergast; Capt. H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal) to be major, v. J. L. Watts; Capt. W. Shepherd (late Bengal) from the seconded list, to be capt., v. O. B. C. St. John. The promotion to capt. of Lieut. A. B. McHardy, and the return from half to full pay of Lieut. F. S. Shepherd, as notified in the Gazette of Sent. 26. to be antadated to Sent. 18. in suc. as notified in the Gazette of Sept. 26, to be antedated to Sept. 18, in succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. P. S. Marindin (late Madras); Lieut. F. H. Fawkes to be capt., v. G. Blunt, promoted; Lieut. T. Gracey to be capt., v. A. C. Ward, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. F. S. Shepherd to be capt., v. A. T. Fraser (late Madras); Lieut. D. O'Brien to be capt., v. J. A. Millar, dec.; Lieut. C. deB. Carey to be capt., v. H. R. Thuillier (late Bengal).

The resignation of the com. held by Lieut. M. Martin, as notified in the Gazette of March 10. is cancelled, his restoration to the service part to

Gazette of March 10, is cancelled, his restoration to the service not to

carry any claim to back pay.
6th Foot.—Capt. C. Jones, from half-pay, late 56th foot, to be capt., A. S. Bell, whose restoration to full pay from half-pay, lats 2nd West

India regt., has been cancelled.

15th Foot.—Capt. F. D. Johnson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Lieut. R. E. Allen to be capt., v. W. H. N. Locke, made supernum. on being app. adjt., 1st Yorkshire, East Riding, Rifle Volunteer Corps.

19th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major C. Hereford to be major, v. H. S. G. S. Knight, retired on full pay; Lieut. W. R. Thornhill to be capt., v. Brevet major C. Hereford.

33rd Root.—The undermentioned sub licuts. to be lieuts.:—J. F. C. Thatcher, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 13, 1875. E. C. M. Lushington, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 27, 1875. H. P. Picot, dated Sept. 22, 1875, but his commission as lieut in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874.

40th Foot .- The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts. :- G. U. Brown, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874; W. S. Marshall, dated Aug. 28, 1875, but

his commission as licut. in the army to bear date Sept. 21, 1874.

5lst Foot.—Licut. B. H. B. Kennett to be capt., v. W. Clements, retired on full pay; Sub Licut. E. W. St. G. Welchman to be licut., dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as licut. in the army to bear

date July 11, 1874.
60th Foot.—Capt. G. Hatchell to be major, v. F. H. A. Hamilton, retired; Lieut. W. Forster to be capt., v. G. Hatchell; Sub Lieut. H. D. Banks, from the 2nd foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. Forster.

The app. of Lieut. F. W. Thomas, from the Royal Bucks 62nd Foot .-

Militia, dated Nov. 29, is cancelled.
63rd Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Thomas, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be lieut., v. H. E. Ravenshaw, a prob. for the Indian staff corps. 65th Foot.—Major A. J. D. Smith retires on full pay.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. G. F. de B. Davidson to be capt., v. A. Hume, retired.

74th Foot.—Capt. C. Squirl, from half pay, late 2nd foot, to be capt.,

\*\*Year Foot.—Cape. C. Squin, from half pay, late 2nd loot, to be capt., v. G. Farie, retired on half-pay.

\*\*80th Foot.—Sub lieut. A. W. Hast to be lieut.

\*\*Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. H. Jackson retires from the service, receiving the value of his com.; Paymaster and hon. major J. J. Bailey, from the 3rd foot, to be paymaster, v. Hon. major G. R. Nosely, retired on tempy. half.pay.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. P. Smith, gent., to be vety. surg. on prob.

Major J. L. Watts, Royal (late Bengal) engr., to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retirement on a pension.

Major A. J. D. Smith, 65th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on full pay.

Capt. C. Squirl, 74th foot, to be major.

The following proms. and alterations to take place consequent upon the death, on Oct. 6, of Lieut. gen. C. A. Orr, col. comdt. Royal (late Madras) engr.

Major gen. J. R. Becher, c.B., Royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be lieut.

Col. J. E. T. Nicholls, Royal (late Bengal) engrs., to be major gen. dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 7, 1876.

The commission as Brevet lieut. col. of major and Brevet lieut. col.

J. E. D. Hill, half-pay, late 63rd foot, to be antedated to Oct. 7.

The commission as Brevet major of capt. and Brevet major R. Armstrong, 40th foot, to be antedated to Oct. 7. Capt. G. Baldwin, 19th foot, to be major.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death on Nov. 3

of Major gen. A. H. L. Wyatt:—
Brevet Col. F. G. Wilkinson, from lieut. gen. brigade depot, to be major gen.; dated Oct. 28, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to

Nov. 4.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death of Gen. Sir J. Bell, G.C.B., col. of the 4th foot, on Nov. 20:—

Lieut. gen. Sir F. W. Hamilton, E.C.B., col. of 21st foot, to be gen.; Major gen. R. Waddy, c.B., to be lieut. gen.; dated Oct. 28, 1863, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Nov. 21.

Major E. K. Jones, 57th foot, to be lieut. col.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BARSTOW—At Mussoorie, Nov. 14, wife of H. C. Barstow, C.S., son. Boxwell.—At Nya Dumka, Nov. 9, wife of John Boxwell, son. Briggs—At Bellary, Nov. 18, wife of Capt. Robert G. Briggs, Madras Inf., son.

CHRSITIE-At Lucknow, Nov. 20, wife of W. Christie, 13th hussars, son. COOMBS-At Gorakhpur, Nov. 16, wife of C. J. Coombs, Indigo Planter,

DaCosta -- At Bhaugulpore, Nov. 17, wife of Joseph DaCosta, daughter. DAVIDSON—At Octacamund, Nov. 16, wife of John Davidson, son. EDMUNDS—At Lucknow, Nov. 19, wife of W. H. Edmunds, daughter. Frew—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, wife of H. J. Frew, daughter. GODFREY-At Kamptee, Nov. 14, wife of Lieut. col. W. H. R. Godfrey, twin daughters.

GORDON-At Rangoon, Burmah, Oct. 31, wife of Lewis Gordon, son, GORDON—At Rangoon, Burman, Oct. S.I., wife of Lewis Gordon, son.

HARTLEY—At Secundrabad, Nov. 12, wife of J. W. Hartley, Dist. Traffic
Inspector, Nizam's State Railway, daughter.

[son.

Hewson—At Bombay, Nov. 22, wife of John Hewson, Asso. Inst. C.E.,
HOLMES—At Madras, Nov. 17, wife of W. T. Holmes, son.

[son.

IRWIN—At Bimlipatam, Madras Presidency, Oct. 17, wife of A. C. Irwin,

Kerly—At Dum. Dum. wife of Cant. Thomas J. Kally 40th rest.

Kelly—At Dum, wife of Capt. Thomas J. Kelly, 40th regt., son. Kemp—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of Charles Kemp, daughter. Knox—At Allahabad, Nov. 20, wife of G. E. Knox, Bengal Civil Service,

LANDALE-At Calcutta, Nov. 14, wife of A. Landale, son. LOVELL—At Calcutta, Nov. 15, wife of Capt. H. P. Lovell, son.
MATHEW—At Bombay, Nov. 22, wife of F. Mathew, daughter.
MEDLEY—At Rawal Pindi, Nov. 14, wife of Col. Medley, R.E., son. MILLER—At Madras, Nov. 18, wife of Capt. W. Miller, son.
Moseley—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of Lieut. col. R. S. Moseley,

daughter. NEWMARCH-At Simla, Nov. 8, wife of Major O. B. Newmarch, son. PETER—At Cachar, Nov. 16, wife of J. Peter, daughter.
REDFERN—At Ondh, Nov. 14, wife of T. B. Redfern, B.C.S., son.

ROBARTS-At Calcutta, Nov. 18, wife of the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, daughter.

TARGET—At Bangalore, Nov. 12, wife of C. B. Target, son.
THEOBALDS—At Kamptee, Nov. 20, wife of J. R. Theobalds, dep. surg. gen., daughter.

-At Kirkee, Nov. 19, wife of Capt. R. Wace, R.A., son. Weathrall.—At Howrah, Nov. 17, wife of D. A. Weathrall, son.
Western—At Aligarb, Nov. 19, wife of Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., son.
Wetherill.—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, wife of J. E. Wetherill, son.
Woodcock—At Fyzabad, Nov. 19, wife of Major E. M. Woodcock,

Bombay staff corps, dist. supt. of police, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BARREIT-EVERARD.-At Calcutta, Nov. 18, Richard Barrett, 18th Royal Irish, to Catherine M., daughter of Capt. G. Everard, 18th Royal Irish

DARLEY - MACARTNEY. - At Colombo, Dec. 8, John D. Darley, of Maduloima, Ceylon, to Ethel, daughter of the late William Macartney,

Ceylon, C.S.
DICKSON—DALLAS.—At Anarkulli, Nov. 15, W. P. Dickson to Margaret M., daughter of A. M. Dallas.

DYER-SCOTT.-At Calcutta, Nov. 20, J. A. Dyer, L.R.C.S., Ed. Pa. DYER—SCOTT.—At Calcutta, Nov. 20, J. A. Dyer, Like S.S., Lot. 2a-chamba to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Scott, Dundee, Scotland. Handley—Drury.—At Madras, Nov. 11, J. W. Handley to Mary, daughter of Ven. Archdeacon C. R. Drury, Madras.

Hector.—Pittendrigh.—At Calcutta, Nov. 21, Rev. J. Hector, M.A., to Maggie, daughter of George Pittendrigh, Whiterashes.by-Aberdoen.

IRVINE-CRAWFURD.-At Madras, Nov. 16, J. H. Irvine to Edith, daughter of the late Thomas Crawfurd.

LAURIE—HART.—At Howrah, Nov. 18, F. C. Laurie, of Nawada Factory, to Elizabeth M., daughter of E. W. Hart, of Howrah.

Locke—Prior.—At Bangalore, Nov. 11, S. A. Locke, of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Susan D., daughter of the late Capt. G. B.

Prior, of the Madras Arty.

OWEN—WALKER.—At Bombay, Dec. 9, Owen Owen, Surg. major H.M.'s

Forces, Peshawur, to Alice A., daughter of the late J. S. Walker.

POLLARD—CAMPBELL.—At Madras, Dec. 6, Benjamin H. Pollard, B.S.C.,

(45th Sikhs), to Margaret M., daughter of the late Rev. William Campbell.

RENDELL-MILLER.-At Benares, Nov. 14, Allan W. Rendell to Notora, daughter of Henry Miller, of Ipswich.

SLAKER-SWEENEY .- At Ahmedabad, Nov. 18, John G. Slaker to Thom-

nsina J. Sweeney.

TAYLOR—DRURY.—At Madras, Nov. 11, the Rev. A. C. Taylor, Govt. Chaplain, to Agues, daughter of the Ven. Archdercon C. R. Drury,

TERVFEN-MACNAMARA.-At Calcutta, Nov. 16, Wm. TerVeen to Mary Machamara.

WILLIAMS-SMITH.-At Meerut, Nov. 15, Lieut. R. F. Williams, R.H.A., Laura E. M., eldest daughter of C. Manners Smith, dep. surg. gen., I.F., Meerut circle.

### DEATHS

BLATHWAYT-At Hazaribagh, Nov. 15, John L., infant son of Capt. L. Blathwayt, Bengal S.C., aged 17 days.

CRAIGIE-HALKETT—At Peshawar, Nov. 18, Guy M. M., son of Capt.

Craigie-Halkett, adjt. 30th P.N.I., aged 6 months.

Hume-At Sitapur, Nov. 15, James Hume, vety. surg., aged 27. Ross-At Madras, Nov. 23, William Ross, M.A., of the Free Church of Scotland Mission.

ROWLAND-At Chumparun, Nov. 9, John Rowland, aged 25.

# Official Papers.

REDUCTION OF CIVILIANS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES. No. 81 (Public), dated India Office, London, 13th July 1876.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, to H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. The despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council in the Financial Department dated 25th February, No. 70 of 1876, relative to the measures which it is proposed to adopt for the reduction of the surplus number of civilians in the North-Western Provinces, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I think the circumstances which led to this discussion fully justified the appointment, by your Excellency's predecessor in Council, of a Special Committee of Inquiry, and I am of opinion that the report of the Committee contains many valuable suggestions. I do not propose to consider in detail the causes of the retardation of promotion in the North-West Provinces ;--I accept, as a fact, that it is so serious as to threaten the effi-ciency of the administration.

3. I must, however, as a preliminary remark, emphatically state that rules such as those of Lord Dalhousie, framed for administrative pure oses, and notifications such as those of the Civil Servi e Commissioners, indicating existing rates of salaries in various branches of the service, must not b held to pledge Government to maintain particular offices or forms of administrative agency, or be regarded as guarantees for any particular rates of salary or prospects of promotion. This must be clearly understood. But, on the other hand, I am prepared to deal considerately with a retardation of promotion so general and so prolonged as seriously to affect a large sec-

4. I accept the conclusion of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, that the circumstances of the present abnormal stagnation of promotion require and justify an unusual and exceptional remedy, but I cannot, after

much consideration, approve of the particular measures proposed.

5. It seems to me that it would be very objectionable to grant large pensions to young men who have done little service, and who will return to England to live as annuitants for long terms of years. Such a remedy would be of the costliest kind, and the bestowal of pensions upon persons who have not earned them by any adequate service to the State would constitute an injurious precedent.

6. It is then to be considered whether there are not other measures either proposed by the Special Committee or suggested in the original memorial of the civil servants, which are not open to the same serious

objection.
7. First, one of the causes of the block in promotion in the North-West Provinces Service appears to be that many of the highest posts in the Non-Regulation Provinces, to which members of the Civil Service would otherwise have been appointed, are occupied by military and uncovenanted officers, who, on account of a difference in the scale of pensions, do not retire so early as covenanted civilians. I would sanction the grant to a retire so early as covenanted civilians. I would sanction the grant to a limited number of military officers in civil employ of a bonus of such sum as you might think fit to offer, but not exceeding, in any case, one year's pay, or the sum of Rs. 22,000, with permission to retire on the terms of the Government General Order of the 1st January, 1876. These retirements would be in excess of the ninety allowed to the army at large. The offer should include officers not within two years of colonel's allowances. Similarly, I am prepared to sanction the grant of bonus to uncovenanted officers in addition to their pension, as proposed by the Special Committee, with a like reservation as to those who are soon to be superannuated. With the half of the vacancies thus created, your Excellency will have no difficulty in providing employment for the civilians of the North-West

Provinces suitable to their standing in the service, and especially for those belonging to the overstocked years of 1861, 1862, and 1863. making arrangements for this purpose, you will not in any degree lose sight of the just claims of the officers who are already in the Commissions of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

8. Secondly, with respect to covenanted civilians, I am willing to allow during the current year any servant of twenty years' service, that is, of the year 1856 and previous years, who has not completed the full term of residence, to retire on a pension bearing to £1,000 per annum the proportion which his term of actual residence bears to twenty-one years, the full term required for full pension. I see no objection to such a relaxation of the pension rules, provided the principle of granting pensions proportioned to the work done be observed. The proposed option of capitalising such portion of a pension as may be in excess of £500 per annum might also be permitted. Beyond this any relaxation of the pension rules in favour of covenanted civilians will not be desirable.

9. Thirdly, I do not approve any scheme of a permanent arrangement involving a guarantee that a certain salary shall always be received by civilians of a certain standing. In many cases slowness of promotion at one period of a civilian's service is compensated by rapidity of promotion at another period. I cannot therefore take cognizance of individual cases of hearthchia. But I are of explicit that the way regular reignances of the hardship. But I am of opinion that the very peculiar circumstances of the present block in promotion, depending upon a series of events which are not likely to recur, justify the application of a temporary remedy. This may be done by granting personal allowances at the rates proposed by the Special Committee in the 39th paragraph of its report. I will sanction those rates for a period of five years, beginning from the 1st of May last, under the conditions stated in the 40th and 41st paragraphs of the Report of the Committee.

10. I desire that inquiry may be made as to whether the state of the junior ranks in the Bombay Civil Service, and also those in the service of Lower Bengal, is such as to call for any measures similar to those which I have now sanctioned for the North-West Provinces. It seems especially worthy of consideration whether the proposed pensions to those covenanted civilians who have resided less than the full term of years might not be made applicable, and this would have the special advantage in Bengal that it might be possible to transfer to some of the vacancies thus created civilians from the service of the North-West Provinces.

11. Fourthly, it seems to be generally admitted that administrative effi-

ciency would be secured by increasing the number of district charges in the North-West Provinces. The present would be a favourable time for the introduction of such alterations as are deemed necessary. It may also be said that salaries in the North-West are not well balanced, there being too many very highly paid and too few moderately good appointments. I desire, then, that your Excellency in Council will consider whether it would not be expedient to introduce, either wholly or partially, a system of grades of senior and junior Judges and Collectors, such as have been created in the Lower Provinces, the opportunity being taken to form such additional Collectorates as may be really required, and to make a corresponding increase in the number of Joint-Magistrates. I shall be prepared to sanction any scheme having these objects in view, which may commend itself to your Excellency in Council, provided that no increase in the aggregate expenditure will be ultimately involved by the final redistribution. By allowing the new offices to be created, in anticipation of the savings to be made available as other offices fall vacant, some relief will be afforded to the service, while the administration will derive benefit

12. All those measures may, it appears to me, be adopted, but it will also be necessary for your Excellency in Council to take every suitable opportunity of drafting men from the overstocked years into the Political Department, and into available vacancies in other Departments.

13. The Special Committee have pointed out that unless preventive in the property of the

measures are speedily taken, the same stagnation of promotion which has occurred in the North-West Provinces will shortly be felt by the civilians employed in some of the so-called Non-Regulation Provinces. I think the time has now come to lay down a new rule as regards some of those provinces, and, unless your Excellency in Council is distinctly of a contrary opinion, I desire that the appointments to the Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, and to the administration of the Non-Regula-tion Provinces attached to the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, be regulated henceforth in accordance with the principle applied by the 24th and 25th of Victoria, Cap. 54, to the Regulation Provinces. With respect to the other Non-Regulation Provinces, namely, the Punjab, Assam, British Burmah and Scinde, some admixture of military officers seems still to be advantageous. The proportion of military appointed, however, should in no case exceed one to every three civilians, and for nowever, should in no case exceed one to every three exhaust, and for the present, till the proper proportion is attained, you should not ap-point to these commissions any military officers unless some special grounds exist in any case for a departure from this rule. Should there appear reason for the appointment of an uncovenanted servant to the administration of any Non-regulation Provinces, my sanction to the nomination must previously be obtained. These instructions are not intended to interfere with persons who are now in office, and, of course, will not affect the operation of the 6th section of 33rd Victoria, Cap. 3, empowering the employment of natives of India of approved merit and ability in the Civil Service of India. I have also to notice an expedient which has occasionally been resorted to in Regulation Provinces, of creating, for the purpose of promoting uncovenanted servants, offices outside the Schedules of the Act of 1861, but invested with substantially the same functions as the appointments included in the Schedules. I request that arrangements of this kind may not be repeated.

In conclusion, I feel it necessary to state distinctly that these Orders involve no kind of pledge, and that they confer upon no person any title to claim in the future as a personal right, in the event of their being modified, any benefit which would have accrued to him from their operation; but they simply indicate the present policy of the Government.

ARTHUR HOWELL Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.



# Dome.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Brooke Deedes, incumbent of St. Crispin, Bermondsey, as his domestic chaplain.

Missing Ship.—The large ship Grand Duke, of Liverpool 1,400 tons register, belonging to Messrs. Wright, and bound from Calcutta, with a cargo of over 1,100 quarters of linseed, is now greatly over due, it being 167 days since she left India.

LEBONG TEA COMPANY.—The report of the Lebong Tea Company estimates that the receipts for this year will be about equal to those of 1875, and an interim dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, is announced as payable on the 16th inst.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—In the report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company a net surplus is shown of £26,863, after covering the guaranteed interest, amounting to £26,863. The company's proportion will admit of an excess dividend of \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. for the half year; whereas in December last year the excess declared was only 10d, per cent.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY .- The East Indian Railway Company announce that at the half-yearly meeting, convened for the 4th proximo, the board of directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 13s, per cent. on the consolidated stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest. At this time last year the excess payment was 5s. 7d. per cent.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Hydaspes left on Thursday for the East with £272,255 in specie. Of this sum £500 was in gold for Aden, £20,000 for Calcutta, and £655 for Galle, the balance being in silver; to Bombay £38,600, to Calcutta £96,000, to Penang £35,600, to Singapore £11,600, to Hong Kong £30,300, and to Shanghai £39,000.

OUDH AND ROHLKUND RAILWAY.—The general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held on Dec. 13, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. John Pender, M.P., presided. The report was taken as read. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. L. R. Reid, and, after a short discussion, was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

SCOTCHMEN AND INDIA.-Dr. George Smith, of Edinburgh, in a recent lecture on India, remarked that the majority of the men who consolidated and civilised India were Scotchmen. Scotchmen, too, advanced its commerce, and Scotch missionaries had done much to Christianise India. The names of Dr. Mackay, of Thurso, and Dr. Ewart, of Aberdeenshire, were still fragrant in India, and the name of Dr. Duff was now honoured in Scotland.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The report of the Madras Railway Company for the first half of 1876 states that, compared with the corresponding period of 1875, the earnings from all sources were £283,011, against £295,030, and the net earnings were £77,124, against £295,030. The working expenses were therefore \$205,887 and respectively. The failure of the rice crop was the chief £202,559 respectively. cause of the reduction in revenue, the falling off in the traffic under that head being £18,785. The destruction of so many important bridges has been a great drawback to the company, but their reconstruction is making progress.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA .- The Crocodile, Captain Sharpe, arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th inst. from Bombay. She made a rapid passage, but encountered bad weather after leaving Gibraltar. She brings the A, B, and D Batteries of the A Brigade, R.H.A., consisting of 407 men, and their families, two invalids, ten insane persons, 445 time-expired men, and fifty-six men of various details; forty officers also took passage. During the voyage Veterinary-Surgeon Paton committed suicide by jumping overboard, and a soldier (lunatic) attempted to drown himself. Several deaths have occurred on board.

THE KIRWEE BOOTY.—Colonel G. Holmes, late R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Horan, late 43rd L.I., Prize Agents, Banda and Kirwee Booty, have sent the following letter to the Broad Arrow: -"In your paper of the 4th inst. there is an account of a meeting of officers interested in the Kirwee booty, held on the 30th November last, at which a resolution was passed, and concluded thus:—'That the synopsis submitted to the meeting exhibited alleged losses through the laches of the nominal agents of about £200,000, in addition to the loan funds in suspense, be referred to the late paymaster of Sir G. Whitlock's division for examination and report. are the officers alluded to, we desire to say that if any such allega-tion were true we should have lost half a million of prize-money. The magnitude of our alleged offence is, we think, a sufficient reply to such a thoughtless and ridiculous insinuation."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The report of the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year ended June 30 last states that the total receipts on capital were, as last reported, £23,478,582. The expenditure brought to account under classified headings during the half-year amounted to £96,335, the total expenditure, exclusive of shares, to June 30 being £31,919,040. The total expenditure for the half-year was £558,480,

as compared with £550,051 in the corresponding period of 1875, being 3s. 9<sup>3</sup>d. per train mile for the past half-year, as against 4s. 6d. for the corresponding half-year. The moiety of surplus profit for the half-year pertaining to the company being £62,908, there had to be added thereto £2,108 brought from last account, making a total of  $\pounds$ 65,016 available for distribution, and this would admit of a dividend at the rate of 6s. per cent. upon the capital stock and shares, and leave a small balance to be carried forward.

THE AGRA BANK V. MACCALL.—This was an action in the Common Pleas against the defendant, late bank manager at Shanghai, charging him with misconduct in advancing money without sufficient care, and in allowing customers to overdraw their accounts, contrary to express instructions from the plaintiffs. Mr. Thesiger, in opening the case to the jury, said the charge was one of reckless disobedience to orders, whereby the plaintiffs had sustained a loss of something like £10,000. The learned counsel was proceeding to remark that the case must necessarily be a protracted one, as it involved reference to complicated accounts and much correspondence, when his lordship interposed, and pointed out the difficulty of trying such an action. A conversation then ensued between counsel, and in the end it was agreed that the case should be referred, it being understood that all charges against the defendant, except those of express disobedience, were withdrawn.

Bills on India.—India Council drafts to the amount of £350,000 (35 lakhs of rupees) were allotted on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at an advance of no less than 13-16d. to \( \frac{7}{6} \)d. per rupee, as compared with last week. This is equivalent to a rise of 3\rangle per cent. The amounts taken were £268,100 for Calcutta, £61,900 for Bombay, and £20,000 for Madras. Tenders of 1s. 103d, per rupee for bills received in full, and at that price for telegrams about 95 per cent. The demand would appear to have been largely for the telegraphic transfers, and in the absence of silver the allotment seems to have been at a higher price than was expected. Consequently the price of silver has advanced a further \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per oz., to 58\( \frac{1}{2} \)d., and it will be noticed that some sovereigns have been taken for remittance to India, because sufficient silver was not obtainable. The vise of 2\( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per oz. in the price of silver thus indicated in the course of a single week should be recognised as an extraordinary occurrence, and shows a state of tension which can hardly last. The recovery has now been 11d. per oz. in a little over five months, and, if speculation has anything to do with the movement, a reaction of some kind, sooner or later, is almost certain.

A SALVAGE CLAIM.—THE "MEDINA."—This was an appeal from a decision of Sir R. Phillimore. On Sept. 30, 1875, the ship Medina, belonging to the Singapore Steamship Company, while on a voyage from Singapore to Jeddah, having on board 550 pilgrims, who had embarked at Penang for Jeddah, was wrecked on the Parkin Rock, in the Red Sea. The Pilgrims were landed by the boats on the rock. The rock is thirty miles from the main land, and about 240 miles from Aden, and is only about six feet above the sea level. 10 A.M. on Oct. 1, a steamer, which turned out to be the Timor, then on a voyage from Kurrachee to Liverpool, was observed, and signals of distress were made to her, which she saw, and then bore down to the rock. The master of the *Timor* was asked to save the Pilgrims, but he refused to take them to Suez for less than £3,000, and ultimately an agreement was made between him and the master of the Medina to take the pilgrims to Jeddah for £4,000. The owners of the Medina afterwards refused to pay this sum, on the ground that it was exorbitant, and that the agreement was made under compulsion. This action was brought by the owners of the *Timor* to enforce the agreement. Sir R. Phillimore held that the agreement was inequitable, but awarded the owners of the *Timor* £1,800, giving no costs on either side. The owners of the *Timor* appealed. Their lordships held that the sum agreed upon was grossly exorbitant, and that the agreement was obtained under what amounted to practical compulsion. Under the circumstances, the master of the Medina had no choice but to agree to pay any sum which was demanded. The order appealed from was right, and the appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Himalaya, troopship, Captain Edward White, sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th inst., for China and the East Indies. She embarked the following troops at Ports-

For Malta, the 20th Company Royal Engineers, consisting of Captain White, Lieutenant Noel, and seventy-six men; Deputy Commissary Taylor and details.

For Ceylon, headquarters of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Captain and Adjutant Freeman, Captain Brown, Surgeon-Major Murphy, and Quartermaster Simons, and one man; the 5th and 6th Batteries of the same, consisting of Majors Tyler and Hitchins, Captain Gordon, and Lieutenants Siddons and Murray, and 196 men, and details.

For the Straits Settlements, the 7th Battery of the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Eden and Lieutenants Lyall and Fell, and ninety-nine men; Surgeon Major Grant, and details.

nmety-nine men; Surgeon Major Grant, and details.

For Hong Kong, the 2nd Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Rooke, Capt. Curtis, and Lieutenant Saunders and ninety-eight men; details, including a draught of the 28th Regt., consisting of Captain Connor, Lieuts. Lloyd and Lyttleton, and 114 men; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, R.E., Deputy-Commissary M'Farlane, Assistant-Paymaster Ridgway, Lieut. Thompson, A.H.C., and Surgeon Pollock.

The Himalaya will call in at Plymouth, where she will embark relief crewsfor the Midge, Growler, Swinger, and Hornet, and will then proceed to Queenstown for the purpose of taking on board a detachment of the 57th Regt., consisting of Lieut. Lyde and seventy-one men, and Lieutenant Griffin, of the 9th Foot, for Ceylon. Her present extensive round of troop service is expected to occupy her until the 6th of May, on which day she is due at Spithead. In consequence of the repeated accidents to the crank and screw shafting of the Himalaya, the Admiralty have ordered the pressure of steam on her boilers to be reduced from 20lb, to 15lb. At the time she was purchased by the Government her engines were worked with a pressure of 25lb., and she has since been fitted with new engines and boilers, the latter being but little the worse for wear.

# India Office.

Dec. 16, 1876.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. D. F. Martin (Uncov.), and J. S. Heyman (Uncov.) MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Licut. W. J. B. Bird, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. S. Stewart, Staff Corps; Col. G. T. Hilliard, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab .- Lieut. col. R. A. C. Hunt, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Drummond, 2 mo., s.c. Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Buckle (Uncov.), 3 mo., furl. Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Draper Uncov.), 2 mo., furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.-Lieut. col. J. M. Graham, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Major W. W. Boddam, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Surg. H. D. S. Compigne, 12 mo.; Capt. A. W. Capel, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. B. Girdleston, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

-Capt. G. Thomas, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. G. C. Madras Estab .-

Cooper, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. W. Rice, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Col. W. Creagh, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab .- Messrs. T. Drysdale (Uncov.), C. A. Elliott, J. Bogie (Uncov.), and T. McKelvey (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. MacFarlane and A. J. Rees (Uncov.).

Bengal Estab.—Major J. W. H. Johnstone, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. M. Rundall; Capt. C. R. Pennington, Staff Corps; Surg. C. W. S. Deakin; Lieut. col. W. Playfair, Staff Corps; Capt. N. F. Parker, Inf. Madras Estab.—Capt. T. H. B. Young, Staff Corps; Col. J. Puckle, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, Inf.; Surg. major W. P. Kolly. Bombay Estab.-Lieut. col. J. Gordon, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps, from Dec. 2, 1876.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.

BIRTHS.

-The wife of William Marshall, late Indian Navy, of a daughter, at Clapham.common, Dec. 10.

### MARRIAGES.

ABNOTT-WRIGHT .- Napoleon A., Lieut. R.E., to Mary J., daughter of Alexander Wright, late Surg. gen., Bombay Army, at Dalkeith, Dec. 5.

GREIG—SLATER.—William Geo. Greig, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Eleanor M., daughter of the Rev. Henry Slater, M.A., at Riding Mill-on-Tyne, Dec. 5.

Johnson—Isod.—Evans C. Johnson, of the M.C.S., to Edith H., daughter of M. Leans C. Johnson, D. 7.

ter of L. N. Izod, at Kilkenny, Dec. 7.

MOBERLY—FFINCH.—George J. Moberly, Indian Telegraphs, to Geor-

giana A., daughter of the late J. D. Ffinch, at Greenwich, Dec. 7.

PEARSALL—SWEETMAN.—Frank Pearsall to Mary A. D., daughter of the late Samuel Sweetman, at Highbury, Dec. 12.

SHOWERS—AYLING.—Edward M., lace 95th Regt., son of Major Showers,

Madras Horse Arty., to Mary S. V., daughter of the late Thos. Ayling, R.N., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Dec. 6.
WILSON—WHICHELO.—Arthur R. Wilson, Major, Bombay S.C., to Louisa H., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Elgate Whichelo, Bombay Army, at

Bayswater, Dec. 11.

WINGROVE—FOSTER.—Frederick Wingrove, of Varharh, East Indies, to Annie B., daughter of the late John Foster, of Tasmania, at Brighton,

DEATHS. Agg-W. J. Agg, at Colville House, Cheltenham, Dec. 9, aged 74.
BUNBURY-Elizabeth A., widow of Capt. H. F. Bunbury, B.N.I., at Boulogne, Dec. 6, aged 38.

Messurier-Augustus S. Le Messurier, Advocate General of Bombay, at 50, Upper Baker-street, Dec. 8, aged 76.

MALCOLM-Ina, the daughter of Lieut. gen. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., at 13, Cromwell-crescent, Dec. 7, aged 14 months.

Porteous—H. W. Porteous, Surg. gen., retired, Madras Med. School, at Sutton-at-Hone, Dec. 8, aged 65.

Prescott—General William Prescott, Madras Army, at Genoa, Dec. 2,

aged 76.

Shaw—Samuel W., son of the late Capt. Samuel Shaw, 16th Regt Madras N.I., at Dalby, Queensland, Oct. 6.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Str. Merkara, Calcutta, &c.; str. Maharajah, Singapore; Foyle, Calcutta; Royal George, Calcutta; str. Amarapoora, Rangoon; Amoor, Akyab; Cacuts Olivari, Rangoon; Str. Hibernia, Aden.—9. Str. Viking, Calcutta; Slieve Bloom, Bombay; Niobe, Calcutta; Stockbridge, Calcutta.—10. Hercules, Akyab; str. Berminu, Colombo; Baron Aberdare, Calcutta.—11. Gratudine, Rangoon; str. Berminu, Colombo; Baron Aberdare, Calcutta.—12. Str. St. Lawrence, Madras; St. Helens, Tuticorin; Celance, Penang; Antipodes, Singapore; str. Teheran, Calcutta; Carlotta, Cochin; Cotepaxi, Maulmain; Accrington, Calcutta; Tasmania, Maulmain; Solomon, Maulmain.—13. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Burmah, Maulmain.—14. Queen Bee, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Str. Gwalior, Bombay.—8. Beatrice, Singapore; Nimrod, Singapore; Str. James Drake, Kurrachee; Argyleshire, Bombay; Huddersfield, Kurrachee; Mikado, Calcutta; str. City of London, Calcutta; Mary Stenhouse, Calcutta; Joshua, Akyah; str. Yeddo, Bombay; str. Cosmopolitan, Bombay.—9 str. Benarty, Penang; Emilia V., Singapore.—11. Str. Stelvo, Colombo, &c.; Glenesk, Calcutta; Glaneuse, Singapore; Kitkenan, Bombay; Edwin Fox, Galle; str. Lady Frances, Bombay;—12. Benefactress, Bombay; Carnarvonshire, Rangoon.—13. Antofagasta, Bombay; Surrey, Singapore; Edwin Fox, Galle; str. Coronet, Bombay.—14. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; str. King Richard, Bombay; Merioneth, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per Hydaspes, Dec. 14.—From Southamforn.—For Bombay.—Mr. F. M. Busteed Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Streeten, Major Jarrett, Lieut. col. Weymiss, Col. F. Swanson, Mr. R. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Woodward. For Calcutt.—Mr. Jarrett and two children, Mr. C. A. Parker, Mrs. Stalkartt. For Madras.—Major R. A. Walters, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Evanson and four children, Major Hewetson, Mrs. Persse, Mrs. C. V. Harris, Mr. Hight. For Colcomo.—Mr. M. E. Bourse, Mrs. E. W. Luthen, Lieut. O. P. Tudor, Assistant Paymasters Hodder, Savile, and Markham, Navigating Lieutenants Maunsell and Woodward. For Suez.—Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. T. Coyle. For Malta.—Miss A. Robley, Commander Bosanquet, Mr. Yutes.

Per Ceylon, Dec. 22.—From Verses—For Bessel.

Yates.
Per Ceylon, Dec. 22.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Mr. G. A. Jung, Mr and Mrs. E. Lord, Mr. D. S. Gilkison, Mr. W. K. Pomeroy, Mr. W. Gordon. For Calcura.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds. For Singapors.—Mr. R. Craig.
Per Ceylon, Dec. 25.—From Brindisi.—For Bombay.—Justice and Mrs. Green and two children, Mr. W. Nethersole, Mr. H. Rullberg, Mr. G. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Messrs. A. L. and R. W. Dow. For Maddas.—Major and Mrs. McLeod. For Alexandria.—Mr. F. Girdlestone, Mr. W. G. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Shafto, Mr. S. Hobhouse, Mr. E. G. Bond, Mr. O. T. Appleby, Mr. E. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Merkara, Dec. 23.—For COLLCHEL.—Rev. and Mrs. Duthrie and child, and Mr. Cadwell. For COLOMBO.—Mr. W. Wilkinson and Mr. Dundas. For Madras.—Mrs. Col. Baker and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Francklyn, and Mr. Winn. For Calcutta.—Dr. W. G. Clark, Mrs. Clark, sen., Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. J. B. Wossman, Mr. O. F. Wray, Mr. Wane, Mrs. Winney, Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. D. Ferguson.

Per str. Assyris, Dec. 23.—For Algers.—Lord and Lady Dormer, the Hon. Miss Dormer, Miss J. de Beureau, and Miss J. de Beaufort. For Kuerae.—Mr. H. A. B. Smith. From Suez.—Captain Carpendale. For Bombax.—Mr. and Miss Jupe.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For Bombax.—Capt. Pennington, Mrs. Pennington and family, Col. Gordon, Mrs. McPherson and two children, Mrs. Faichney, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale and infant, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Blake, and Miss Hume.

Per str. Pleiades, Dec. 30.—For Colombo.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. T. K. Rumley, Mr. C. Dowman, Mr. R. O'Grady, Mr. Harnett, and Mr. E. Coates. For Calcutta.—Mr. A. Kuoop, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and infanh, Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Whitsey, three Misses Rowbotham, and Dr. H. Boyd.

Per str. Maccdonia, Jan. 6.—For Bombax.—Dr. Burn, Mrs. Burn, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Stogden, Mrs. Stogden and child, Miss Bowhill, and Rev. W. Grieve.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 3.—For Bombax.—Lieut. col. Pierce.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.
Malleville, Singapore to Boston, Oct. 24, 32 S., 30 E.
Marian, from Calcutta, Nov. 7, 26 S., 5 E.
Memnon, Singapore to Boston, Oct. 30, off the Cape.
Lady Louisa, for Bombay, Bec. 4, 50 N., 8 W.
Lady Palmerston, for Calcutta, Oct. 17, 13 S., 31 W.
Britannia, for Calcutta, Nov. 20, 2 S., 30 W.
Frederick, for Colombo, Oct. 23, 25 N., 29 W.
Rance, for Calcutta, Nov. 8, 4 N., 27 W.
Newcastle, for Calcutta, Sept. 26, 39 N., 25 E.
Balo, Rotterdam to Samarang, Nov. 12, 6 N., 36 W.
Solomon, from Maulmain, Nov. 23, 25 N., 35 W.
City of Brussels, for Calcutta, Nov. 16, 9 N., 27 W.
Chateau Lafitte, from Manila, Nov. 22, 23 N., 35 W.
Margaret Kuight, for Singapore, Nov. 11, 1 S., 31 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Amarapoora (str.), from Rangoon, had a hoat smashed, deckhouse stove, and deck swept during a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay.

The Rosedale, for Cocanada, has returned to Gravesend damaged by collision.

The Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to Singapore, has put into Gibraltar badly dumaged by collision.

The Huddersfield, from London to Kurrachee, was in collision on Dec. 12 in the Channel, and sank immediately. Only two of her crew were saved.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DECEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. H. C. Monzies, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mrs. Lamb, and Miss Dickenson.

Brindist to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, Miss Maughan, Mr. J. L. Morrison, and Mrs. Clayton and child, and Capt. Mathias.

Brindist to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child, and Capt. Mathias.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Mr. Fowler and son, Mr. Porter, Miss Sibley, and Bev. Mr. and Mrs. Austen.

Southampton to Suez.—Mr. Jukes Brown.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and family.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Miss Laffad, Mrs. Irby and child, Master McCare and brother, Mr. Heathcote, and Miss Cowell.

DECEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackay and child, and Mr. G. Reynolds.

Marskilles to Bombay.—Mr. G. P. Metitus.

Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, and Mr. Ruddock.

Brindist to Bombay.—Capt. J. Hill, Mr. H. B. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Rundall, and Rev. W. S. Saunders.

Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. W. Bull, Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain, two Misses Johnson, Mrs. Winter and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gillam and two children, and Mr. W. T. Roberts.

Brindist to Calcutta.—Mr. W. F. Agnew.
Southampton to Ceylon.—Mr. R. S. Welsford, Mr. Gore, Mr. J. Brown, and Mr. T. Potts.

Brindist to Ceylon.—Mr. J. Brown.

Potts.

Brindist to Ceylon.—Mr. J. Brown.

Venues to Ceylon.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton and two children.

Southampton to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper, and Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

Southampton to Malta.—Mr. H. Gore.

Brindist to Alexandria.—Capt. Cappendale.

Southampton to Aden.—Mr. Zobel.

JANUARY 4, 1877.

BOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Major K. A. Jopp, Miss V.Ogilvy, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Lyon, and Mrs. Macpherson, child, and friend. Brindist to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Goodo, Col. Robinson, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. Sandford, and Mrs. Sandford.

Venics to Bombay.—Col. Æ. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. McNeille, and Dr. R. H. Parkins

Parkins.

Southampton to Malta.—Lieut. Michaelson.

Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig.

Southampton to Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Radeliffe.

JANUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUITA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. T. Skinner, and Mr. W. E. Creaton.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Selby, and Mrs. Stobart.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Hamfield.

BRINDISS to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Sterling, Col. Innes, and Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Welkor.

Walker.
Southampton to Madras.—Col. J. Puckle, and Miss Campbell.
Brindist to Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Grose.
Southampton to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston and party, and Mr. and Mrs.
Tooth and child.
Brindist to Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Mrs. Lord, and Messrs. Lord.
Southampton to Adreade.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs.
Singleton, and Miss Singleton.
Venice to Adreade.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs.
Brindist to Adreade.—Mr. and Mrs. Margarey.
Southampton to Melbourne.—Miss Johnstono, Miss Lang, and Mr. W. Landale.
Brindist to Melbourne.—Mr. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sullivan, and Mr.
Kelsall.

Kelsall.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. Weinholt, Mr. W. Campbell and brother, and Miss

SOUTHAMPTON to Suez.—Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. S. Grenfell.

BRINDIST to BONDAY.—Rev. J. H. Hocking, and Major and Mrs. Westmoreland. Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children. Southampton to Calcutta.—Lieut. col. Playfair.

A COMMITTEE is to assemble this month at Delhi, to report on ammunition boxes and saddles, for the carriage of small arm ammunition in the field, on mules, camels, and elephants.

Dharwar.—The Collector of Dharwar in submitting his report for the weck ending 4th November, 1876, says:—"I regret I cannot give any better account of the state of this district. The distress is very great, and is increasing. I have been personally examining the state of the crops in the Dharwar taluka and Mugud Petta, and find the Mamletdar's estimate is a very fairly reliable one."

# Mails to India, Ac.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampron, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindsi, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Dec. 21. VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Dec. 22.

# RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Fia Brindisi, under † 0z., 81. | 10z., 1s. 4d. | each additional † 0z., 8d.

Via Southampton, under † 0z., 6d. | 1 0z., 1s. | each additional † 0z., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 0z., 2d. | 18 0z., 4d. | each additional † 0z., 2d.

Via Southampton, under † 0z., 1d. | 8 0z., 2d. | 12 0z., 3d. | each additional † 0z., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 0z., 3d. | 4 0z., 6d. | 8 0z., 1s. | 12 0z., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 0z., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 0z., 2d. | 4 0z., 4d. | 8 0z., 9d. | 12 0z., 1s. each additional 2 0z., 2d.

# TO CEYLON.

TO CEYLLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under \$ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$ oz., 11d. | 2 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional \$ oz., 11d. | oz., 1s. 6t. | every additional \$ oz., 9d. | NEWSPAPERS.

Via Bouthampton, under \$ oz., 2d. | each ad litional \$ oz., 2d. | Via Southampton, under \$ oz., 1d. | each ad litional \$ oz., 2d. | BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Fia Brindisi, or by French Packet, not excepting \$ 1 oz., 2d. | every a litional \$ oz., 2d. | Via Southampton, not exceeding \$ 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 1d. | The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on deli

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be sharged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepenee, besides the dedicincy f postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is completely. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers ad books 2 os. in weight, or be of greater di nemsions than twenty-four inches length, and twilve inches in width or depth.

# Indian Gobernment Poans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfe dends payable in London 25th	ւտթոււ	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	k, Div	i-} Se	. R.		98	100
*1st 4 per Cent. Lonn of 1824-2	5 (Sice	:a)	•••	•••	•••	Actual	82	821
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 182	8-29	• • • •	•••	•••		Sales.	82	82 t
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1833		•••	•••	•••			_	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					1	87	871
		•••	•••	•••	- 1	In atom.	87	871
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	In sterl-	87	
31 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	***	***		ingtaking	_	<del>-</del>
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	•••		•••			Co.'s Rs.	87	87
5 per Cent. Public Works	Loan	1854-	55	•••		1.000 as		
41 per Cent. of 1970		•				equiva-	871	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lentto	87 <del>1</del>	871
44 per Cont. of 1872	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		01.1	0,1
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£100.		
5} per Cent. of 1859-60	•••	•••	•••	•••			90	91

# India Exchanges.

	DAN	 	 
	60 days' sight. 1s. 91d. 1s. 91d. 1s. 91d. 1s. 81d. 3s. 7id. 3s. 7id. 4s. 8d.	 30 days' sight. 1s. 91d. 1s. 91d. 1s. 91d. 1s. 81d. 3s. 73d. 3s. 73d. 4s. 64d.	 Demand 18, 94d, 18, 95d, 18, 93d, 18, 83 4d, 38, 94, 48, 94, 48, 9d,
Bar Silver, per o Mexican Dollars Five Franc Piece	per oz		 4s. 7 d. 4s. 2d. No price.

# Stocks and Securities.

hares.	Paid.	Prices.
- <u>e</u>	India Stock	1041
	India 5 per cent	1041 to 1051 xd
	India 1 per cent	1021 to 1021 86 to 88
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent	85} to 86
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872	89 to 91
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	00 00 01 .
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	
	" " 1859 1863	
	1004	
	,, 1864 or 1866	2.03
	India Debentures (1878)	1021
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent	45s. to 55s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 1 per cont	
Btock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5	
	per cent.) 109	115 to 116
<b>Stock</b>	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent 100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem 2.9.0	114 to 115
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	114 to 115
Stock.	Do. Ittell, 4) per conti	119 to 121
Stock	131670 1111111111	116 to 117
Stock	G 1. Tennishin (gais: 6 per cont.)	21 to 3 pm.
20	Disco (new)	2 to 3 pm.
20 Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) 100	113 to 1141
Stock	Madras (gua. 4) per ceut.) 10)	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent, guaranteed 100	114 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4) per cent.) 100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 10	2 pm.
Stock	Oude and Robilcund, gua. 5 per cent all	114 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (a)	102 to 104
Stock	isemite, I mijas, and Demi (a per cent. gad.)	113 to 114
Stock	isotter radius (gains o por county	to 1 pm
20	10)	106 to 108
Stock	Nizam's State Railway	101 to 103
	BANKS.	91 to 10
10	Agra (Limited) all	9 to 10 18 to 19
20	Chattered of India, Minetalia, with Online	26 to 27
25	the contract of the contract o	
$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 100 \end{array}$	Land Mortgage Bank of India all	91 to 96
25	Oriental Bank Corporation all	43 to 44
20	0	
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	01 45 03
10	Eastern (Limited) all	6) to 6)
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	71 to 78
	graph Company all	71 to 71
25		2] to 31
10		91 00 01
10	Red Sea Telegraph an	1
	MISCELLANEOUS.	1
20	Jorchant Tea Company all	50 to 55
10	Tiphook Tea Company 10	25 to 39
10	Lower Assam 26. 58.	4
10	Unper Assau 10	41
50	Assam Tea Company 20	65 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) all	41 to 51 12 to 13
10		6 to 64
20 <b>5</b>		6 to 61 71 to 71
5	Bombay (fas (Limited) all Do. New 4	11 to 2 pm
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) all	9 to 1 di
20	Darjeeling (Limited) all	16 to 17
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal 100	101 to 103
10	[Madras Transvay (Limited) all	3 to 4
ĩ	Nerbudda (oal 8s.	1-16 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company all	35 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867 20	li to i di
25	National of India Land 124	917
	Sucz Canal all	217
20	Barnagore Jute	5 to 7

# Adbertisements.

# TNDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TWENTY-SEVEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 12th of FRBRUARY, 1877, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, to-sether with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, &c., may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a formight before the date fixed for examination.

T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

India Office, 22nd November, 1876.

NOFFEE PLANTING.—WANTED, for Coffee Estates in the Madras Presidency, a Com-nt and Experienced MANAGER.

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### NOTICE.

THE STORES will be CLOSED from SATURDAY Afternoon, the 23rd December, at Two r.m., till the Morning of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, the 26th being a Bank Holiday.

Christmas Orders should be given as early, and as long a time allowed, as practicable. The execution of those received from the Country after THURSDAY, the 21st, and of those from Town received after the 23nd, cannot be guaranteed before the Holidays.

By Order.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary,

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12 Table Forks, plated on ditto			•••	•••	•••	•••	1	10	0		2	0	0
12 Desert Spoons, plated on ditto		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	4	0	•••	1	10	0
12 Desert Forks, plated on ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1	4	0		1	10	Ó
12 Tea Spoons, plated on ditto				•••	•••		0	12	0	•••	0	16	Ō
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, plated on ditt	0	•••					0	2	6		0	4	Ö
1 Soup Ladle, plated on ditto	•••			•••	•••		0	10	0	•••	0	13	Ò
2 Sauce Ladles, plated on ditto	•••		•••			•••	0	6	0		0	9	Ō
1 Gravy Spoon, plated on ditto	•••		•••			•••	0	6	0	•••	0	8	6
4 Egg Spoons, ditto, with gilt bow	ls		•••				0	5	0	•••	Ō	8	Ŏ
4 Salt Spoons, ditto, ditto	•••						0	5	0	•••	0	8	Ō
1 Mustard Spoon, ditto, ditto		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	1	3		Ō	2	ŏ

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SANITARY

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1 Gravy Spoon	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	0 6	Ò	0 8 0		
1 Soup Ladle	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 10	0	0 10 0		
4 Salt Spoons	•••			•••		•••	0 5	0	0 8 0		
4 Rgg Spoons		•••	•••		•••	•••	0 5	ŏ	0 8 0		
1 Fish Slice and For	k	•••	•••	•••		•••	0 15	ŏ	1 0 0		
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					•••		0 2	6	0 3 6		
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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Mil-ford-lane, Strand, W.C.; and Published by JAMES. PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W., —December 18, 1876.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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# OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

# Vol. XXXIV.—No. 1,261.] LONDON, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

PRICE 6D.

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# Summary and Rebielv.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 4; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 2; Calcutta, December 1.

The mail brings home a few particulars concerning the murder of Lieutenant Harris by one of his sepoys. It appears that on the morning of 28th November Lieutenant W. Harris, of the 21st Bengal Native Infantry, was superintending the rifle practice of his men on the ranges at Rawal Pindi. One of his sepoys was shooting so badly that Mr. Harris found fault with him, saying, in a reproachful way, that so bad a shot would not be of much use in a campaign against the Afridis, The man, a Pathan, lost his temper, and before any one could stop him, exclaimed: "I will show you whether I can shoot or not," at once sending a bullet through Lieutenant Harris's breast. The unfortunate officer died almost immediately. It is only fair to his memory, says the Pioneer, "to add that Mr. Harris was a quiet-tempered officer, beloved and respected by Englishmen and natives alike, and that he in no way provoked the sepoy to the commission of the dreadful deed." The murderer was arrested after firing four shots, and would no doubt be made over to the civil power for trial without delay. There are said to be several of poor Mr. Harris's relatives in Rawal Pindi, as well as a large circle of warm friends, to deplore his death.

THE review which was to have been held at Peshawar on the 25th Nov. by the Viceroy did not come off on account of a heavy fall of rain the night before. The troops were merely paraded and marched past. Before leaving Peshawar the Viceroy received a number of native gentlemen and chiefs, both of our territory and of the Afridis. Several conferences were held, and the Viceroy inquired with great detail into frontier matters.

On the 28th of November the Viceroy entered Lahor. In the evening Lady Davies gave a ball; and a levee was held the next day, followed by a procession. Lahor was elaborately decorated for the occasion. During his stay, Lord Lytton visited the Jama Masjid, now under restoration at an estimated cost of one lakh and a half of rupees, raised by private subscription among the Mohammedans in the province. His Excellency pleased the Mussulmans by offering a handsome present towards the work. The reply of the Viceroy to the Municipal address was most cordial; and altogether his visit had passed off well.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM left Madras for Delhi on the 19th November, the day on which the Maharajah of Mysor and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. Saunders, arrived at that place. The Maharajah's body-guard left Bangalor, in two batches, on the 24th and 26th. The Nizam of Haidarabad, with 177 noblemen and gentlemen, 145 Sowars, 341 armed men, 1,163 menials, 269 horses, 5 palanquins, 10 native carriages, and 15 European carriages was to leave his capital on the 8th Dec., a part of his retinue following on the 9th and 10th. A special train for his Highness's escort was to leave Haidarabad at a later date. Nine special trains had likewise been ordered for his Highness's cavalry and infantry.

In connection with the Delhi Gathering the Government of India have agreed to defray the travelling charges of a limited number of European officers and gentlemen who have been, or may be, invited to Delhi with the approval and sanction of the Viceroy himself. Of the chiefs or native gentlemen, those only are, as a rule, to be invited who can afford the expenses of the journey without inconvenience; but the travelling expenses of those chiefs or gentlemen whose presence at the Assemblage it may seem desirable to secure, but on whom the cost of the journey would press heavily, will be defrayed. A further concession has been made in the rule that native chiefs and their retinues proceeding to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage will be exempted from the payment of all tolls or dues whatever within British territory.

WE are not surprised to hear that very few officers of the Bombay army have availed themselves of the leave offered to anyone who wished to go and witness the grand doings at Delhi. It is obvious that if each officer has to pay all his expenses, the cost would be very considerable for the journey alone. As a Bombay paper points out, he would have to take his charger and a servant; if he did not take his charger he would either have to go on foot and see nothing, or he would have to hire a horse at a tremendous daily expense, if, indeed, he could get one at all. Carriage hire would be simply ruinous.

By the latest mail news the prospects of the dearth-stricken districts in Bombay and Madras continued unchanged, except that there had been a freer and more plentiful supply of grain. The resources of the railway companies have been severely tried by this unusual traffic. The famine in Western and Southern India seems to be recognised as one of the serious dangers of the day. There has been added to a famine the drought and dearth of fodder. The wealth of cattle gathered together during many years of our rule is dwindling away; and thus for some time to come cultivation and revenue will be sadly crippled. The distress of our own people must be shared, as the *Pioneer* remarks, by "others whose condition we can only guess at. For instance, the Sattara jagir dars, Akalkot, Kolapur, the Southern Mahratta jagirdars, and Savanur are all native States comprised within the Bombay Dakhan; and they must be suffering from the same famine as the British districts on their borders. The area of these

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native States is 856 square miles, with a population of 1,812,351, and though we know so little about the distress throughout this considerable area, we shall be in a measure responsible for it."

On the 27th of November the Maharanah of Dholpur opened the quarry line of the Sindia State Railway, driving the engine himself.

On the death of the late Bishop of Calcutta the Maharajah of Jaipur signified to the chaplain of Agra his desire to erect some memorial of that worthy man, who had been, he said, his good friend. His Highness has now placed several thousand rupees in the chaplain's hands, with a view to the carrying out of his wishes. Such an act speaks well alike for the Maharajah and for him whose memory he thus honours.

A RELIGIOUS riot, provoked by Hindu intolerance, took place on November 27 at Khurja, in the Bulandshahr district. Orthodox Hindus being many at Khurja, and the Saraogis few, the former wanted to stop a Saraogi procession that had been organised in honour of a newly-built temple. This was not allowed, and so the offended majority took the law into their own hands. Some trouble had been expected, and a considerable police force was on the spot, headed by the District Superintendent and an Assistant Magistrate. The procession was to pass from the new temple through the bazaar, a winding lane leading to the Delhi-road, on which the old temple stands. It was on the point of starting, when an alarm was given by the Naib Tahsildar, or police officer, who was in front. A tumultuous crowd had poured out of a side lane armed with bricks and latties, or long sticks. These and other crowds, issuing from other side lanes, attacked the police. The Saraogis were completely panic-stricken, but a few shots were fired by the police and the roads soon cleared. Eighteen of the rioters were arrested.

In a Minute of November 2 Sir R. H. Davies pays a handsome tribute to the services of Major-General George Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., who now ceases to be Inspector-General of the Punjab Police. This officer, an engineer of 1845, served for six years, soon after the annexation, in the Trans-Indus country; became Sir Henry Lawrence's Aide de Camp at Lucknow, whence he was sent as political officer with certain native troops; and when they mutinied, he rescued several English officers and brought them back safely to Lucknow. During the defence he had sole charge of the old garrison works, and served as senior engineer officer from the time of the reliefs by Generals Havelock and Outram till the final relief by Lord Clyde. Afterwards he was chief engineer to General Outram's force at the Alam-Bagh. He was made Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in 1858, to the Punjab Government in 1860, and the next year was appointed to the post which he is now leaving, of Inspector-General of Police. It was he who re-organised the Punjab Police in accordance with the principle laid down in the Act of 1861; and his labours, says Sir Henry Davies, have done very much towards making the Punjab policemen what they now are. The Lieutenant-Governor receives the resignation of General Hutchinson with "extreme regret," and takes this opportunity to place on record an account of his high services.

Whatever is the real strength of the religious sympathy between Indian Mohammedans and the "Grand Turk," former as a rule do not appear to take a very active interest in the present phase of the Eastern Question. One of their journals, the Urdu Guide makes the following plaintive appeal to its Mohammedan fellow-countrymen, to send help to the sick and wounded of the Turkish soldiery :- " The troops of Islam are suffering from cold and want of medical help. Cannot some of the leading merchants of Calcutta and the rich people all over the country manage to send some Mohammedan medical students from here to afford that most requisite and much needed help? A small monthly salary assured to their families with their passage paid to Turkey and back, would easily induce many qualified and energetic young men to proceed to the assistance of their suffering brethren. The apathy of the Indian Mohammedans is really past relief."

The Friend of India understands that when the Secretary of State gave Major Playfair an opportunity of clearing his character before a Court-martial, he also expressed a desire that, in the event of acquittal, that gentleman should be appointed to some post at least as good as that he had lost. It appears, however, that "up to this time nothing has been done for Major Playfair. He is still 'doing duty;' that is, although his honour has been vindicated, he is still suffering the pecuniary penalty of a crime of which he has been proved not guilty." If this be true, Major Playfair has some reason to complain of the imperfect justice with which he has been treated by the local Government, if not by the Viceroy himself. There must have been more than one opportunity, since his acquittal, of carrying out Lord Salisbury's instructions, superfluous as they ought to have been. To leave a man for months under the penalty of a crime of which he has been honourably acquitted is a proceeding of which Lord Salisbury would hardly approve.

THE October number of the Indian Forester contains an interesting paper on the cultivation of the Eucalyptus globulus or blue gum-tree, and other Australian gums in India. Believers in the fever-dispelling virtues of the blue gum tree will be disappointed to hear how little success has rewarded every attempt to naturalise the tree in India. It appears that, in Bengal, all attempts to grow the Eucalyptus globulus in the Botanic Gardens have failed. This, in Dr. King's opinion, is owing to the high water-level in the sub-soil, the high temperature, and the alluvial nature of the soil of the province. Mr. Baden-Powell does not think that the tree will thrive in the Punjab plains. It has failed to establish itself in Assam, and the failure is ascribed by Mr. Kurz, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, both to too much moisture and too much heat. In Oudh it has been tried without success by Dr. Bonavia. In Mysor and Kurg it has failed, even at an elevation that might have been supposed favourable to its growth. In short, after repeated experiments, it appears that the much-desired blue gum-tree has met with any measure of success only at Ránikhet and on the Nilgiris—that is to say, just where it is least wanted as a malaria-destroying agent. We are also told that Mr. Broughton, lately Government Quinologist at Madras, after examining the bark and leaves of the tree, went so far as to declare that neither quinine, quinidine, chinchonidine, nor chinchonine is contained in the plant in any proportion. It is a comfort however to learn that India herself already possesses some trees and plants endowed with the virtues popularly claimed for the Australian gum-tree. To this effect writes the Conservator of Forests in Mysor:-

The supposed virtues of the Eucalypti in neutralising miasmata are, probably, exaggerated, and whatever power they have in this way is possessed in common with many other resinous-odoured plants, like casuarina, mango, jack, &c., which grow freely in the plains, wherever they are planted and taken care of. I would submit, therefore, that the spending of money on an exceedingly doubtful experiment is unadvisable, when experience has shown us that trees of similar properties with the Eucalypti may be raised with every prospect of success in the eastern coast deltas."

If this be true, it is a pity that the truth was not discovered and turned to account in the many years which have elapsed since the Indian Sanitary Commission began its work. The mango-tree for instance thrives in many parts of India where fever prevails, and it seems to thrive almost equally well in moist and dry climates. One of the noblest features in an Indian land-scape is a grove of these stately trees.

The statement furnished to the *Pioneer* about the birth of a child in the tree where her mother had taken refuge from the storm-wave of October 31 may be matched by similar incidents recorded in Mr. Beveridge's recent work on Bakarganj. In the thirteenth chapter of his book we find the following extract from the *Calcutta Journal*, with regard to the great cyclone of 1822—the only one that in extent of havoc can be compared with the cyclone of last October:—

One of our correspondents mentions that at Ratandi he saw a child, who being only a few weeks old, his curiosity was excited to know how it had been preserved during the tempest and inundation. In reply to his inquiries, he was told that it was born in a tree when the surface of the country was covered with water; and its mother was then questioned, and corroborated this tale. The surprise of the inquirer was further increased, however, when he came to learn that so far from this being a singular event, there were from thirty to forty females, some of whom having reached the period of natural delivery, but many more having the birth occelerated by terror and alarm, who gave birth to their infants in this

dreadful situation, and yet so providentially is the wind tempered to the shorn lamb, that most of these individuals with their offspring lived, presenting a picture of misery and distress unprecedented, we believe, even in the imagination of the painter or the poet, and certainly without a parallel, as far as we remember, either in fable or history.

On that occasion the storm burst over Eastern Bengal in June, with a fury felt alike in Calcutta, Jessore, and even as high up the Ganges as Patna. It was accompanied by a heavy ranpour, lasting several days, and culminated in a great flood which is said to have carried off "a lakh" of human beings in Bakarganj alone, with all the cattle of the district, while "grain of every description, both in store and what was on the ground," is said to have been utterly destroyed. Barisal itself, which this year seems to have suffered little, was on that occasion all but overwhelmed by the storm-wave from the Meghna, a thousand people being drowned in the bazaar alone, while every house in the Civil Station was wrecked.

THE address from the Mohammedans of Calcutta to the Queen reads curiously like a party manifesto concocted by some ardent admirer of Lord Beaconsfield. The petitioners crave leave, in the first instance, to lay before your Majesty the great anxiety with which they have watched the policy of your Majesty's Government towards the Sublime Porte, and for themselves and on behalf of the entire body of the Mussulman population of the Indian Empire they beg humbly to express their deep gratitude for the moral support and material assistance which your Majesty's Government has up to this time rendered to the Sublime Porte.

Hitherto they had been led to believe that "the policy by which the territorial integrity of the Sultan's dominions was guaranteed and the Empire of the Porte protected from foreign encroachment had the cordial support of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, as the only policy consistent with the best and truest interests of your Majesty's Empire." But now they have learnt "with regret not unmixed with apprehension" that various attempts are being made by some of her Majesty's subjects in this country to overthrow her Majesty's Ministers, who have "so assiduously laboured to preserve the peace of Europe and so anxiously watched over the interests" of her Majesty's Indian Empire; or at least by "a moral coercion to force them to change the traditional policy" of her Majesty's Government towards the Sublime Porte. They have, moreover, been grieved to learn that the excesses committed by the irregular troops of the Sublime Porte in some districts of the Province of Bulgaria have been adduced by some of her Majesty's subjects as a reason for expelling every Mohammedan from Europe. Reprobating equally the excesses of Mussulman soldiers and Christian insurgents, they "cannot forget that the exaggerated character of the original reports furnished to the world by irresponsible and prejudiced persons has been exposed by your Majesty's Ambassador." assertion prepares us for the statement that the insurrection which provoked the "alleged cruelties" was fomented by "foreign incendiaries, who, with the connivance, if not with the express sanction, of their own Governments, incited the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte to an unjustifiable rebellion, signalised by as inhuman acts on the part of the insurgents as any committed by the Turkish soldiery.' appears that the Sultan's Government "is at this moment punishing the authors of the excesses in Bulgaria." The petitioners further plead that the misgovernment with which the Sublime Porte has been charged is "entirely owing to the continual agitation kept up in the outlying provinces of European Turkey, in the interest of the neighbouring States, by foreign incendiaries," who are far more worthy of reprobation than the authors of the alleged atrocities. Sir G. Campbell will be good enough to remember that in the eyes of the vast majority of her Majesty's Mohammedan subjects "the Sultan is looked on as the Vicegerent of their Prophet." We are then told that the struggle between Servia and Turkey, though at first only secretly fomented, "is now openly and ostentatiously supported by one of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of Paris;" and the petitioners "do not hesitate to say that the war which Servia, at the instigation of one of the Powers, declared against Turkey v unjustifiable, unprovoked, and wanton, since that Principality had no wrong to redress, no injury to avenge." For all these reasons the memorialists express a hope that

in consideration of the alliance and amity which have so long subsisted between your Majesty's Government and the Sublime Porte—in consideration of the fact that his Sacred Majesty the Sultan of Turkey is the re-

cognised religious head of some 40,000,000 of your Majesty's subjects; inconsideration also of the unjustifiable nature of the war into which Turkey has been wantonly dragged, and which is now supported and kept alive by a Power whose sinister and dangerous designs have of late become sufficiently revealed; in consideration also of the fact that the deplorable events which have occurred in Bulgaria were brought about by the machinations of the same Power; in consideration also of the fact that at this moment the Sublime Porte, assisted by the ablest and most honest counsellors in his Empire, is engaged in maturing schemes for the better administration of the country, and also of the disastrous consequences which would flow from any attempt to dismember the Ottoman Empire, your Majesty will not permit any change of policy.

These sentiments being shared by "the entire body" of Indian Moslems, the memorialists conclude by praying that her Majesty's Ministers will not "in consequence of the suggestions of any of your Majesty's subjects, from hostility whether to the present Ministry or towards the Moslem faith, alter that policy or allow any power to encroach upon the Sovereign rights of the Sublime Porte or dismember the Ottoman Empire in contravention of and against the express stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, by which the territorial integrity of Turkey and her existence as a European Power was solemnly and definitely guaranteed."

According to the Times weekly telegram of December 17. the preparations for the Imperial Assemblage are rapidly approaching completion. The Native Princes, guests, and troops, are arriving daily at Delhi. The Nizam arrived at Delhi on the 14th current. Holkar is to arrive to-morrow. General Norman, the members of the Council, and the high officials, were to leave Calcutta on the 17th and Sir R. Temple on Tuesday last. The Duke of Buckingham reached Calcutta on the 21st ult., and proceeds to Delhi at once. Major Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, being the tallest military officer in India, has been selected to act as Chief Herald, and will read the Imperial. Proclamation. He will be dressed in heraldic costume, which has been ordered from England, and it is stated will cost £200. Six European and six Native trumpeters, mounted on selected grey horses and arrayed as heralds, will attend him. On the evening of the 1st of January there will be a grand banquet, and the city will be illuminated. The Viceroy enters Delhi in State on Saturday, the 23rd. There will be a grand procession, in which the Chiefs will join. Nearly seventy chiefs are expected. The Darbar will be held on the Calcutta Maidan on the 1st of January. Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, will preside, and will read the Proclamation. A meeting was held on the 16th to arrange the details of the Calcutta festivities. The rumour which was current in Calcutta. for some time that the Amir of Kabul had sent an insolent. reply to the Viceroy's invitation to the Delhi Assemblage is wholly without foundation. It is rumoured that a large number of prisoners, including Amir Khan, the Wahabi chief, willbe released on the 1st of January, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Imperial title.

WITH regard to the famine, we learn from the same source that the reports from Bombay show no change in the prospects of the crops. About 220,000 people are employed on relief works. Large quantities of grain are pouring into Bombay, and thence to the distressed districts. There is little fear now of a failure of food. The great danger is a failure of the water supply, but the prospects in this respect seem more hopeful now. Many people are migrating from some districts. The Nawab of Junagarh has given 5,000 rupees to the relief fund, and has offered grazing on Mount Gir for 5,000 cattle. The Madras accounts are worse than those from Bombay. It appears that a large number of starving people are flocking into Madras city, and one death from starvation has occurred in the town. Great efforts are now being made to relieve the distressed. Reports from the districts are gloomy, and there is much distress and disease.

The following items are furnished from the same quarter:—
While at Peshawar the Viceroy decided not to send an expedition against
the small section of Afridis who are still in arms, but merely to continue,
a strict blockade of their hills.

Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has obtained an extension of office for one month, as the Assemblage renders a change-before February inconvenient. Nothing positive is known regarding successor.

It is stated that Sir R. Temple makes over the charge of the Benga Government to Mr. Eden immediately after the Assemblage, and proceeds o Bombay.



According to telegrams of yesterday's date from Delhi the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, have arrived at the Delhi Camp, said to be the largest ever formed in India. It is scattered over the environs of the city, and covers an area of not less than twenty square miles. The health throughout the different camps is excellent, and splendid weather prevails. The Nizam arrived on the 21st, and many other native princes and chiefs, with their retinues, have already taken up their several stations about the city. The three Commanders-in-Chief are also there. A brilliant review of the troops now at Delhi was held on the 21st on the plain near the dais from which the Proclamation will be made. Over 12,000, some say 15,000 men, were under arms, including contingents from the Bombay and Madras armies and the Punjab Frontier Force. The Viceroy enters the Camp in State to-day. The Native chiefs will line the road along which the procession The Camp is filling rapidly, and the preparations are nearly complete. All the arrangements are admirable.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL has of late been very busy, preparing arms and ammunition for Indian use. Martini-Henry rifles are being despatched to India at the rate of about 4,000 per week, to complete the armament of the troops with the new small-bore already in the hands of the regiments at home. It is contemplated also to establish a reserve of these rifles and their ammunition, in order that the authorities may be enabled at any time to issue them, when desirable, to the Native regiments, which are at present armed with Sniders, Enfield muzzle-loaders, and muskets of various kinds. The production of cartridges for the Indian army has reached a million and ahalf a week, and new machinery is being got ready to increase the output to upwards of two millions per week, for which end it is proposed to take on additional hands after Christmas.

A TEHERAN telegram says that Persia is attentively watching events in Europe, and that she will probably endeavour to occupy Bagdad in the event of war.

THE present season has brought forth an unusual abundance of Christmas Cards, suited to all tastes and purses; but to judge from the samples with which we have been favoured from the well-known stores of Mr. Eugene Rimmel, we should be inclined to give him the preference over several note-worthy rivals for the varied beauty and finish of his wares. Even the cheapest of them are pretty little works of art, while the more elaborate take the eye and woo the fancy with every kind of tasteful adornment. Not less grateful to another sense is the delicate perfume which steals forth from some of these Christmas offerings, lending a subtle charm to the artist's handiwork.

# Adds and Ends.

THE lighthouse at Calingapatam was lighted on the 1st of December.

Owing to the scarcity, the Nizam has raised the pay of the reformed troops ten per cent.

THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT goes to the Mergui Archipelago this season.

MR. H. D. WILLCOCK goes as Magistrate to Azimgarh, and Mr.

J. H. Prinsep as Judge to Kanhpur.

Dr. Scriven has been appointed Medical Adviser to the Patiala

A PRIVATE in the 30th Madras Native Infantry has made a score of 200 out of a possible 240, at the annual musketry course, with the Snider rifle.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, of the Madras Civil Service, Accountant-General at Bombay, retires from the service in January next. THE Government is about to build a new church at the Warora

mines.

THE proposed famine relief meeting in Bombay has been postponed for the present, at the suggestion of the Governor.

CAPTAIN M. M. BOWIE, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, has been placed on special duty for the Delhi Assemblage. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY has gone on short leave to Aden,

in consequence of ill health.

The construction of the Nagri division of the Wardha Valley

State Railway is to be commenced at once.

It is reported that Government intends to abolish the Simla Municipality.

THE kharif crops have been a failure in the Upper Godavari district, owing to the drought, but the rabi crops are still flourishing, though rain is much wanted.

MR. F. H. Pellew is appointed Magistrate of Chittagong, and Sir W. J. Herschell Magistrate of Hughli.

MR. T. E. COXHEAD succeeds Mr. J. F. Bradbury as Political Agent in Hill Tippera, the latter going as Joint Magistrate to Midnapur.

MR. G. S. MANUEL is to be appointed tutor to the young Rajas of Lamba, Granu, and Kulu, in the Kangra district.

THE Imperial salute at Delhi is to be fired from 606 guns, in

salvos of 6 each for the salute of 101 guns.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 11th November, show an increase, as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, of £7,810. Those of the Jabalpur line show an increase of £4,375.

THE MAHARAJAS OF VIZIANAGRAM AND TRAVANKOR will not attend the Delhi Darbar, owing to ill health.

Mr. H. A. Anderson goes as Assistant Commissioner to the Dehli district.

THE rainfall in Madras this year has only been 18.9 inches, against an average of 24.9 inches.

Type writing machines having been tried successfully in one Government office in Madras, will probably be introduced in the others.

LARGE subscriptions are being raised in Haidarabad for the Turkish Relief Fund.

NAWAB ABDUL GHANI MIAH has placed his steamer at the disposal of the Government to carry relief to the sufferers by the late cyclone in Eastern Bengal, and has contributed large stores of rice and salt.

MR. J. W. QUINTON acts as Recorder of Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

CAPTAIN T. B. B. SAVI, R.E., is appointed manager of the Panjab Northern State Railway open line.

According to the late census, the population of Travankor is 2,311,379, and at the last census in 1854 it was only 1,262,647.

Mr. Newbery is appointed Officiating Magistrate of Chittagong,

and Mr. Beveridge, who had been appointed, goes as Judge to Rangpur.

THERE are this year 2,475 candidates for the entrance, and 756 for the first arts examination, at the Calcutta University.

Mr. Jones, who has been acting as Commissioner of Nagpur, reverts to his appointment as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the return from furlough of Mr. C. E.

Bernard. MR. S. S. MELVILLE acts as Judge of Mirzapur during the absence of Mr. Sherer.

Mr. J. S. Anderson goes as Deputy Commissioner to Sitapur.

THE cultivation of indigo is largely increasing in Japan.
COLONEL B. T. REID, Superintendent of the Chamba State, retires

in April next. MR. C. J. POWLETT, Magistrate of Basti, goes on furlough for

year, and Mr. A. Colvin succeeds him.

The Vicerov will lay the foundation stone of the Industrial School at Aligarh on the 7th or 8th January.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL G. BANISTER retires from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250 per annum.

It is stated that Mr. Hope will succeed the Hon. Mr. Rogers as Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It is stated that the Nawab of Bhawalpur will expend three

lakhs of rupees in entertaining the Viceroy at his capital.

ABOLITION.—The Second Calcutta Division of Public Works is abolished, with effect from the 1st current, and the Government buildings now com-prising it will be transferred to the First and Third Calcutta Divisions, as they may be situated within the limits of either of those divisions.

TRANSFERS OF DISTRICTS.—It is notified that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the district of Maldah shall be transferred from the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division to the Bhagulpore Division, with effect from the 1st November, 1876. The civil jurisdiction of the district will prove the state of the district will prove the state of the s diction of the district will remain, as at present, under the district of Dinagepore

# CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s British Forces in India.—Licut. Gen. George Campbell, c.s., late 52nd L.I., and Col. commanding 95th L.I., at 31, Albemarle-street, Dec. 22.

Indian Navy.—Vice-Admiral J. A. Paynter, at Bath, Dec. 17. (Served in Borneo,

BENGAL.-Mr. R. Kennedy, Government Telegraph Department, at Calcutta,

Nov. 24.

Nov. 25.

Madras.—Capt. E. H. Daviot, Master Attendant, at Paumben, Nov. 21.

Bombay.—G. W. White, Esq., late E.I.C.S., at Copmanthorpe, near York.

# PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per ——.—From Bonsay.—Mr. T. A. Warrand 4. Clark and infant, Mr. T. Robinson, Mrs. Methven and son, Lieut. W. H. Golding, R. E., Mrs. and two Misses Wetherall, Master Wethorall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Mannooch and child, Mr. H. Seott, Col. J. D. C. and Mrs. Wallace, and Capt. Goldenid. Mrs. Manu Goldsmid.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI. Per--.-From Bonbay.-Capt. L. Campbell.



### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letters of "A Punjabee" and "T." will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in Allen's Indian Mail should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the Indian Mail are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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### ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, December 23, 1876.

### A STRANGE STORY.

IF some of the stories which have lately reached us from Eastern Bengal have any truth in them, we fear that some bad old customs have not yet been uprooted by British energy. It would even appear that a regular traffic in slave-girls has up to the present year been carried on by some of the leading Mohammedans in that part of India. The following instance comes from the Pioneer:

One evening after a sub-divisional officer had done, as he thought, with his official labours for the day, and was quietly smoking in front of his bungalow, a rather pretty girl of eighteen was brought before him with her neck closely bandaged up, and charged with having attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat. The incident was alleged to have occurred about a week before in the zenana of a Mohammedan zemindar, residing not five miles from the Magistrate's Court. The woman at once confessed her guilt, stating that she was a chukri or slave-girl of the zemindar, and her guilt, stating that she was a chukri or slave-girl of the zemindar, and that she had rashly attempted to take her own life, because of the ill-treatment to which she had been subjected. This, she said, consisted of excessive task work, tank-digging and surki pounding, insufficient food, and repeated beating with a rattan. It also appeared that the attempted suicide had been concealed by the zemindar, till two other slave-girls had succeeded in escaping by night from the zenana enclosure. These, in recounting their own woes at the police station, mentioned the fact of the woman lying wounded in the zemindar's female apartments. One of these two latter women was found by the sub-divisional officer to bear on her person evident stripes of a cane, said to be inflicted by the zemindar's wife. Further inquiries brought out fresh evidence to the same effect. Several women were found, who in the course of the past five years had fled from the same zamindar's house, one of them lamed for life by injuries received as she leaped from the zenana garden-wall. They all declared that they had been carried off from their homes by force. This indeed was not in all cases strictly true, for it appears that some of them, who had been outcasted from their own villages for misbehaviour, were led to believe that if they appealed in person to their zamindar and made him a sufficient nazar or present, he would order their caste fellows to take them back into their samaj, or society. In this cruel deceit their own relatives were often active abettors; and once entrapped within the zamindar's house they could only get away by stealth from his merciless clutches. That force is often used, however, appeared from the evidence of the under-officers of the well-known Nawab Abdul Gani Miyan, and a letter from his son Khaja Ahsanullah Khan Bahadur, tells how that gentleman refused to surrender some women who had fled into his property from a neighbouring estate, and had appealed to him for protection. It appears, too, that some of these fugitives had once been

slave girls of relatives of the zamindar in other districts, and had been sent far from their homes under the charge of Sardars to labour for them. It was, in fact, says the Pioneer, "the theory of the prosecution, that it was the practice of the Mussulman zamindars of these Eastern districts to seize as many women as they wanted, not specially for immoral purposes, but to use them as slave labourers, free male labour being very expensive; that they forced them to marry their menial men servants, in order to have over them the power that the marriage provisions of the Penal Code provide; and that finally, if they proved too refractory, their masters interchanged them, sending them to distant districts, where the loneliness and hopelessness of their position might at last quench their longing for home and for freedom."

Unfortuately for the ends of justice the magistrate who first took up the matter had to leave his district for a time; the police suspended their inquiries; and the zamindar secured the services of an English barrister, who managed to possess the second magistrate with strong doubts as to the truthfulness of the witnesses on the other side. Their striped backs, however, seemed to speak for themselves, although in India even that kind of evidence cannot always be trusted; and the zamindar was fined for simple assault. On another count of the indictment he was equally fortunate. The first magistrate had fined him Rs. 1,000 for concealing the original suicide through interested motives. Against this sentence he appealed to the District Judge, who, although the offender's income was reckoned at a lakh and a half of rupees a year, reduced the fine to Rs. 500, at the same time recognising the fact of the cruelty which had driven the poor woman to attempt her own life.

# Correspondence.

THE MOHAMMEDAN MOVEMENT IN INDIA. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Sir.-Anglo-Indians must have been astonished when they heard that Mohammedan inhabitants of Calcutta, Bombay and other Indian towns had held public meetings, at which they presumed to pass resolutions dictating to the British Government at home the course it should follow in its foreign policy, i.e., that it should continue to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, because the Sultan was the head of the Mohammedan religion; and their astonishment must have increased when they found that those proceedings received the countenance of the authorities in India. Some surprise must likewise have been created by the place selected for the first meeting in Calcutta, viz., the Town-hall, which is in the heart of the English quarter, between the Viceroy's residence and the High Court: for Mohammedans, when they propose to discuss subjects in any way connected with their faith, assemble at their mosques, and it is contrary, to their custom and habits to invite general public attention to their proceedings, as was done on the occasions in question. These circumstances and the peculiarly English stamp impressed on the meetings, soon pointed to a solution of the mystery. The extraordinary movement would seem accountable only on the supposition that it was set on foot through English influences, exercised by politicans at home, who sought extraneous support against endeavours of their countrymen to impose a line of conduct which was repugnant to them. This impression was strengthened by later reports and the *Times* Correspondent's letter, published yesterday, leaves little doubt on the subject. The following passages in the Mohammedan Memorial, which is reproduced in extenso in that letter, would scarcely have been differently worded had the document been written under the very dictation of a staunch member of the Conservative party at home.

Certain circumstances which have lately happened in England

have filled your Majesty's petitioners with grave apprehension.

5. Your petitioners have learnt with regret, not unmixed with apprebension, that various attempts are being made by some of your Majesty's subjects residing within your Majesty's British dominions to overthrow your Majesty's Ministers who have so assiduously laboured to preserve the peace of Europe and so anxiously watched over the interests of your Indian Empire; or at least by a moral coercion to force them to change the traditional policy of your Majesty's Government towards the Sublime

8. That your memorialists would humbly represent that the insurtions, during which the alleged cruelties were committed, was fomented by foreign incendiaries who, with the connivance, if not with the express sanction of their own Government, incited the Christian subjects of the Porte to an unjustifiable rebellion, which was signalised by as inhuman acts on the part of the insurgents as any committed by the Turkish sol-

In consideration of the fact that at this moment the Sublime Porte is engaged in maturing schemes for the better administration of the country; and also of the disastrous consequences which would flow from an attempt to dismember the Ottoman Empire, your Majesty will not

permit any change of policy.

18. Your petitioners most [humbly pray. that your Majesty will not, in consequence of the suggestions of any of your Majesty's subjects, from hostility whether to the present Ministry or towards the Moslem faith, alter the policy . . . or dismember the Ottoman Empire in contravention of and against the express stipulations of the Treaty of

The Times correspondent also gives extracts from a Bengal Mohammedan paper, of articles purporting to give a fair sample of the views of Indian Mussulmans, but which anyone who has resided in Bengal will doubtless unhesitatingly pronounce to be of spurious manufacture. The following passages occur in extracts made from the Urdu Guide :-

By the 9th clause of the Treaty of Paris it was specially provided that by the stream of that the foreign Powers shall not in any way interfere with the internal administration of Turkey. Russia was allowed by Mr. Gladstone to tear up one portion of that treaty; she now seeks to tear up the remainder. We hope the Conservative Ministry, which has some regard for the national prestige and the national honour, will not tamely allow her to do so . . . We do not know, it is true, what English interests, pure and simple, are or may be. But we know this and we say it most emphatically—that if it is the interest of England to retain India, England must maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. The double-headed cagle of Russia has been slowly but steadily moving southwards, with its eyes distinctly fixed on Constantinople on one side and India on the other. Madmen may talk of the great "pulse of humanity." We do not believe in Russian humanity and never believed. Nor can we bring ourselves to believe that Russia, from pure love and affection, wastes her resources in the wilds of Asia without any wish to recuperate them from the rich countries of the south. No sane man can think she always means to continue bankrupt, and the only way she can recover herself is by establishing herself in India and the fertile territories of Turkey.

In this morning's Times I find a leader which fully confirms the suspicions expressed as to the spurious character of the Mohammedan movement in question. The following short extract from that article will suffice to show whence the movement and the memorial are supposed to proceed: "The framers of the petition have evidently the most accurate acquaintance with the arguments and representations of the Ministerialist speakers in England, and this, coupled with the style and diction of the document, suggests something less purely and spontaneously Moslem than might be desired."—I am, Sir, your obedi-

19th December, 1876.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## COLONISATION AND THE DECCAN DISTRESS.

The Pioneer deems it likely that Mr. Morris's colonisation scheme for the Central Provinces will be put into operation earlier than was anticipated. It was originally intended that the immigrants to Charwa, in the Hoshungabad district, sholud be drawn from the agricultural castes of the North-Western Provinces, such as the Kurmis, Kachees, and Aheers. The unfortunate turn of events during the last few weeks in the Deccan and South Mahratta Country have, however, naturally directed the attention of the Bombay Government to emigration as a means of relief, and the Nerbudda has been selected as the most eligible tract for the permanent settlement of those who are willing to leave their homes. An early offer of aid from Mr. Morris in this matter was eagerly accepted. Wodehouse and the Collectors of Khandesh, Poons, and Sholapur are now ascertaining whether any influential patels are willing to head a movement to "pastures fresh and new." One of the condienter into the movement with a full intention to establish themselves permanently in their new homes. A judicious selection of really steady, hard working cultivators ought to supply excellent material for the first trial of the Central Provinces' colonisation scheme. Mr. Morris's great difficulty was to obtain a class of really good and provident cultivators. From the intense attachment to the soil which characterises the Hindu peasant, it was always feared that none but broken cultivators, those who had outrun the constable, the heroes of many a moonlight flitting, would be induced to leave their homes. The North-West Government did indeed

suggest that the emigrants should be drawn from the discontented ex-proprietary class, so numerous in the Ghazipur district and that part of the country. The good policy, however, of drawing to any great extent from this source seemed questionable. Though they may be well adapted to lead a movement, many of them would not themselves follow the plough; and what is wanted to reclaim the jungle is the continuous labour of the meek and hard-working Kachees and Kurmis, the thew and sinews of an Indian agricultural community. The present severe distress in the Deccan will most probably induce many patels to avail themselves of this opportunity, and settle down on a more fertile country, not so liable to be effected by drought, and they will afford excellent material for the first trial of the colonisation scheme. All students of Indian problems connected with the tenure of land and over-population will wish Mr. Morris success in his efforts to relieve parts of the country stricken with the disease of over-population, and at the same time to develop his own province.

# REMITTANCES FROM INDIA.

The Pioneer thinks that urgent as the need may be for saving money just now, Government would, in view of the state of things just noticed, be wise to be more liberal rather than meaner than usual to its officers. The regular Civil Service is not the groove in which men find most to complain of, but not to mention hackneyed grievances, the question of family remittances might wisely be settled in a generous way, in order to show the public that men may safely trust their careers to the control of Indian rulers. was a petition sent up to Government lately on this subject, and probably it is still unanswered. If dealt with in accordance with the plan that has prevailed in a good many similar settlements, it would no doubt be refused. The service would be told that the Government of India could not be responsible to each man for the number of children he choose to have. The bargain was to give number of children he choose to have. The bargain was to give him so many rupees a month, and their disbursement was his own private affair. Why should a married magistrate with ten children get more from the State than a bachelor? Even in the service, by some men who would profit by a concession in favour of family remittances, the claim is repudiated as unfair. We should rather call it illogical; and that does not matter. The truth is that the fall in exchange, though it leaves the Government servant with no legal remedy, robs him of the reward which he reasonably expected, in unequal degrees; the man with children at home feeling the loss more immediately than a bachelor who may or may not be saving money to take home eventually. Fairness would require Government to pay English officers on an alternative system, only guarded against tricks by which a man might draw his pay in England in order to remit it out here. Officers should not be allowed to make a profit out of exchange over and above their salaries, and the converse proposition is equally true: they should not be made to lose. Strange to say, English writers, dull generally to apprehend Anglo-Indian grievances, are alive to this. The Saturday Review writes:— It is scarcely possible to suppose that the salaries of the various officers were fairly fixed at the sums which they now represent only in name, and yet that the decline in the value of silver should be allowed to fall on their shoulders. The Government of India must be understood to pay its servants, not merely so much silver, but so much silver's worth; and supposing that by some new discovery the value of silver was reduced to zero, it would not be consistent with the spirit of the bargain to insist on the accustomed salaries being paid in a shape which no longer represented any exchangeable value. In its degree this holds good of that partial fall which has reduced the value of silver by something like twenty-five per cent."

THE LAHOR AND DELHI COLLEGES .- The amalgamation of the Lahor and Delhi Colleges, for which men like Dr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. Cordery and others have contended in the interests alike of economy and efficiency, will, we trust, become soon an accomplished fact. The new building of the Lahor Government College, for whose erection Sir Henry Davies will ever be remembered, will soon contain all the various feeders which will give it strength: for in addition to the Arts College and its natural complement, the Oriental College and the Law Classes, the Normal School and the Zilla School will soon be located in it. The Joint-Libraries of the Government College, the Punjab University and of the Director of Public Instruction, will form, we trust, the nucleus of a Free Public Library, either at the new Government College or the new Senate Hall, of which Lahor may well be proud. It certainly was a great shame to deprive the Delhi Students, as they will still be for a short time, of all professional studies, such as Law, Medicine, short time, of all professional studies, such as Law, methods, Engineering, as well as of Oriental learning, which they can acquire here, but cannot so well, if at all, acquire at Delhi. At present the two Government Colleges are under-officered (the one at Lahor with more classes and a greater number of students than Delhi, having the smaller Staff), but when they are amalgamated the combined staff will be sufficient for all purposes. The institution will then contain several hundred students about 100 in Arts. tion will then contain several hundred students, about 100 in Arts, 100 in Law, 100 in Oriental Languages, possibly also a hundred prospective school-masters, and still larger numbers in training for the Matriculation Examination.—Indian Public Opinion.



# Bengal, Apper India, &c.

### ANOTHER BENGAL ASSOCIATION.

We extract from the National Paper a prospectus of the most lately proposed Bengal Association. Its aims are thus set forth:—

First. The object of the Association shall be to interpret the views of Government to the people, to cement union between the Europeans and Natives, as well as to represent to Government the wants and wishes of the people.

Secondly. The procedings of the Association shall not be conducted in

the English, but in the vernacular language.

Thirdly. Both Europeans and Natives might be members of the Asso ciation—of course, such Europeans who know the vernacular language, and are acquainted with their manners and customs.

Fourthly. The members shall themselves defray the expenses of the Asciation. Subscriptions shall not be solicited from outside.

Fifthly. The business of the meeting shall be conducted in an open and

cordial manner.

Sixthly. None but those initiated shall be admitted to be members of the Association.

Seventhly. No kind of formality shall be observed in the debates of any

Eighthly. None but those especially invited shall be admitted into any of the meetings of the Association. The names of persons who, though not members of the Association, may yet be admitted to any meeting thereof

shall be specially recorded. Ninthly. There shall be ten or twelve gentlemen to represent the town members of the Association, and not more than one or two to repre-

sent the members of the same living in each important place in the Mofussil.

Tenthly. The proceedings of the Association shall be conducted just in the style debates amongst villagemen, when they have any important object to carry out, are held-that is to say, there will be less of speeches, and

more of action.

Eleventhly. None blinded by race feeling or prejudice shall be admitted a member of the Association.

Twelfthly. All communications to Government shall be made in Bengali, with translations attached to them.

This is truly portentous. We gather from the fourth paragraph that, whereas Bengalis have not hitherto been in the habit of paying for the expenses incident on association, a crucial reform is now to be attempted. Certainly, an appeal to men's pockets is the best test of their sincerity. The sixth paragraph is too Eleusinian in its character to admit of our interpretation; paragraph eleven seems calculated to exclude the framers of the prospectus; paragraphs five, seven, and ten are eminently fitted to promote a breach of the peace. We trust that gentlemen who join the new Association will refrain from taking their lathis with them to the appointed place of meeting. We have been eye-witness to somewhat uncomfortable results ensuing on a recourse to "more of action" with these important aids to debates amongst villagemen.—Englishman.

## THE STORM-WAVE IN THE MEGHNA.

On rejoining his yacht, Sir R. Temple, says the Pioneer Correspondent, proceeded in the direction of the island of Hattyah, and landed at Neelucky, on the west coast, at the mouth of the river Kalari. Here Sir Richard, not to give the surviving inhabitants time to prepare for his coming, or invent stories, pursued a rapid course over a mile of paddy-fields, followed by a few of the more active of his party, and came upon the inhabitants in the midst of their homes. Here the country is flat, slightly cultivated with rice, which luckily will not be entirely lost, an average crop of six annas being expected. There are no large villages, but small homesteads of groups of two or three huts together in clumps of trees, scattered about every 200 or 300 yards. These trees were the means of sparing, I may say, almost all those who did survive that awful night. The poor creatures seemed very quiet and contented, as they had plenty of rice, having produced their stores, which they bury in the ground in earthern jars; but salt was the chief thing they wanted. In the half-dozen homesteads that were looked into, the average loss was over 45 per cent., and the wonder is how so many escaped as did. Mortality was, of course, greater among the women and children, but many a one pointed up to the top of a friendly tree and related his providential escape. Most of the women, taking the smaller fry with them, scrambled on to the tops of their houses, and were thus floated up till the chuppur caught in the branches of a tree, but even then a great number perished from the intense cold, and next day, when the waters had subsided, corpses were found clinging fast to a branch for dear life. Even the much-abused madar tree saved many lives, especially among the women, for their clothes caught in the thorns with which it is covered, and lucky was the man who got "up a tree"—even a mader that night. One unfortunate victim was found locked in the embrace of a pig with which he had been carried up into a tree, but both were stiff and dead; in another place a woman was found, sitting on a chuppur, caught in a tree with a newly-born babe in her arms, and both were alive and flourishing. The Hindus, as a rule, were more energetic and contented than the Mohamedans, having already begun to collect and rebuild their houses. One wretched Mussulman pointed

to the corpses of his mother, wife, and two sons; and when asked why he did not bury them, said he could not do that, as he had not the requisite piece of new cloth to wrap them in, and no money to bury them with, and again gave vent to the most piteous lamenta-tions. On the morning of the 10th, his Honour visited Dowlut-khan, on the east side of the island of Dakhin Shabazpore, and where once a very large and opulent village stood, is now almost a bare spot, and would be so still but for the energy of the police officers sent down to give relief, and do what was possible for the sufferers. Dowlutkhan is about a mile from the big river, upon a small khal, which runs across the island, and in that short distance almost 100 human corpses were counted, not to mention any number of dead cattle besides. Here the storm-wave (or waves, for there were three in quick succession) came from due north, each wave being over 10 feet high. The loss of life was immense all through In some houses none were left alive; in others one or two out of families of fifteen and sixteen, and yet only one mile or so inland where the trees are very thick and numerous whole families of sixteen and eighteen were found, of whom all had escaped; the munsiff and all his family were drowned, and Mr. Gasper also, though his servant escaped. Imagine yourself, if you can, snugly asleep in a straw-thatched bungalow, to be awakened suddenly, on a pitch dark night, about 11.30, by a storm-wave ten or twelve feet high, bursting in the doors, flooding everything, and before you have time to realise exactly what has happened, a second and third wave coming and carrying all before them; that was what did happen, and the only wonder is that any one lives to describe it. About 100 yards behind the bazaar, the trees and jungle are very thick, and in front of them is a small tank, which had huts round it; this is now a perfect chaos of boats, chuppur roofs, almirahs full of records, tables, chairs, &c., &c., and all the refuse a native bazaar can contain, all mixed up in the most dire confusion; the tanks are many of them full of a filthy slush from which the most disgusting stench comes, from the rotting vegetation and carcases and corpses that lie buried in them. At first there was a good deal of looking into and bursting open boxes and almirahs, but the police officer soon put a stop to that, and he is now getting the place in excellent order. The mahajuns who survived the storm took themselves off next day under the idea that there would be no more trade there, but they are being gradually induced to come back.

# Miscellaneous.

THE DELHI GATHERING.—Remote Siam is to be represented at the Imperial Assemblage. The King has intimated his intention of sending up (an Anibassador with his suite to Delhi. will be accompanied by the British Vice-Consul at that Court.

COLONEL BURNE.-Colonel H. K. Burne's good service pension is notified in the Calcutta Gazette, together with a list of his services during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and the Burmah War of

THE ENGINEERS.—In the last Calcutta Gazette it is notified, under orders from the Secretary of State, that officers of the Royal Engineers (Imperial List), who return home after their seven years' service in India, must stay in England for three year's duty before they can undertake a second tour of Indian service.

MEDICAL.—The following movements are consequent on the departure of Dr. J. C. Corbyn, who goes home on leave:—Dr. R. Jameson, Superintendent, Central Prison, Allahabad, is transferred to Fategarh, vice Dr. G. Grant; Dr. Grant to Bareilly, vice Surgeon-Major A. P. Tomkyns, who takes Dr. Corbyn's place as Civil Surgeon of Bareilly.

COLONEL CRACROFT. - Colonel Cracroft, who has vacated his appointment as Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division, under the operation of the fifty-five years' rule, has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department for the time the camp lasts at Delhi. Colonel Cracroft having entered the service rather late in life has three years more to serve before he can get his off-reckon-

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B.A., formerly Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Calcutta, and Minister of the Old Church Mission, has been nominated Bishop of Waiapu in New Zealand, vice Bishop Williams who, is about to retire. Mr. Stuart was a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in India for about twenty years, and recently retired to New Zealand on account of ill-health. He is an exceedingly able administrator, as well as a popular preacher. A better man for the bishopric could hardly have been found.—Friend of India.

THE SECRETARIAT .- The changes in the military secretariat due to Colonel Allen Johnson's translation to the India-office have already been announced in these columns by anticipation, but we now describe the following promotions as definitely made. Colonel Lees becomes Deputy Secretary, Captain Collen First Assistant Secretary, Captain Crookshank Second Assistant Secretary, and Captain T. Deane (Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body Guard) Third Assistant Secretary. These appointments take effect from the date at which Colonel Johnson quits the Viceroy's party at Bombay. - Pioneer.

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NATIVE CIVILIANS.—A private telegram from London states that a certain person belonging to the India Office contradicts the Pioneer's article about the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. No official correspondence has been passed on the subject. The *Pioneer*, in reply, is satisfied that neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Lytton were in favour of the scheme; but maintains that the pressure was put on Lord Lytton unofficially, and hints that the pressure was from the Queen.

LEGISLATION .- The Viceregal Council met on Wednesday, November 15th. Mr. Hobhouse, in a long speech, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Law for Specific Relief. Mr. Hope presented the report on the Opium Law Amendment Bill; Mr. Bayley obtained leave to introduce a Bill to Amend the Law relating to Treasure Trove; and Mr. Hope introduced the Sea Customs Bill, which was referred to a Committee to report on in three months, after receiving reports from the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

THE LATE CYCLONE. - From the latest district reports from Bengal up to the 18th November we see that the late cyclone damaged the rice on the high land in Khulna to the extent of three annas, and in Bagirhat to the extent of four annas. Of Faridpur we are told that "along the shores of the Megna, which the storm-wave of the 1st November flooded, the rice crop has been lost to the extent of about six annas; a great number of cattle and only six men on land have died, and many houses and trees have been damaged in places. Many boats were sunk, and some lives were thus lost. Twenty-seven boats were sunk as high up as Goalando." Of Bakarganj, that "the crops in the north of the district are good. In the south they have been damaged by the storm-wave; and in the lowest parts the water lodging has rotted them. The aghani will in many places give only from two to four annas outturn, and the prospects of the later aman cannot yet be ascertained. Prices are not yet excessively high, and the markets are well supplied. Fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent. It is feared that the dead bodies of men and cattle, which overspread many parts of Dowlatkhan, Baufal, and Patuakhali, may bring on pesti-lence. Several cases of cholera have been already reported." Of Tippera, that "the winter rice crop is in pretty good condition, and will be an average fair one all round, in spite of the damage done by the late cyclone, which may be put down at about four annas." Of Chittagong, that "the only real sufferers by the cyclone are the people along the sea-face from the Matamarhi northwards. Those further inland will get from four to eight annas crop, and those in the south and east from eight to ten annas. The price of rice in the Mufasal ranges from 12 to 15 seers per rupee, and in the town from 10 to 13 seers; but the holders of salt still manage to keep t at as much as three annas a seer in the smaller hats. In Kutabdea, it is thought, there should be even now a six annas outturn."

And in Noakhali, that "much of the late rice in the inundated tracts has been destroyed by the salt water. The destruction of peasantry, cattle, and homesteads has temporarily marred the agricultural prosperity of south Noakhali. It is difficult to gather in the ripe crops that are left. Cholera is raging in the district and stations throughout the inundated tracts." The reports from all the other districts are favourable, though some damage was done by the late cyclone over a limited area in Kattak near the sea coast. The Government of Bengal seems to be dealing carefully and prudently, as well as energetically, with the distress occasioned by the cyclone. Horrible as the loss of life has been, the surviving distress is not of a nature which will claim any large expenditure for its re-lief. The afflicted tract is naturally a rich and prosperous part of the country. Large quantities of rice and other stores have been saved, though the cattle have been lost in great numbers. By a system of advances on good security Government will be able to give the ryots a new start in life, and hopes are entertained that the district will soon recover.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Str. Riga, Negapatam; str. Atholl, Colombo; str. Baghdad, Moulmein; str. Adria, Bombay; Stratton Andley, Aden; Rosebud, Cape Town.—24. Idomene, Liverpool.—25. Str. Ava, Bombay; str. Secotra, Bombay; Jspahan, Iverpool.—26. Str. Ambassador, Liverpool; str. Mahratta, Bombay; Niphon, Boston.—27. Str. Peshawur. Southampton; str. Khandalla, Bombay; Str. Virgina Schullizzi, Madras; Carisbrooke Castle, Liverpool; Oriana,——; Birker, Liverpool.—29. Saint Maur, Loudon; City of Madrid, London; Ballochmyle, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24. Strs. Orion and State of Alabama; Furness Abbey.—25. John Gambles and Southport; and a str. (numbers undistinguishable).—27. Strs. Canara, Queen Victoria, and Sea Gull. Catheart and Marchioness of Londonderty.—28. Strs. Burnash, Madras, and Stag; Accadia.—29. Strs. Mudura and Ooryia; Glenroy and Willson.

# Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 1, 1876.

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# Itladras.

### STATION TALK.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.—In my last I casually mentioned that the exterior of the Cathedral is much discoloured. This is the bane of all Madras architecture, so far as appearance goes. White chunam suffers least in this way, and till a few years ago white was the rule and colour the exception. But Lord Napier and Mr. Chisholm have between them changed all that, and now all shades of yellow, blue, and pink are made use of. Very pretty new buildings look, picked out in two shades of one of these colours or in one shade picked out in two shades of one of these colours, or in one shade and white; very hideous they look, by the way, when, as is not unfrequently the case, all three colours are mixed together; but in a very few weeks the Madras stamp is on them, never to be obliterated, save by a fresh painting, or rather colour washing. The sea air corrodes the chunam, changing its tone to black, bilious green, inky hue, anything. To make matters worse, the discolouration is never regular, but always in patches, so that our walls are like so many studies of the elder Mr. Weller's face, viewed in varying stages of joviality. The effect is not pleasing. Wherever the eye turns, mottled walls, mottled houses, mottled roofs, obtrude themselves, and were it not for the immense amount of foliage about Madras,—directly you get outside the native town, that is to say, it would surely be the ugliest town in Heathendom. It is a thousand pities that stone is not used, at least for Government buildings; there are good quarries within easy distance, and though of course more expensive at the outset, stone would be far cheaper in the long run. The lighthouse here was built with it, and there are no annual repairs needed for that. The improvement in the appearance of the town would be something incalculable were the abominable brick and chunam business tabooed in the case of large buildings.— Pioneer Correspondent.

KARNUL Nov. 17.—The right wing of the 21st Regiment N.I., armed with Sniders, and two hundred and fifty rounds of ball cartridge per man, arrived here on the 13th instant, under command of Lieut. Colonel Douglass. Judging from this large supply of ammunition, hot work must have been expected. The wing left Bellary on the 10th, and came on from Gooty by forced marches, doing the distance (sixty miles) in little more than two clear days. I believe many of the men feel quite crest-fallen to find that their toilsome exertions to arrive with all promptness at the scene of a little active service have not been requited according to their anticipations. Indeed I can sympathise with the more warlike of them, as they look on the expected quarry and find the inhabitants, instead of thirsting for blood, to be united in the most amicable and fraternal bonds of peace and tranquillity. The universal cry is "food, food," instead of, "to arms, to arms." The wing is now encamped on the maidan in front of the travellers' bungalow. It is the current rumour that the regiment will remain here permanently.

BANGALOR, Nov. 19.—A company of the Sappers left here for the East Coast Canal works, near Nellore, last Monday, and another is in readiness, expecting orders to leave at any moment. Nothing certain is known as yet as to whether the 36th Regiment, which is under orders to relieve the 34th Regiment N.I., at Mangalore, is to move this year or not. Of course, the suspense is not over-pleasant to the two Regiments concerned, but the matter must be decided one way or another within the next ten days. I think I mentioned some time since that Major Ewing had arrived and taken up the appointment of Assistant Quarter-Master General from Colonel Mesham, whose tour of Staff Service expires. Major Hayward arrived last week from England, and has taken over command of the 45th Sherwood Foresters.—Madras Times Correspondent.

# Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Major-General Montgomery, c.s.i., accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, has been inspecting the Bhopal Battalion under Colonel Forbes at Schore, during the past fortnight, which fine corps was complimented on its efficiency.

MR. THOMAS AND THE WELD CASE.—The Weld case, if we may believe the Madras papers, is not yet to be forgotten. Mr. Thomas, whose illness after dinner was lately the cause of some public anxiety is said to have remonstrated with indignation against the order o' the Governor of Madras in Council.

The Delhi Gathering.—The Princess of Tanjore was to visit Madras en route to Delhi, and was expected there, according to present arrangements, about the 7th current. The special trains that will convey her Highness to Delhi and back will cost Rs. 50,000, which sum will have to be divided by four railway companies.

MILITARY.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies and transport during the present scarcity in Mysor, the moves of four regiments of native infantry—viz., the 25th, 30th, 34th, and 36th N.I.—have been cancelled, and these corps will remain at their present stations till this time next year. The 25th N.I. is at Cannanore, where it has been 7½ years, the 30th N.I. has vegetated at French Rocks for a similarly long period, while the 34th has garrisoned Mangalore for 6 years, and the 36th has only had 4½ years of pleasant Bangalore.

THE FAMINE.—From a statement showing the prices of food grains in the principal markets of the Cuddapah district during the week ending the 12th instant, as conpared with the corresponding period of the previous year, quoted in seers of 80 tolas per rupee,—the seer of 80 tolas being nearly equivalent to 3 of a Madras measure—we compile the following, which gives the average prices:—

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Mr. Matson's Case.— We (Indian Daily News) understand that Mr. Matson, branch pilot, has memorialised his Excellency the Viceroy in reference to his suspension by the Local Government for alleged misconduct when pilot in charge of the s.s. Duke of Argyle on the voyage when his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and party were passengers to Madras. Whatever view his Excellency may take of Mr. Matson's case, we fear the period of his suspension will have nearly expired before the decision can be commucated. Should the view taken be favourable to Mr. Matson, it would place the Local Government in a somewhat awkward position, as in common justice Mr. Matson would have to be refunded what his average earnings would have amounted to during the six months of his suspension.

LEGISLATION.—The Legislative Council of Fort St. George met on Wednesday, Nov. 22, and the principal work done was the presentation, by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Municipal Acts, which some short time ago, on its introduction, evoked so much public discussion. There was a lengthy discussion on some of the points in the Bill, lasting for about four hours, and even at the end of that time the consideration of the Select Committee's report had not terminated, so that the subject had to be postponed for further consideration. The Honourable Mr. Macfadyen again protested strongly against the Municipality being charged with any sums for hospitals and elementary education, and against that "dreaded impost" the Octroi, which the Bill proposed to levy. The Hon. Mr. Cunningham spoke strongly against the elective system which it is proposed to introduce.

CADETS FROM SANDHURST.—We learn that eight of the sublieutenants who have recently obtained direct commissions from Sandhurst to join the Madras Native Army as probationers, are shortly expected from England, and that these officers will be attached to the two Native Infantry Regiments now at Bangalore, viz., the 23rd and 36th N.I. In the event of these officers not qualifying in the languages within the prescribed period, or of their being reported unfit for the Native Army, they will revert to the Queen's Regiments to which they have been provisionally posted. It is a great pity that these young officers should receive their first impressions of the Indian service at such a station as Bangalore, where they will be necessarily much thrown into the society of others of nearly their own age and standing belonging to Queen's Regiments, and will be able to make invidious comparisons as to messes, &c. Bangalore, indeed, is as much the worst, as Trichinopoly would have been the best station to which they could have been sent.

A Jail Delivery at Hand.—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief, has called upon the Adjutant-General of the Army to furnish him with a nominal roll of all Europeau military convicts undergoing term imprisonments at the present time in the different Military and Civil prisons in this presidency, in view to the carrying out of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India in regard to the releasing of a certain number of well-conducted men in honour of the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India on the 1st of January next. The list having been prepared in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's desire has been forwarded to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion as to those to whom elemency should be shown. Major J. E. Tennant, the Inspector-General of Jails, of this Presidency, has also been called upon by the Local Government to submit, without any delay, a nominal roll of all civil prisoners undergoing term imprisonments in the various jails in this Presidency to whom a similar indulgence should be granted, and we learn that superintendents of jails are preparing such lists.—Madras Times.

The Delhi Gathering.—Mr. B. J. Bentinck, Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon, has been placed on special duty during the Imperial Assemblage, and will be in charge of the Consuls and foreigners of distinction, who will be lodged in the political camp. Colonel Maisey, late Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been detailed to look after the wants of his Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry. It is uncertain still whether the Governor of Goa will be able to attend; but should he accept the Viceroy's invitation, it is probable that Colonel de Kantzow, who is at present doing general duty at Delhi, will be the officer in attendance. The Madras Volunteer Guards are doomed to share the disappointment of their Bangalor confreres. We learn that orders have been received at the Quartermaster-General's Department cancelling the order for the requisite camp equipage for the use of the Madras Volunteers at Delhi. This shows that the Volunteers are, after all, not to go. The Government, no doubt, will pass the usual order thanking both the officers and Volunteers for their willinness, &c., to proceed and join in the loyal demonstration.

The Famine.—In reference to the distress in Madras, the local Mail asks, is it not time that the Government should do something in the way of establishing some famine relief works in the neighbourhood of Madras? A native gentleman, who is now actively engaged in relieving the poor in the Tondirapet district, assures us that there must, at the present time, be at least 15,000 homeless strangers in this city, driven here by the scarcity in the surrounding country. These people are almost wholly dependent for existence on the charity of the well-to-do Hindoos in Madras. Poorhouses have been established in various parts of the town, where one meal of cooked food is distributed daily to such as have no ostensible means of livelihood. Liberal as Hindoos are in aiding their poorer brethren, it is beginning to be felt that the distress is assuming such proportions that it will be impossible for private charity to deal with it. It would be desirable then that the authorities should consider the possibility of having to provide systematic relief to the poor people that are certain to flock to Madras during the famine period. The present would be an excellent opportunity, we should imagine, of getting a lot of our Municipal work done at a moderate cost to tax-payers.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—You remember the story of Rip Van Winkle? How the hen-pecked dissolute ne'er-dowell goes out with his gun and his dog for a stroll over the mountains and is entranced by the local goblins. How he is put to sleep for twenty years, ay, even as though Mr. Browning's "Inn Album" had been read to him from end to end. How he wakes up ignorant of the fact that he and the world have alike aged near a quarter of a century, and strikes for home. How he finds all changed. The hum-drum Pennysylvanian (gracious! I hope this is spelt right) hamlet has developed into a Yankee infested town, and stately blocks have supplanted the modest cottages of his youth. When our Rip Van Winkle wakes up, he, too, will be astonished. Madras is becoming metamorphosed. Time was, and that not long since, we might safely have claimed a fashionable exemption from all descriptions of manufacturing industry. I really do not think there was such a thing as a factory five years ago, always excepting the railway work and the various Toots' Mills. But now there are springing up shaft-like chimneys suggestive of the north countree, and

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the din of machinery is beginning to make itself heard. Good, say I, and good again. This is what we want, some energy, some go, some pushing. And where will these three qualities be found more full-blown than in the minds of those who toil and spin? There are already two spinning mills in work, owned and (I think) managed by Parsees; now, a company for the erection of a third is being started by Messrs. Binny and Co. The capital is to be seven lakhs, in shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and I hear applicants are numerous. Properly managed, the undertaking should pay well, and if reputation may be believed in, proper management there will be. Messis. Binny and Co. have a great name for being essentially "safe;" in fact, the north of the Tweed is not absolutely unrepresented in the firm, though it forms perhaps a less prominent feature there than in the other big house. All success to the "Buckingham," and may its shares never grow less .- Pioneer Correspondent.

# Shipping.

ARRIVAL3.

Nov. 25.—Emma Sims, Coconada; str. Dacca, Coconada.—27. Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—28. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Sounday.—29. Hongoumont, London.—30. Str. Chyebassa, Loudon; str. Sea Gall, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Oriental, Rangoon; Hope,

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.—John Allan, Cocanada; Copenhagen, Coconada; str. Almora, Calcutta.—28. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta; Republic, Calcutta.—27. Str. Oriental, Rangoon.—28. Str. Precurseur, Calcutt.—29. Strs. Dacca, Coconada; Japan, Calcutta; El Dorado, Calcutta; Rajpoatena, Bombay.—30. Str. Sir John Lawrenzo, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Nevada, Falso Point.

# Bombay.

### THE FAMINE

The correspondent of the Statesman in the famine districts around Sholapur makes the following remarks on the mode of paying the poor people who are employed on the relief works, which deserve the attention of the Government:—"I was told by several intelligent men of the labouring class that many people on the work had been going for twenty-four and forty-eight hours without food, and that these were the persons who had died upon suddenly taking a full meal of phootana. The rule upon the Collector's relief works is, that the people be paid at the close of each day's work—the men getting two annas, and the women and children less, as in Poona. On the works of the Department of the Public Works, where large bodies of men are always permanently employed, new hands taken on from among the destitute population have to be content to be paid at stated times, like the permanent work-people; and I believe that during the present scarcity those times are once a week. But on the famine relief works, specially started for starving people, payment is ordered to be made daily. Now it is always difficult to make sure that orders are carried out by subordinates; but it is doubly so in the present hurry and pressure. So what these men told me was, that the people were not all paid every day. They said that work was stopped at four o'clock each afternoon, and that then the 'Brahmans,' by which they meant the clerks or overseers, began to deal out the wages. This was done, they said, by a somewhat tedious process with several books, the coolies being called up in files or gangs of one hundred each, and having to answer to their names. Darkness came on before all the gangs had been paid, and afterness. Districts can be offered at the gains had been paid, and the remainder were told they would get two days' pay at once next afternoon, which of course meant that they would have nothing to eat all that time. This was represented to me as going on from day to day, and was ascribed purely to the dilatoriness of the 'Brahmans,' without a word of reflection upon the Sircar or any of its Eugenean ambedings to The quantity of grain to be observed. of its European embodiments. The quantity of grain to be obtained for two annas is so small that when the poor people get four, six, or eight annas into their hands at once, they give it all for a good meal at the time, and then they have nothing to eat till they get their next payment.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Akola, presided over by Mr. Bomanjee Jamaspjee, Assistant Commissioner, was held on Saturday last, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the famine in the Deccan. Rs. 1,122 were subscribed on the spot, and several monthly contributions were promised. It seems that the movement is entirely due to the energetic action of Mr. Bomanjee, who convened the meeting, and headed the subscription list by putting down his name for Rs. 200, and for a further monthly donation of Rs. 25. The fund, it is hoped, will grow. Among other sums subscribed at the above meeting Rs. 100 were given by each of the following gentlemen, viz:—Mr. Gungadhur Jorawurmul, Mr. Devrao Venayek, vakeel, and Mr. Pandoorung Govind, vakeel.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND .- We understand that his Excellency the Governor has forwarded to Mr. Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 500, and the Hon. J. Gibbs Rs. 100, his first monthly subscription for the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Fund. contributions must be considered very handsome, since his Excellency has subscribed in all Rs. 2,000 through the various committees for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has in addition subscribed Rs. 100 through the Poons and a like sum through the Sholapur committees. subscribed amounts to Rs. 37, 901.2.2.—Bombay Gazette.

# Hiscellaneous.

A New Corron Mill.—The Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company started the other day a new mill in Bombay, in the presence of several European and a number of leading native gentlemen of Bombay. The present strength of the mill is 25,000

CIVIL.—Mr. Grey, the newly-appointed Extra Revenue Commissioner, is expected in Bombay shortly. He will have an interview with the Governor and with General Kennedy before proceeding on his tour through the districts of Belgaum, Kaladgi, Dharwar, and Canara.

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.—We are informed that Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, has left Belgaum for Vingorla with a view to ascertain that no obstruction exists either at the port of Vingorla, or on the road, that would hinder the transport of grain which is being imported in large quantities. Private traders have speculated considerably in grain, a very considerable supply of which is now stored in the town of Belgaum and adjoining city of Shahpoor .- Times of India

THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY .- "Why should Sir Richard Temple be sent to Bombay," asks the Friend of India, and adds:
"If he had finished his term of service in Bengal, and had still work left in him, there might be reason in sending him to govern another province but what good reason can be alleged for his quitting Bengal before his term expires, which would not be equally powerful against his accepting the Governorship of Bombay? None If indeed it be believed that Sir Richard Temple that we can see. is the only man that can be trusted to deal with a famine, the sooner he is appointed to both Bombay and Madras the better (he can be ubiquitous enough to fill both offices); but really the distress promises to be bad enough in those provinces without sending Sir Richard there to magnify and multiply, and strike wonderful averages such as those which cost us so many lakhs in Bengal.'

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN PROSPECT.—It is confidentially whispered, we learn from a correspondent at Akola, that Colonel Allardyce, the Judicial Commissioner, is to retire from the Government service in March next, and that a certain distinguished native judge is to succeed to the office. The same correspondent adds that Colonel Millett, Inspector General of Police, has already applied for retirement, and will close his official career in January next. It is not known who will be his successor, but from the present aspect of affairs it seems more probable that the office of Inspector General of Police will be abolished, and the duties appertaining thereto transferred to either the Financial or Judicial Commissioner of the province, who can easily take up the additional work, without detriment to the public service. Such, we are credibly told, was the expressed intention of the Government of India, when sanctioning the new administrative changes in Berar. It would be an illusion therefore for any police officer in Berar to aspire to the distinction .- Bombay Gazette.

A Missing Ship.—The American ship Harmonia, Captain Small, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with coals, reports that during the voyage, in lat. 42° S., long. 24° E., she spoke the ship Hamlinton, from Liverpool bound to Bombay. On the 23rd of November, at daylight, in lat. 14.51° N., long. 72.50° E., saw a vessel with her bottom up. She was a wooden ship, metallated high up, with a round stern, some metal off the bottom, but no barnacles. She could not have been in that condition very long. Tacked ship and passed close to her. The vessel appeared to be 800 to 1,000 tons register by her length of keel. She lies in the track of ships coming to this port, and would be very dangerous to run against in the night time. On the receipt of the above information, Captain Searle, the Master Attendant, Bombay, telegraphed to the Superintendent of Marine Survey, as well as to the authorities at Galle and Madras, to warn vessels coming to this port. The derelict *Monarch* is supposed to be the vessel.— *Times of India*, Dec. 4.

THE DELHI GATHERING.—The Allahabad paper informs us that the agricultural troubles in the Deccan have operated to keep away a good many Bombay princes from the Delhi Assemblage, the Rao of Kutch and the Rajah of Kolhapore among the number. The Western province, indeed, will probably send up only eight, instead of sixteen. The attendance from Madras is greatly curtailed in the same way. Indeed, as the Maharajah of Travancore has fallen ill, and will be unable to come for that reason, there will be no ruling chiefs from the Madras Presidency, though plenty of native nobles. The proclamation ceremony will take place on the open plain, about a mile and a half from the Alipore road, close to the village of Dahirpore-the spot chosen being about four miles from Delhi itself, and half that distance from the Viceroy's camp." Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur, in Sind, is coming to the Imperial Assemblage with the Bombay chiefs: it was uncertain at first whether he would be able to attend. We (Bombay Gazette) learn that H.H. the Jam of Nawanagar has asked to be excused from attending the Imperial Assemblage. He urges as pleas the financial embarrassments of his State and the death of a relative; but the first plea will be quite sufficient to secure him his wish, as no native chief is wanted to go to Delhi if his pecuniary affairs are unsatisfactory. The Jam's new Minister, Mr. Kharkar, has already joined his appointment. His salary is Rs. 1,500, and if he is dismissed within the period of five years he is to have a pension of Rs. 400 per mensem.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.—Str. Umballa, Bussoral; str. Mecca, Calcutta; Enterprise, Liverpool; Cape of Good Hope, Glasgow; str. Trinacria, Liverpool; Grinevre, London.—28.

Str. Khiva, Shanghai; Walter D. Wallett, Liverpool; Harmonia, Liverpool; Lady Cairns, Loudon.—29. Strs. Pressnitz, Cardiff; Orissa, Jeddah.—30. Str. Cathay, London; str. Puttialla, Calcutta; Feronia, Rangoon; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; See Flower, Moulmein; Emar Thambarskelver, Liverpool; Bride of Lorne, Liverpool; str. Haridd flaarfager, Jeddah.—Dec. 1. Cashmere, Shields; Favourite, Liverpool; str. Vixen, Calcutta; H.M.S. Undaunted, Trincomalee.—2, Dinlio, Liverpool; str. Hutton, Newcastle; str. Clive, Liverpool; Elizabeth Ann, Liverpool.

Liverpool; str. Hutton, Newcastle; str. Clive, Liverpool; Elizabeth Ann, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—

Miss Fairbro her, Mrs. Shillum, infant, and two children, Mrs. Henry, Mr. C. Fox and child, Mr. J. R. Shepherd. From Malty.—Col. Greenall. From Port Sald.—

Martin Cama and Michel Gioj. From Southampton.—Major Fisher, Mr. Bartian, Miss Chisholm, Mr. Eden, Sub Lieut. Widdicomb, Mr. and Mrs. Devilland, Mrs. Ross, child and infant, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Scanderitt, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Campbell, Sub Conductor Lincock, Mrs. Hilton, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. R. Leich, Mr. J. R. Reid, and Mr. Colquhoun. From Susz.—Mr. Arbuthnot. From Venice.—Surg. major and Mrs. Seriven, Mr. McQuhae, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyden, and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen, Mrs. Clark, Capt. Grienson, Col. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Macmaughten, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Bridge. From Burnsis.—Major and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Slack, Col. Thorpts, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. S. Simpson and infant, Capt. DeSanton, Mr. Singer, Capt. Cruickshank, Mr. Algar, Mr. P. Levy, Mr. Hughesten, Mr. Byor, Mr. Alexander, Mr. McVanon, Mr. M. Wood, Mr. P. Wood, Mr. F. Jarchow, Mr. F. W. Benson, and Mr. Morgan. From Adex.—Col. Hume, Mr. R. J. Hughes, and Sub Con. Williams.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Str. Sumatra, Suoz, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee and K. Coast; str. Pehlwan, Coast and Zanzibar; str. Suoz, Calcutta.—28. Str. Geelong, Chinn; str. Malda, Calcutta; Magnolia, Balasore; Prince Rudolph, Calcutta; Luzon, Balasore.—29. Mindora, Rangoon; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool.—30. Lady Egedia, Calcutta; Cyrene, Balasore; str. Mars, Aden, Trieste, &c.; City of Philadelphia, Calcutta.—Dec. I. Str. Australia, Calcutta; Konia, Calcutta; Helen, Cohin; Emanuel, Tuticorin; str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—2. Str. Seine, London, via the Canal; Bulwark, Rangoon; Lalla, Calcutta; str. Mecca, Calcutta, via Coasts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mr. T. Pilot. For Vernor.—Dr. C. M. Russell and Mr. Beauford.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepaul.—From Bombay.—For Southampton.—

Mrs. T. A. Wartand, Mrs. Clark and infant, Mr. T. Robinson, Mrs. Methyon and son, Licut. W. H. Goldney, R. E., Mrs. and two Misses Wetherall, Misster Wetherall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Mannooch and child, Mr. H. Scott, Col. J. D. C. and Mrs. Wallace, and Capt. Goldsmid. For Beindigt.

—Capt. L. Campbell. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Henty and four children. For Suez.—Capt. A. D. Strettell, Capt. J. C. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Borror, Mr. R. Beaumont, and Capt. W. Russell. For Aden.—Mr. J. Grant.

# Commercial.

Bombay, Dec 4, 1876. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 p	er Cent.	Mun	cipal	Loan	•••	•••	•••	•••	House Rate	120 Nominal
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FREIGHTS. To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3, 10s. Seeds, £2, 1(s. per ton. To London—Cotton, £2, 10s. Seeds, £2.



# Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 25.)

AVERN, F. M., exec. engr., 2nd grade, returned to duty from two months' priv. leave granted on Nov. 9.

BULL, C. A., exec. engr., 3rd grade, was transfd. to the Indus Valley

State Builton on Nov. 6.

State Railway on Nov. 6.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. C. L., is app. to the P.W. Dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Eckstein, W., exec. engr., rejoined the Abanabad special div., Military Works, on the 11th inst.

FIREBRACE, Capt. F., R.E., relieved Capt. K. C. Pye, R.E., of the charge of the Rajpootana State Ruilway on Nov. 14.

Hogan, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Morar div., Military Works, which he joined on 13th inst.

KENNY.—The services of Lieut. Kenny, 58th foot, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mysore, are replaced at the disp. of the Madras mily. dept.

McNeille, Major J. M., R.E., 1st grade, Rajpootana, is retransfd. to Bengal in the irrigation branch.

Bengal in the irrigation branch.

MAIDAND, Capt. G. T., S.C., exec. engr., first Allahabad div., is transfd. from 2nd to 3rd circle, mily. works.

Neill, L., received charge of the office of under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept. from Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, on the 18th inst.

RAINIER, H., asst. examiner of guaranteed railway accounts to the Govt. of India at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on Nov. 20. Wells, Lieut. H. L., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bengal to the establishment under the director of State Railways.

YOUNGHUSBAND—AVERN.—C. E. S. Younghusband, asst. engr., 2nd grade, made over, and Mr. F. M. Avern, exoc. engr., 2nd grade, received charge of the Jhelum div. on Nov. 10.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Atkins, asst. engr., 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, was relieved of his duties as office, dep. examiner of accounts in the office of

relieved of his duties as officg. dep. examiner of accounts in the office of the accountant gen., P.W. Dept., on Oct. 31.

Mr. W. N. Palmer, asst. examiner (temp. rank), was relieved of his duties in the office of the accountant gen., P.W. Dept., on Oct. 31.

Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, asst. engr., 1st grade, on the Estab. under the Director of State Railways, is transfd. to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class III.

Capt. T. B. B. Savi, R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transid, to the State Railway Revenue Estab, in Class II., and app. manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway (open line).

Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, rejoined from the

priv. leave granted to him, and resumed charge of the 1st Circle, Mily. Works, on Nov. 5.

### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT, RAJPUTANA.

The officg, agent Gov. gen. and Chief Comr. is pleased to order the capt. H. J. Nuthall to revert from temp. exec. engr., 1st grade, to

temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Culcheth to revert from temp. 2nd grade exec. engr. to 3rd grade exec. engr., his substantive rank.

Mr. D. Joscelyne to revert from temp. 3rd grade exec. engr., to temp. 4th grade exec. engr.

Mr. J. Rollo to revert from temp. 4th grade exec. engr. to 1st grade asst. engr.

## STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, asst. engr., 1st grade, in charge of the Locomotive Dept., Holkar and Neemuch Railways (Open Line), is app. to offic. as manager during the absence of Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., on special duty. Mr. Gutersloh assumed charge of the Open Line on Nov. 1.

The undermentioned officers are transfd. from the Holkar and Neemuch Railways to the Indus Valley State Railway:

Mr. J. M. Campion, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, asst. engr., temp. 1st grade. Holkar and Noemuch State Railway.

The following officers, transfd. to the Indus Valley State Railway, were relieved of their duties on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the dates noted against each :-

Mr. J. M. Campion, asst. engr., 1st grade; Nov. 4.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, asst. engr., 1st grade; Nov. 4.



Mr. W. A. Lesmond, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade; Nov. 4.

Lieut. E. Balfe, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Nov. 7.

Indus Valley State Railway

Mr. R. Winder, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Shujobad to the Bhawulpur div.

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his return from priv. leave on Nov. 5.

The following posting and transfer has been made by the suptg. engr., Mooltan dist., and the examiner of accounts

Mr. A. Brereton, asst. engr., 1st grade, to the office of the suptg. engr., Mooltan dist.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 22.)

Mr. G. M. Currie, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dacca, is transfd. to Backergunge as a tempy. arrangement, from the date on which he took charge in the latter dist

Mr. E. S. Moseley, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is posted to Backergunge.

Mr. F. W. V. Paterson, dep. comr., Julpigoree, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dep. comr. during the absence, on deputation, of Col. H. M. Boddam.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, offic. polit. agent, Hill Tipperah, is app. to act, as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Miduapore.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, offic. joint mag. and coll., Tipperah, is reapp. to act

as polit. agent, Hill Tipperah.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, mag. and coll. of Hooghly, is app. to be mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. W. S. Wells, offic. mag. and coll. of Shahabad, is confirmed in that

app.
Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, is app. to be

mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, offic. joint mag. and coll., in charge of the Khoordah div. of the Pooree dist., is transfd. to the sudder station of

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, is app. to

have charge of the Khoordah div. of the Pooree dist.

Mr. G. Toynbee, canal revenue supt., Orissa, is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and is posted to Cuttack.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, joint mag. and coll., Hooghly, is app. to act as

mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. L. B. B. King, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Rungpore, on leave, is posted to Rajshahye as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S., mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Rungpore. Mr. Beveridge is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his app. on return from furl.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Chittagong, is transfd.

to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. W. Lane, dep. supt. of revenue surveys, Hazareebagh, is app. to be a tempy. special dep. coll. for the purpose of surveying and registering the Nizamut lands, and is vested with powers of a settlement officer.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, offic. judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhagulpore

and Monghyr, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. coll.,

and is posted to Hooghly.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, office asst. and joint sessions judge of Julpigore and Darjeeling, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep.

colls., and is posted temp. to Julpigoree.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, dep. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, from the date on which he joined, and is vested

with powers of a coll. Mr. J. Ellison, surveyor, Soonderbuns, is app. to act as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore and Backergunge, for em. ployment in the Soonderbuns.

Mr. G. W. B. Cox, officg. supt. of police, Julpigoree, is temp. transfd.

to Patna. The following dist. supts. of police are transfd.:—Mr. J. Cockburn, from Burdwan to Midnapore; Mr. H. M. Weathrall, from Dacca to Beerbhoom; Mr. W. Campbell, from Beerbhoom to Pubna; Mr. W. P. Davis, from Hazareebagh to Patna; Capt. H. M. Ramsay, from Patna to Burdwan; and Mejor C. T. Hitchins, from Midnapore to Hazareebagh.

Mr. J. B. Birch, asst. supt. of police, 1st grade, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Dacca, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. L.

Mr. Tonnerre is transfd. from Shahabad to Bhagulpore as an office.

asst. supt. of police.

Mr. B. F. Guise, officg. asst. supt. of police, Bhagulpore, is app. to be an asst. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, and is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is app. to act in the 2nd grade of asst. supts. of police.

Mr. G. H. French, dist. supt. of police, Noakholly, is app. to be an

asst. supt. of police of that dist.

Surg. E. Palmer, in medical charge of the 4th regt. N.I., is app., in addition to his own duties, to act as civil surg. of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. C. J. H. Warden.

Mr. E. Fuchs is prom. from the 3rd to the 2rd grade of asst. con-

servator of forests, from Oct. 11.

Mr. F. Moore, dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, joined the Central Office of Account, Bengal, on the 7th inst.

Mr. J. S. Slater, asst. engr., 2nd grade, employed in the Educational

Dept., passed in the Departmental Standard on Nov. 9.
Major G. S. Hills, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Bhagulpore div., is app.
to offic. as suptg. engr. of the Northern Circle, as a temp. measure, and assumed charge on the 4th inst.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., received charge of the office of judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, from Capt. T. W. Hogg, officg. cantonment mag. and officg. judge Small Cause Court, on 7th inst.

# CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 18.)

Capt. M. M. Bowie, officg. dep. comr., Chanda, is placed on special duty from 13th inst.

Mr. T. Macpherson, sub-ennr., 3rd grade, is retransfd. from the Kanhan div., Buildings and Roads branch, to the Hinganghaut div., Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr. E. Penny, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W. dept., Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads branch, has passed the departmental examination in Hindustani.

Mr. H. Crawford, asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W. Dept., Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads branch, has passed the departmental examination in Hindustani.

Messrs. J. Steel, exec. engr., 2nd grade, and J. Y. Davidson, exec. engr., 4th grade, made and received over charge respectively, of the Nagri div., Wardha Valley State Railway, on 7th current.

Wardha Valley State Railway, on 7th current.

Mr. B. P. Milsom, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, is retransfd. from the Buildings and Roads to the Railway Branch, and posted to the Nagri div., Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Nagri div., Wardha Valley State Railway, to the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Railway div., being relieved by Mr. Milsom, asst. engr.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 25.)

ARMSTRONG.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. M.

Armstroug, Bengal staff corps, from Nov. 22.

DE KANTZOW.—The services of Major and brevet lieut. col. C. A. de Kantzow, Bengal staff corps, supt. Sudder Bazaar, Delhi, are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

HOMPRAY, Capt. J. R. McK., wing subalt. Bhopal batt., to offic. as adj,

from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. Ransford.
Wingate.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:-Lieut. G. Wingate, 2nd batt. 19th foot, officg. 2nd wing subalt. 36th (the Bareilly) N.I.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Lieuts. the Hon. G. M. Talbot and E. S. Childers, R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival at Bombay on Nov. 7.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :-

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. Reid, Bengal staff corps, comr., Lucknow div., Oudh.

Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., Medical Dept.

Lieut. col. A. D. Vanrenen, Bengal staff corps, dep. supt., 2nd grade, Revenue Survey Dept.

Lieut. col. J. M. Graham, Bengal staff corps, 1st grade, dep. comr., Darrang, Assam.

Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., 1st grade, Lucknow.

Lieut. col. R. Barter, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 15th (The Loodianah)

Surg. major T. Duka, M.D., Medical Dept.
Surg. major J. W. Johnston, M.D., Medical Dept., in med. charge 4th
Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force.
Major H. Collett, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Major S. J. Browne, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th Puniab inf., Puniab frontier force

Major E. D. H. Vibart, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) cav.

Major A. Schmid, 109th foot, asst. adjt. gen., Oudh div. Surg. S. H. Browne, Medical Dept. Surg. R. Power, Medical Dept., in charge 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab frontier

Surg. L. D. Spencer, M.D., Medical Dept., in med. charge Eastern States Agency, Bhurtpore.
Surg. D. F. Keegan, M.D., Medical Dept., in med. charge 2nd regt.

Central India horse

Capt. R. F. Lowis, R.A., asst. to the insp. gen. of ordnauce and maga-Capt. S. H. Cowan, Bengal staff corps, asst. supt. 2nd grade, Revenue

Survey Dept. Capt. S. Beckett, Bengal staff corps, asst. polit. agent and supt.

Bahwulpur, Punjab. Lieut. E. L. Durand, Bengal staff corps, polit. asst., 2ndclass, Centra

India Agency.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards:—

Persian under clause VIII—Lieut. A. M. Muir, 1st Punjab cavy.
Bengali under clause VIII—Lieut. A. T. Banon, 39th N.I.
Higher Standard in Hindoostaui—Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, 65th regt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindostance on Nov. 6:-

Sergt. F. Short, 4th hussars. 10th Russars—Lieut. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, Lieut. M. C. Wood, Sub lieut. R. B. W. Fisher.

Royal Engrs.-Lieut. A. H. Kenney, Capt. A. Hill, Lieut. J. A.

1.3rd Foot.—Lieut. F. M. Drury, Sub lieut. H. R. Tate, Qrmr. J. W. Colley.

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1.8th Foot-Lieut. G. R. Stone, Sub lieut. C. B. Porter.

Capt. H. R. Treeve, 34th foot.

Surg. major O. Owen, British Med. Service. Sub condr. G. M. Grant, Army Commt. Dept.

Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on Nov. 6:

Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E. Lieut. H. G. Ryland, 1-11th foot.

Lieut. W. H. Bishop, 1.11th foot.

The following officers having passed Part I. and II. Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army :--

Lieut. col. H. R. Elliot, Madras inf.

Capts. A. D. Anderson, 23rd pioneers; A. W. Foord, Madras staff corps; A. W. H. Hornsby, Madras staff corps; G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps; S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal lancers; D. J. S. McLeod, gen. list, Madras cav.; and R. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps.

# BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simila, Nov. 20.)

Biscoe—Young.—Capt. W. W. Biscoe, adjt. 19th Bengal lancers, to be 3rd squad. officer during the absence of Capt. Loch as AD.C. to H.E. the Viceroy; Lieut. E. A. Young, officg. 1st squad. subalt., to be adjt.,

BRUCE-WHEFLER .- Bareitly brigade order cond., dated Oct. 14, directing Lieut. col. A. A. Bruce, comdt. 37th N.I., to assume com. of the station during the absence of the brigdr. gen. comdg. on insp. duty. Dated Oct. 16, directing Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Bengal inf., to assume com. of the station during the absence of the brightr. gen., on insp.

duty.

ROST.—The services of Mr. R. F. Frost, vety. surg. R.A., are placed at the disp. of the chief comr. of British Burmah for employment as vety.

instr. in that province.

MACLEAN-CAMPBELL-JAMIESON.-Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, making the following apps. in the 14th N.I., consequent on the return from leave of Major L. H. Williams as comdt.:—Capt. J. G. Maclean, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. F. H. Woodgate, on furl.; Capt. W. Campbell, attached, to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. J. G. Maclean; Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt.

J. Cook, on furl.

MAHON-YOUNGHUSBAND.—Sub Lieut. C. E. Mahon to be lieut. in the 34th regt., subject to the approval of H.M., dated Sept. 21, 1874; and Sub lieut. G. W. Younghusband to be lieut., subject to the approval of H.M., dated Sept. 21.

POLLOCK, Lieut. A. J. O., to be instr. of musketry 1st batt. 21st fus., v. Gordon, resigned, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., dated Nov. 9.

Marshal C. in C., dated Nov. 9.

UPPERTON—CLIFFORD—Ross—BECHER—MICHELL.—Major J. Upperton,
2nd in com. and squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., to be comdt., v.

Topham, dec.; Capt. R. M. Clifford, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in
com., v. Upperton; Brevet Major G. C. Ross, 3rd squad. officer, to be
2nd squad. officer, v. Clifford; Capt. A. W. R. Becher, adjt., to be 3rd
squad. officer, v. Ross; and Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, 2nd squad. subalt.,
to be adjt., v. Becher.

### ORDERS CONFIRMED.

21st N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 20, making the following apps., from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com., app. to offic. as depy. asst qrmr. gen., Rawal Piudi div.:—Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd iu com.; Lieut. W. Harris, 1st wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.; and Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, 2nd wing subalt., to offic.

as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Dated Oct. 21, making the following apps., consequent on the return from priv. leave of Capt. F. W. Collis:—Capt. F. W. Collis, attached, to offic. as wing officer, and Lieut. W. Harris, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr.,

in addition to his other duties.

9th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 28, app. Capt. D. H. Robertson, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his

other duties, from the 26th idem, the date on which Capt. A. P. Palmer's tour on the brig. staff expires.

Dated Oct. 30, making the following apps., from Sept. 27, consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, 3rd squad. officer:— Capt. D. H. Robertson, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. J. L. N. Willis, on furl.; Lieut. H. M. MacKenzie, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Capt. D. H. Robertson.

Dated Oct. 30, making the following apps., from the 27th idem, v. Capt. A. P. Palmer, 2nd squad. officer, proceeded on special duty to Acheen:
—Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad.
officer; Capt. D. H. Robertson, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. adjt., to
offic. as 3rd squad. officer; Lieut. H. M. MacKenzie, 2nd squad.
subalt. and offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt.; Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, offic. 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

16th Bengal Cav .--Regtl. order, dated Oct. 16, making the following apps: —Capt. R. M. Clifford, offic. 2nd. in com., to offic. as comdt., v. Major R. Topham, deceased; Brevet major G. C. Ross, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties as 3rd squad. officer; Lieut. St. J. F. Mitchell, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd squad. subalt., and to continue to hold charge of the adjt's office.

### MEDICAL.

CAMBRON, Supernum. surg. major C., Medical Dept., is brought on the estab. of surg. major to fill an existing vacancy.

COOKSON.-The services of Surg. major H., Med. Dept., late officg. civil surg., Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C

CUNNINGHAM.—The services of Surg. major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., med. dept., have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Daly, Surg. major G. H., M.D., Medical Dept., has been perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from Aug. 6. Duncan, Surg. G., army med. dept., attached to the 1st batt. 8th regt.,

is directed to proceed to England by troopship, reporting himself on

arrival to the Horse Guards.

Ferris.—The services of Surg. J. E. C. Ferris are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FERRIS.—The services of Surg. J. E. C. Ferris, Med. Dept., late civil surg. Tura, Garrow Hills, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

FINDEN, Surg. W., in joint med. charge of Simla, is app. to the med. charge of the head quarters' staff and establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 17.

Major, Surg. N. B., of the British Medical Service, to offic. tempy.

as residency surg. at Mandalay, with effect from the date of taking

charge.

MARTIN.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated Aug. 30, directing Surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th N.I., to take medical charge of the 8th Bengal cavy, and 20th N I., from July 17, in addition to his other duties, v. Surgs, major Tandy and Costello on special duty at Murree.

McKellar. -Sialkot brigade order, dated April 13, directing Surg. major E. McKellar, M.D., 1st Bengal cavalry, to take medical charge of the 15th N.I., as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties,

v. Surg. L. E. Eades, transferred to another appointment.

SARTIN.—The services of Vet. surg. S. R. Sartin, Madras vet. dept., are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

SMITH, Dep. surg. gen. A., M.D., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 25, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, v. Dep. surg. gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., app. to the home estab. Dr. Smith is app. to the med. superint. of the Peshawar circle.

SMITH-That portion of gen. order regarding Surg. major D. S. Smith is cancelled, and the following substituted:—Surg. major D. S. Smith, now at Simla, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to relieve Dep. surg. gen. N. H. Stewart, M.D., of the administrative duties presidency circle, and offic. as supt. surg. major, as a tempy. measure. Intimation has been received that Surg. major D. S. Smith took over the duties of offic. supt. surg. major, presidency circle, from Dep. surg. gen. N. H. Stewart, M.D., on Oct. 21

SMITH, Supy. Surg. major H. S., M.B., Med. Dept., is brought on the es-

tablishment of surg. major to fill an existing vacancy.

Smith, Surg. major D. S., now at Simla, is directed to proceed to Cal-

 SMITH, Surg. major D. S., now at Simia, is directed to proceed to Calcuta, to relieve Dep. Surg. gen. N. H. Stewart, of the administrative charge of the Presy. Circle as a temp. measure.
 WATSON, Surg. G., M.D., is confd. in med. charge of the 13th Bengal lancers, v. Daly, transfd. to the pension estab.
 WEIR.—The services of Surg. P. A. Weir, M.B., med. dept., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C in C., from the date of his return to Calcuta from enecial duty. cutta from special duty.

WILLIAMS, Surg. A. H., M.B., Medical Dept., date of arrival at Bombay,

Yeld—Griffith.—The following orders are confirmed:—Allahabad division order, dated Aug. 20, directing the following medical arrangements:—Surg. H. P. Yeld to proceed to Chunar, to relieve Surg. L. B. Ward, Army Medical Department, of the medical charge of the garrison at that station; Surg. G. Griffith, 31st N.I., to take over medical charge of the 15th Bengal cavalry, as a tempy. measure and in addition to his other duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS .- The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regula-Nov.) to Europe, on turiough and medical certineate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and Brovet col. W. C. Clarke, Madras staff corps, Military Accounts, 2nd grade, 1st Class, Presidency paymaster, Madras, for two years. Surg. major H. W. Graham, Medical Department, assay master, Bomlay Mint, for two years, on private affairs. Major E. H. C. Simpson, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 4th Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. and Brovet major T. C. Graham, late 4th European L.C., 2nd in command and squadron officer 7th Bengal cavalry, for one year, and in command and squadron officer of the beingst cavalry, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. G. G. Dawes, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st Bengal cavalry, for two years. Lieut. W. J. Bird, Bengal staff corps, squadron subaltern 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent. Capt. H. S. Stewart, Madras staff corps, adjutant 3rd cavalry, officiating 2nd in command, 2nd cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, to Bombay, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough,

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: —Mr. A. C. Brett, officiating judge, Furreedpore, for three months, from Nov. 14. Surg. major T judge, Furreedpore, for three months, from Nov. 14. Surg. major T. Duka, returned from furlough, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. J. Handiey, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), executive engineer, 4th grade, officiating executive engineer, Gya division, for twenty-one months. Col. T. H. Chamberlain, cantonment magistrate, Ranikhet, privilege leave for six weeks, from Nov. 10. Major C. R. Matthews, cantonment magistrate, Bareilly, privilege leave for fifteen days, from the date on which he availed himself of the same. Mr. E. P. Finn, officiating commissioner Lalitour, privilege leave for one month and fifteen officiating commissioner, Lalitpur, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from Dec. 1. Mr. H. H. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, Etah, privilege leave for fifteen days, from Dec. 5. Mr. H. W. Dashwood, district and sessions judge, Meerut, for one year and seven months, from Jan. 15, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. F. E. Elliot, joint

magistrate, 1st grade, who reported his return from furlough on Nov. 8, is granted the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. J. W. Muir, assistant magistrate and collector, who reported his return from furlough on November 3, is granted the usual subsidiary leave. The unexpired portion—viz., one year, three months, and twenty-seven days—of the furlough granted to Mr. J. Bennett, executive engineer, 1st grade, is hereby cancelled. Mr. B. Rattray, assistant superintendent of police, Purneah, for three months.

# Madras.

# GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

# BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 21.)

HUTCHINGS — BURLTON — RUSSELL.—The undermentioned officers are transfd. to Nellore for duty on the East Coast Canal:—Messrs. H. Hutchings, aast. engr., 2nd grade; C. H. B. Burlton, asst. engr., 3rd

grade; and A. S. Russell, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Tyrrell, Lieut. col. F. H., resumed charge of the office of Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt. from Capt. W. F. Wright on Nov. 20. Lieut. col. Tyrrell also resumed charge of the office of Govt. agent, Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends from Capt. Wright on Nov. 20.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 28.)

BAKER, T. H., in charge of Govt. steam barges, to be master attendant

at Paumben, v. Mr. Daviot, dec.
CLOGSTON, H. F., is app. to the dist. of Kurnool, temp. for employment
under the coll. on the State Relief Works.

FORTY, H., assumed charge of the office of insp. of schools, 2nd div., v. Mr. J. Bradshaw, on the 14th inst.

MACCARTIE, C. H., to act as a special asst. in Cuddapah for special duty. Sharkey, W. C. H., dep. coll., 4th class, to act as dep. coll. on special duty for Relief Works in the Bellary dist. under the sub coll.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. R. Farmer, acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, to act as special asst. in charge of relief works, Nellore dist.

Mr. R. Sewell, acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist.,

to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool during the employ-

ment of Mr. Farmer on other duty.

Mr. G. W. Fawcett, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Sewell on other duty.

Mr. W. H. Comyn, sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly, to act as coll. and mag. of South Canara during Mr. Webster's employment on other

Mr. A. Thompson to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 21.)

BURNETT, Capt. and Brevet major C. J., 15th foot, offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab., v. Major C. M. Griffith, whose tenure of office expires on the 29th inst.

LAMB, Lieut. J., 2-16th foot, is detailed for duty at the Wellington depot, in relief of Capt. Martin, of that corps.

WATTS, Major J. G., staff corps, wing officer 22nd N.I., to offic. as brig.

(Fort St. George Gozette, Nov. 28.)

Broomfield.—The services of Lieut. col. A. F. F. Bloomfield, staff corps,

are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Political Dept.

CLEPHANE, Col. A. R., staff corps, to be dep. adjt gen. from Dec. 3, v.

Col. Longcroft, who vacates on completion of five years' service.

GARTH, Lieut. R., 14th (King's) hussars, to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff.

KRITH.—The services of Capt. G. S. Keith, 1st wing subalt. 21st R.N.I., are placed tempy, at the disposal of the Revenue Dept. for employment on Relief Works.

# ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

H.G. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. from Sept. 23, v. Col. Stewart, dec. :-

Col. R. Cadell, c.s., R.A., dep. inspector gen., to be inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines

Col. N. G. Campbell, R.A., supt. of the gun carriage factory, to be dep. inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines.

Lieut. col. W. D'O. Kerrich, R.A., to be supt. of the gun carriage fac-

tory.

Local col. C. H. Cookes, R.H.A., is app. to offic. as supt. of the gun factory during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. E. W. Childers.

### TRANSFERS.

The following transfeas are ordered:—
Surg. major R. Turner, M.D., A.M.D., from tempy. med. charge 67th regt., to med. charge 67th regt.
Surg. J. Maturin, A.M.D., from doing duty depot, Poonamallee, to med.

charge depot, Poonamallee.
Surg. W. J. Butler, from attached 29th regt. N.I., to attached 35th regt. N.I., but to continue with the 29th N.I.
Col. G. T. Hilliard, (Europe) from condt., 13th N.I., to condt., 7th N.I.
Col. F. Dawson from 2nd in com., 1st, officg. com., 13th N.I., to condt., 13th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. W. Cole, from wing officer, office. 2nd in comd., 1st N.I., to 2nd in com., 1st N.I.

Lieut. col. G. M. Payne (Europe), from wing officer, 20th N.L, to wing

officer, 1st N.I.
Lieut. col. F. D. Plowden, from office, wing officer, 20th N.L, to wing officer, 20th N.I.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. (Head Quarters, Madras, Oct. 30 to Nov. 4.) ORDERS CONFIRMED.

The following orders are confirmed:-

Dated Feb. 14, by the officer com. Southern dist., directing Surg. major R. G. Howell, 19th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the 38th N.I., without prejudice to his own duties, during the indisposition of

Dated Oct. 31, by the comdt. 36th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. E. F. Braine, 1st wing subalt, to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his other duties, from Oct. 31, v. Capt. and Adjt. F. S. Fitzpatrick, relieved.

Dated Nov. 1, by the comdt. 24th regt. N.I., app. Capt. F. H. Van.

derzeen, lst wing subalt, to offic. as wing officer, without prejudica to the duties of his appt., v. Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, relieved.

Dated Oct. 11, by the comdt. 17th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. col. J. Crawford, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Lieut. col. A. D. Grant, proceeded on general leave.

Dated Oct. 28, by the officer com. 43rd L.I., app. Lieut. P. S. Rivett. Carnac, 43rd L.I., acting instructor of muskerry to the regt., v. Capt. Williamson, on other duty.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieuts. J. F. Worlledge, and H. M. Mason, H.M.'s 45th foot.

Lieut. B. Poulter, R.E. Lieut. W. T. M'Laughlin, H.M.'s 84th foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Test in the languages specified opposite their names :-

Tamil-Major C. J. Jenning, S.C. Telugu-Surg. F. H. Pedroza, A.B.

### MEDICAL.

ADAMS.—The services of Vety. surg. W. S. Adams, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the revenue dept.

DONNELLY-Busteed.-Order confd., dated Sept. 15, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Surg. major Trimmell, garrison and staff, Secunderabad, having been reported sick, his duties will be performed as below:—Surg. major Donnelly, 1st Light Cav., Cantonment Hospital and Lock Hospital; Surg. major Busteed, 1st N.I., civil dispensary divisional staff, without prejudice to their own

duties.

Gamack, Surg. major A., A.M., M.D., is re-app. zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Madura.

HALLER, Passed Hospital apprentice W. H., to be 2nd class asst. apothe-

cary from Nov. 2, v. Asst. apothecary C. P. Wade, dec.

Hyde, Surg. major, will, on being relieved by Surg. major Mackenzie,
A.M.D., travel expeditiously on duty, and report himself to the surg.
gen. British Forces, Bombay, not later than Nov. 19, for duty on board the troopship.

LAMPREY, Surg. major, A.M.D., will, as soon as relieved of his present duties, proceed to Calcutta, to take up his app. as administrative med.

officer at that station.

LANCASTER.—Order confd., dated Oct. 11, by the officer comdg. centre dist., app. Surg. J. Lancaster, 39th regt. N.I., to assume med. charge of the E.A.V. compy. and N.I. depot during Surg. major Shaw's indis-

MADDEN, Dep. Surg. gen. C. D., A.M.D., from on arrival from England,

is posted to Presy. circle.

OGG.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe: -Surg. major G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., M.A., Indian Medical Dept., arrived

at Madras on Oct. 20.

Oge, Surg. major G. St. W., M.B., M.A., zillah surg. and supt. of jail,
Berhampore, to be zillah surg., Coimbatore, v. Surg. major Rogers.

Powell.—Saugor station order confd., dated Sept. 16, directing Vety.

Surg. B. A. W. Powell to take over vety. charge of F baty. 11th brig. R.A. from Vety. surg. I. Matthews.
White, Surg. P. S. E., from Southern dist. to attached 41st regt. N.I.

WYNNE, Passed hospital apprentice F. A., to be 2nd class asst. apothy. from Sept. 28, to complete the estab.

# MEDICAL POSTINGS.

Surg. H. N. L. James, M.D., A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to doing duty 44th regt., Secunderabad.
Surg. K. D. L. Kirkwood, A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to doing duty R.A., Kamptee.
Surg. T. W. Thompson, A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to gen.

duty, Presidency Circle.

Surg. W. M. James, A.M.D., from on arrival from England, to general duty, Presidency Circle, to travel expeditiously on duty at the public ex-

Surg. major J. Mackenzie, M.D., A.M.D., from med. charge European details, Trichinopoly (now on privilege leave at Coonoor), to med. charge European Female Hospital, Bangalore; on expiration of his tour of privilege leave.

Surg. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, from on special duty at Cumbum, to attached 31st regt. N.I.

# SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

With reference to G.O.C.C., dated July 22, the undermentioned having been found, after a competitive examination, qualified and eligible for

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the Medical Service, under the provisions of that order, are accordingly admitted as hospital apprentices, from Nov. 1, and ordered to do duty

R. A. Rice, High School, Eranacoolum, attached to Civil Dispensary, Occhin; F. C. Lawrence, Asylum, Octacamund, attached to European Infantry Hospital, Madras; H. E. Franklin, St. Andrew's School, Bangalore, attached to European Infantry Hospital, Bangalore; J. A. J. Coshan, St. Thome Seminary, attached to Native Infirmary; S. G. Jackson, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, attached to Native Infirmary and W. D. Bartley, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, attached to Native

Second Class Apothy. J. Walker, having completed five years' service in that grade, is prom. to 1st class, from Oct. 12.

Second Class Asst. Apothy. S. Cahill, having completed five years'

service in that grade, is prom. to 1st class, from Oct. 17.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. S. B. Hunt, surgeon of the 4th district, Presidency, to Shervaroys and Bangalore, for three months. Surg. C. Lloyd, M.D., in medical charge of the 31st regt. L.I., for eighteen months. Surg. S. L. Dobie, Indian Medical Department, for two months. Capt. H. W. Hastings, staff corps, superintendent of Encumbered Estates, for one year, on private affairs. Col. H. A. Hare, staff corps, commandant 21st N.I., for two years, on private affairs.

# Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 23.)

COURTENAY, R., assumed charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Ahmad-

shad, on the 2nd inst.

CRAWFORD—WATSON.—Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., and Major J. W. Watson, asst. political agent, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of asst. political agent in Jhalawad, Kattywar, on the 7th inst.

FINCH, Col. A. U. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, from Lieut. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., on Nov. 6.

WINGATE, R. T., asst. supt., revenue survey, Southern Mahratta Country, having returned from three months' priv. leave, resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 30.)

Bosanquer. A., is perm. to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab. from Feb. 12. FLETCHER, W. M., asst. supt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is app.,

as a temp. measure, to be a mag. of the 2nd class in the Poona dist. Kennedy, Lieut. W. P., acting 2nd asst. resident, Aden, is app. to act as cantonment mag., at Aden, in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Lieut. J. Grant. This order is to have effect from the date Lieut. Kennedy took charge.

MULCCK, W. B., acting 1st asst. coll. in the dist. of Tanna, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Tanna.

SILCCCK, H. F., asst. coll. and mag., Kaladgi, acted as dist. supt. of

police, Kaladgi, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Blathwyt to be confd. as 1st asst. coll. and mag., Khandesh. Mr. H. E. Winter to be 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Ahmednagar, but to

continue to act as asst. polit. agent, Southern Maratha Country.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey to be 2nd asst. coll. and mag., Ahmedabad, but to continue to act as 1st asst. coll. and mag., Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pratt.

Mr. J. A. Baines to be an acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag. on the estab., and to do duty at Nasik.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to act as coll. of Bombay until the return of Mr. Arbuthnot from leave.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to be 1st asst. coll., Poona, but to continue to act as under sec. to Govt., revenue, financial, and gen. depts.

Mr. A. Keyser to act as 1st asst. coll., Poona. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to act as 1st asst. coll., Surat.

Mr. C. E. Frost to act as 2nd asst. coll., Surat.
Mr. H. A. Acworth, extra acting 2nd asst. coll., Sholapur, to act as 2nd

asst. coll., Sholapur.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements from the date on which Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S., is relieved of his duties in the political dept. :-

Mr. J. K. Spence to act as 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum. Mr. H. E. Winter to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kanara.

Mr. A. B. Steward to act as supernum. asst. coll. at Belgaum.

Mr. Winter should be directed to join his app. at Kanara immediately on being relieved by Major Westropp, and Mr. Spence should remain as acting 1st asst. coll. of Kanara until relieved by Mr. Winter.

During the absence of Col. Wallace, coll. of Shikarpur, on priv. leave, the following arrangements have been made:-

Mr. W. Allen to act as coll. of Shikarpur from Sept. 12.
Mr. R. Lambert to act as 1st class dep. coll., v. Mr. Allen,
Mr. Graves to act as 2ud class dep. coll., v. Mr. Lambert.
Mr. Faiz Muhamad to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Graves.

Mr. Kadirdad Khan to act as supernum. dep. coll., v. Mr. Faiz Muha-

Mr. Gul Hassan to act as 1st class extra asst. coll., v. Mr. Kadirdad. During the absence of Mr. FitzGerald on priv. leave, the following rrangements have been made :

Mr. Parumal to act as 2nd class dep. coll., v. Mr. FitzGerald, from Sept. 25.

Mr. Mirza Ali Muhamad to act as 3rd class dep. coll., v. Mr. Parumal. Mr. H. N. Alexander to act as supernum. dep. coll., v. Mr. Mirza Ali Muhamad.

Mir Khan Muhamad to act as 2nd class extra asst. coll., v. Khan Baha. dur Faiz Muhamad, from Sept. 12, to fill a vacancy then existing.

### FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The following officers have passed the Forest Departmental Examination

Mr. R. C. Wroughton, asst. conservator; Mr. T. B. Fry, supernum. asst.

Narayen Anant Ukidwe, sub asst. conservator; Mr. I. B. Fry, supernum asst. conservator; Mr. H. Mainwaring, supernum. asst. conservator; and Mr. Narayen Anant Ukidwe, sub asst. conservator.

Messrs. R. B. Oliphant, asst. conservator of forests, Belgaum, and J. L. Laird, asst. conservator of forests, on special duty of demarcating forest reserves in Belgaum, delivered over and assumed charge of the office of the asst. conservator of forests, Belgaum, on Nov. 9.

### RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bombay estab., have reported their arrivals as follows:-

Mr. E. H. Moscardi on Nov. 7. Mr. J. B. Alcock on Nov. 9. Mr. W. P. Symonds on Nov. 16.

And have been placed respectively :-

Mr. W. P. Symonds under the coll. of Poona. Mr. J. B. Alcock under the coll. of Nasik.

Mr. E. H. Moscardi under the coll. of Ahmedabad.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their deptl. examinations according to the Higher Standard on Oct. 28:—

Mr. R. Conrtenay, C.S.; Mr. E. McCallum, C.S.; Mr. H. C. Mules, acting 3rd class dep. coll., Sind; Mr. A. Cumine, C.S.; Rao Saheb Wassudeo Gopal, mamlatdar of Chalisgaon; and Mr. G. McCorkell, C.S.

Mr. R. Courtenay, C.S., also passed an examination in an extra paper relating to judicial matters as prescribed in Rules 10 and 38 of the examination rules, and Mr. Mules an examination in Sindi.

Mr. J. A. Menesse, head accountant to the coll. of Broach, passed the

prescribed examination in accounts on Oct. 24.

Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, Govt. agent at Chepauk, Madras Presidency, passed the prescribed examination in Persian under the test for a degree of honour on Nov. 14.

# MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S I., is app. coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, v. Mr. W. Ramsay, continuing to act as coll. of Bombay till the return of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, from 10th inst.

Mr. W. Ramsay, coll. and mag. of the district of Tanna, is app. coll.

and mag, of the district of Dharwar.

Mr. J. B. Richey to act as coll. and mag. of the district of Dharwar. Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as extra 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira for

the Panch Mahals, coll. of Stamp Revenue, and agent for the Govr., Panch Mahals.

Mr. W. B. Mulock to act as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Tauna. Mr. G. Waddington to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Dharwar until the arrival of Mr. J. B. Richey.

### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 23.)

BURNETT, Major C. J., is posted to the Poona brig. JAMES, Capt. C. F., now on furlough, is transfd. to the Aden brig., v. Major Griffith.

Kennedy, Col. (Major gen.) M. K., Royal (late Bombay) engrs., is admitted to col.'s allowance from March 30, v. Major gen. Bell, retired.

Pottinger.—H.E. the Gov. is pleased to app. tempy., from the 13th inst., Major B. H. Pottinger to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff. for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, without prejudice to his sub. stantive app. of asst. qrmr. gen., Poona div. of the army.
Warrs, Major J. G., will offic. as brig. major, Aden, during the absence of

Capt. James.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 30.)

BAYLEY—REID.—Consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Major A. J. Wake, R.A., supt. Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following reversions in and transfers from the Ordnance dept. are ordered:—Lieut. col. A. A. Bayley, R.A., acting supt. Small Arms Ammunition Factory, will revert to his substantive app. of 1st class comy. of ordnance in charge of the grand arsenal, Bombay. Lieut. col. J. H. Reid, R.A., acting 1st class comy. of ordnance in charge of the grand arsenal, will revert to regtl. duty.

# BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Nov. 18.)

CROWE—LE COCQ.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Lieut. col. T. C. Crowe, 4th brig., has been app. to F brig. R.H.A.; and Major H. Le Cocq., D brig., has been prom. lieut. col. in the 4th brig. R.A. Lieut. col. Crowe is directed to proceed to Rawul Pindee for duty; he will accordingly proceed on the termination of the duties of special committee of which Col. Romer

is president and he is a member.

ELLIOT, Lieut. E., 1st squad. sub. 1st L.C., proceeding on duty to Delhi.

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FFORDE-HOLLAND.-Messrs. A. Fforde and H. Holland, asst. supts. of the Poona and Nasik survey, were transfd. from the 1st inst. to the

revenue dept. for employment on famine relief works.

GAEL-Nelson-Smith.-Mr. O. E. Gael, exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy), returned on Oct. 16 from the three months' priv. leave granted to him, and received charge of the Neemuch div. from Mr. R. E. Nelson on Oct. 1. Mr. R. E. Nelson, asst. engr., 1st grade, having been relieved of the charge of the Neemuch div., is re-transfd. to the Mhow div. Mr. W. A. Smith, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Bundelcund

road div. to the Mhow div.

MATHEWS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 30, app. Lieut. W. G. Mathews to perform the duties of interp. to 3rd hussars during the abs. on de-

tachment of Lieut. T. H. M. Kelly, from the 10th idem.

PEAT—HOBERTSON.—Ist Regt. L.C.—Capt. W. S. Peat to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Major Jenkins, proceeded on furl. Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, 9th brig., is apptd. doing duty officer to No. 2 mountain baty., Jacobabad.

SIMPSON.—The services of Lieut. R. S. Simpson, staff corps, qrmr. 21st regt. N I., or marine batt., are placed at the disp. of Govt. in the Political Dept. for duty connected with the Imperial Assemblage at

SPURWAY, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J., 9th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed from Bombay to Kirkee, for duty with the R.A. at the latter station.

WILLIAMS--DRUMMOND-AFFLECK.-The following order is confd.:-1st (grenoider) regt. N.I. regtl. order dated Nov. 3, directing Lieut. col. Williams, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Major Drummond, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Affleck, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. Warden, apptd. comdt. 4th rifles.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 25.)

Bruce.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 18, app. Lieut. F. M. Bruce, acting paymaster and qrmr. to the detached half battalion, with effect

from the 10th idem.

COLES-MANDER.-Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, app. Lieut. W. Coles, R. E., to offic. as doing duty officer. Capt. F. D. Mander, 1st wing subult. 13th N.I., offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Sept. 16 to Nov. 2.

Ducat. – Mhow station order could., dated Nov. 20, directing Major C.
M. Ducat, 23rd N.L.I., to act as station staff officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the asst. adj. gen. of the div. on

-Sind dist. order confd., dated Nov. 16, directing Capt. A. Hogg, 29th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on duty of the brig. major.

MACKAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 2, app. Lieut. R. L. Mackay to act as adj. 25th foot, during the absence of Lieut. and adj. Welch.

ROBERTS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 23, app. Lieut. W. Roberts, 66th

foot, acting adj. to the half battalion proceeding to Bombay, and direct.

ing him also to perform the duties of paymr. and qrmr.

Trevor, Major W. G., staff corps, to offic. as win; officer 16th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Iredell, officg. 2nd in com.

# RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on the date specified:—
Capt. A. F. Stewart, staff corps, 1st wing sub. 22nd N.I., Oct. 11.
Surg. major P. W. Cockell, Indian med. dept., Nov. 6.
The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, b

permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified: Col. W. G. Mainwaring, staff corps, comdg. 30th N.I., on Nov. 23.
Capt. S. M. Hay, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 2tth N.I., on Nov. 9.
Capt. W. Marshall, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 4th N.I., on Nov. 16
Couductor J. Kerr, Ordnance Dept., on Nov. 21.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test.—

Lance corp. F. de Lacey, 3rd hussars; Bomburdier W. Wood and Gunner W. Deans, E battery C brigade R.H.A.; Sub. lieut. G. C. Herbert, 2nd battalion 7th foot; and Colour serg. T. Blackshaw, 83rd foot.

Lieut. J. R. H. Allen, 9th brig. R.A.

Lance corporal G. Yewman, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne.

Lieut. H. Mansfield and Private T. G. Furness, 83rd foot.

### MEDICAL.

BARREN.—Surg. W. A. Barren and Surg. major A. M. Blomfield respec-tively delivered over and received charge of the civil med. duties at Rajkot on the 16th inst.

Bartholometsz, Surg. M. L., acted as civil surgeon, Jacobabad, from July 23 to Oct. 27.

BLOMFIELD. - Surg. major A. M. Blomfield and Surg. W. A. Barren respectively delivered over and received charge of the civil med. duties at Rajkot on the 9th inst.

FINDLAY, Surg. J., Army Med. Dept., is app. to gen. duty, Poona Circle, and directed to proceed to Poona.

FINDLAY—HAYES.—Surgs. J. Findlay and P. A. Hayes, Army Med. Dept., are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces from Oct. 24, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

HOPKINS, Surg. major Hopkins, civil surg., Kurrachee, offic. as superint. of vaccination, Sind circle, from July 28 to Sept. 8, in add. to his own duties.

JOYNT, Acting dep. surg. gen. F. G., M.D., is confd. in that grade from Nov. 12, v. D. p. surg. gen. T. B. Johnstone, whose tenure of office ex-

ANGLEY-CODY.-Surg. major E. H. R. Langley to be presy. surg., 2nd dist. and marine surg., v. Surg. major Bruce. Surg. T. Cody to be supt. of vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle. The services of Surg. Surg. T. Cody to be Cody, supt. of vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept. for employment in the Baroda State.

disposal of the Political Dept. for employment in the Baroda State.

MACNABB, Passed Hospital Apprentice J. R., has been placed in med. charge of the Indian Govt. steamer Amberwitch for two months, or during the absence of Asst. Apothy. J. A. Pereira, on priv. leave.

OLIVER.—It is intimated that Vet. Surg. G. A. S. Oliver, A brigade, has been posted to E baty. C brigade R.H.A., v. F. C. Boulter, who has been transfd. to the 24th brigade R.A.

SCROGGIE—MCMULLEN—MACEDO.—Asst. Apothy. W. Scroggie is app. to gen. duty, Presy. Circle. Asst. Apothy. E. McMullen, gen. duty, Presy. Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Poona Circle. Asst. Apothy. B. Macedo. 2-15th regt., is transfd. to the R.A., Aden.

Macedo, 2-15th regt., is transfd. to the R.A., Aden.
Sexton, Surg. major, assumed med. charge of the Roman Catholic

School, Poona, on July 13.

VIEGAS—PEREIRA.—Passed Hospital Apprentice F. Viegas, transfd. from the Indian Med. Dept., is attached to the 2-15th regt., and directed to proceed to Poona. Asst. Apothy. J. A. Pereira, from Bombay Marine, to gen. duty, Presy. div.

Welsh.—The services of Surg. J. T. Welsh, in medical charge of the 2nd

regiment N.I., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the civil dept. Surg. Welsh to be substantive pro tem superint. of vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle. Surg. Welsh received charge of the office of the superint. of vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, from Surg. major A. M. Blomfield on Nov. 16.

WHITE, Surg. G., Army Med. Dept., gen. duty, Poona Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Presidency Circle, and will travel expeditiously by rail

to Declalee at the public expense.

To Do DUTY.

Surg. G. B. Hickson, gen. duty, Presy. circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Mhow circle.

Deputy surg. D. R. Mackinnon is transfd. from the Presy. circle, to the

Poona circle.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship Malabar on Nov. 21:-

Surg. majors J. H. Ross, C. M. Jessop, and J. M. Hyde, and Surgs. W. E. Saunders and E. C. R. Ward.

HONORARY SURGEONS .- The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed honorary surgeons to the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corp Surgs. Gairdner and Sullivan. The Rev. T. Corfield has been appointed honorary chaplain to the corps.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. V. C. Napier, lations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. C. J. Thorburn, 83rd foot, to Mount Aboo, for thirty days, from Oct. 31. Major A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd in command, 2nd regt. Light Cavalry, to Bombay from Oct. 26 to Nov. 24, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Surg. major C. A. Innes, M.D., and Surgs. N. B. Major, R. C. Parkinson, A. H. Stokes, and G. D. N. Leake are appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship Juma, on Nov. 5. Surg. O. F. Molloy, attached to 83rd foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for sixty days. Sergt. W. Walker, Commissariat Dedate of departure, for sixty days. Sergt. W. Walker, Commissariat Department, and Sergt. F. O'Connor, Barrack Department, for one year.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Nov.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. B. Oliphant, assistant conservator of forests, Belgaum, for one year, from 20th inst. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, 13th Bengal lancers, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Mr. W. A. Russell, M.A., educational inspector, Southern division, three months' privilege leave, from 12th prox. Mr. T. Bosanquet, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on Nov. 16 the presidency. division, three months' privilege leave, from 12th prox. Mr. T. Bosanquet, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on Nov. 16, the unexpired portion of the furlough for nineteen months granted to him from April 26, 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave from Nov. 16 to Nov. 30. Capt. D. C. Pedder, assistant collector of salt revenue, was allowed subsidiary leave for six days from Oct. 26 to Oct. 31, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. E. S. Byrne, deputy accountant general, Assam, privilege leave for two months. Mr. F. B. Walker, executing engineer, 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State railways, for one year, from Dec. 1. one year, from Dec. 1.

# Mar Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 15.

9th Foot.—Qrmr. sergt. W. Duke to be qrmr., v. J. Casey, retired on

half-pay.

15th Foot.—Lieut. R. V. S. Riall to be capt., v. F. D. Johnson, retired; Lieut. J. R. C. Domvile has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff

corps. 18th Foot.—Lieut. W. E. K. Fox, from the 21st hussars, to be lieut., v.

C. E. Montagu, who exchanges.
21st Foot.—Sub Lient. S. F. Chichester to be lieut.
25th Foot.—Capt. H. A. B. Bruce, about to be app. to the militia, retires on half-pay.

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34th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Sub Lieut. G. H. Ovens to be lieut.; dated Aug. 28, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date

Sept. 21, 1874.

44th Fnot.—Sub Lieut. F. M. Barclay, from the 19th foot, to be sub

lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. Odell, prom. 65th Foot.—Capt. W. Byam to be major, v. A. J. D. Smith, retired upon full pay; Liput. H. A. Rasch to be capt., v. W. Byam.
67th Foot.—Sub Lieut. H. S. Severne resigns his commission.
68th Foot.—Capt. J. Boulderson retires from the service, receiving the

value of his commission.

72nd Foot.-Lieut. A. M. Monteith has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

74th Foot.—Lieut. J. O. Toler to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. G. Keppel, prom. Rijle Brigade.-Lieut. M. B. W. Taylor to be capt., v. C. H. Jackson, retired.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. E. C. Maxwell retires upon temp. half-pay.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned prom. to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Major gen. F. Maitland, Bengal inf., on Aug. 3:—

Col. W. G. Owen, Madras inf., to be major gen. in the East Indies.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALDERSKA-At Poons, Nov. 7, wife of Samuel Aldersea, contractor, son. CANHAM—At Calcutta, Nov. 22, wife of J. Canham, son.
CARTER—At Landour, Nov. 21, wife of Noblett St. Leger Carter, son.
CLARKE-JEEVOISE—At Bombay, Nov. 27, wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, C.S.,

CLARKE-At Sealkote, Nov. 23, wife of Major W. Clarke, 72nd High. landers, daughter

Dalmahor-At Naini Tal, Nov. 21, wife of Lieut. col. Dalmahoy, son.

Duncan-At Akyab, Dec. 22, wife of B. F. Duncan, son.

GANNON-At Lucknow, Nov. 25, Mrs. J. Gannon, son

GRAINGER—At Cherat, Nov. 14, wife of J. Grainger, R.H.A., son. GRAY—At Tezpore, Nov. 20, wife of Lieut. M. A. Gray, asst. comr., son. HARKNESS—At Agra, Nov. 29, wife of T. F. Harkness, C.S., son. LCCH—At Saugor, Nov. 20, wife of Major J. L. Loch, dep. comr.,

daughter.

MACKINTOSH-At Chupra, Nov. 23, wife of E. A. Mackintosh, Doboulin Factory, daughter.

OLIPHANT--At Chota-Nagpur, Nov. 21, wife of H. L. Oliphant, C.S., daughter.

PALLISER-At Dharwar, Nov. 27, wife of Harry G. Palliser, C.E., exec. engr. for irrigation, son.

RODDY—At Roorkee, Nov. 23, wife of Major Roddy, son.
SHIRCORE—At Nagpur, Nov. 16, wife of A. A. Shircore, barrister-atlaw, daughter.

SIME—At Delhi, Nov. 21, wife of John Sime, son.

THEOBALDS-At Kamptee, Nov. 20, wife of Dep. surg. gen. Theobalds, daughter.

Taylor.—At Peshawur, Nov. 21, wife of Dr. W. Taylor, son.
Thomas.—At Benares, Nov. 25, wife of Capt. F. H. Thomas, sub asst.

comy. gen., son.
Westmacott—At Dinagepore, Nov. 18, wife of E. V. Westmacott, son.
Whish—At Calcutta, Nov. 23, wife of Capt. J. T. Whish, 16th Lucknow

regt., son, prematurely.
WILKINS—At Chittoor, Nov. 24, wife of Surg. T. J. H. Wilkins, I.M.D., acting zillah surg. and supt. of jail, daughter.

DIBLE—EPHGRAVE.—At Cachar, Nov. 16, Samuel Dible, Manager Serispore tea estate, to Eliza E., daughter of John Ephgrave, Hertford-

MEIK-BRADDELL-At Calcutta, Nov. 18, Thomas A. Meik, to Lydia M. Braddell.

PALMER—AMESBURY.—At Lucknow, Nov. 21, Lieut. E. Palmer, sub asst., comy. gen., to Annie C. J., daughter of Dr. S. C. Amesbury, surg.

RABAN- BAKER.—At Shillong, Nov. 22, Herbert, eldest son of Major gen. Herbert Raban, Bengal retired list, to Annie M., daughter of the late Arthur Baker, and niece of Major S. T. Trevor, R.E.

THOMAS—Fox.—At Madras, Nov. 29, George T. Thomas, surg., Madras army, to S. Mary, daughter of J. Woodham Fox, of Oak House, Orpington, Kent.

### DEATHS.

Davior-At Paumben, Nov. 21, Capt. E. H. Daviot, master attendant,

GRAINGER—At Cherat, Nov. 16, wife of J. Grainger, R.H.A.
HENNESSY—At Calcutta, Nov. 25, M. Hennessy, asst. to Messrs. Atkinson Bros., Sahibgunge Branch.

KENNEDY-At Calcutta, Nov. 24, R. Kennedy, Govt. Telegraph Dept... aged 26.

MILMAN-At Chandernagore, Nov. 27, Catherine A. Milman, aged 4. RICHARDSON-At Lahore, Nov. 22, Georgina B., daughter of R. Richard. son, aged 6.

WYATT-YATT—At Goalundo, Nov. 15, Grace M. F., wife of H. G. Wyatt; Nov. 18, Harry G. Wyatt; Nov. 23, at Calcutta, Louisa J. Wyatt, their only child, aged 2.

# Mome.

### SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the above Company was held on Dec. 20, at the Offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street; Mr. W. P. Andrew, the Chairman, presiding.

The report for the six months ended June 30 states that the gross receipts were £389,536, against £317,315, and the working expenses £248,113, against £188,490, while the net revenue was £141,433, as compared with £128,824 for the corresponding half-year. The passenger receipts at £122,410 showed a decrease of £3,683, while the receipts for the carriage of goods, &c., amounted to £267,126, or an increase of £75,905. The falling off in passenger receipts is stated to be due to the reduction in third-class fares by slow trains from 3 pies to 2½ pies per mile which came into operation on Jan. 1. The receipts from the flotilla service, which are included in the above figures, were £75,150, against £36,851. The sum derived from the carriage of goods was £71,576, against £33,963. The net revenue earned by the flotilla was £28,324, against £4,865, and the working expenses amounted to £46,826, as compared with £31,986. number of passengers carried was 1,236,627, an increase of 14,389; and the goods conveyed during the half-year under notice amounted to 306,739 tons, against 227,631. These latter figures do not include stores which were carried free, and amounted to 188,305 tons, as compared with 51,873 tons. The receipts on capital account to date were £11,079,573, of which a balance of £594,545 remains at the company's credit.

The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said the statistical information in the report was so extensive that he would rather allude to the general scope and bearing of their great enterprise, both in its political aspects and commercial bearings. Many years ago they planned, and had continually advocated, the railway system of the Indus Valley Railway, beginning at Kurrachee and proceeding to Kotree, above the delta of the Indus; then, being supplemented by a flotilla of steamers, the transit was conveyed to Moultan, the rail-way beginning again from that point to Lahore. The flotilla was merely a provisional arrangement. At that time, however, he was not allowed by the authorities at the Board of Control and the India Office to make a railway from Kotree to Moultan, inasmuch as the authorities thought that what they were permitting was rather premature. Among other branches which they recommended and projected was the great branch from Lahore to Peshawur, within six miles of the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and it was now being constructed by the Government, and called the Northern State Railway. The large connecting piece of railway in the Indus Valley—the line from Kotree to Moultan—the Government were now actively engaged in constructing, and he trusted it would be finished in the course of next year, with the exception of a bridge over the Sukkur, which would connect the line on the right bank with the line on the left. The Indus Valley line, proceeding from Kotree, went up the right bank to Sukkur and down the left bank, proceeding from Moultan to Rohree. This great section of the undertaking was absolutely necessary to them to give them an outlet for the enormous traffic which they received at the Punjab, which was represented as being so great that it was impossible to convey one-fourth of it. The flotilla had been for years now totally inadequate, and, even supplemented by the country boats there was a perfect glut of traffic; and the traffic manager referred, in his advices by the last mail, to this excessive amount of traffic, and to the urgent necessity for the immediate completion of the Indus Valley State Railway. The great accumulation of goods had led to many remonstrances being addressed to the directors, and at last a very strong remonstrance had been addressed to the Government of India by a well-known contractor and merchant at Ferozepore, who had called on the Government to attend to the crying wants of the country for improved communication by completing the Indus Valley line. The reply of the Government had been sent to the Punjab Government, calling their earnest attention to the subject, so that they had good grounds for believing that this great work would be finished in the course of next year. The company could have no prosperity worth talking of, and no efficiency of any description, till this "missing link" was supplied. Even now, in the fragmentary state in which their undertaking was, they paid half of the guaranteed interest, which was most remarkable. With regard to the line to the Bolan Pass, which they planned and surveyed many years are the heard by recent advices that the present Governoryears ago, he heard by recent advices that the present Governor-General had been pleased to order its re-survey with the view of its early construction. Should this line, about which they had had so much anxiety, be completed in its integrity, it would be very gratifying to them, although it was a distressing reflection that they had not been allowed to complete what they had planned. Their negotiations with the Government of India regarding the Indus Valley line were still pending, but he trusted that they might reasonably hope to have the working of this line, and perhaps of one or both of the branches he had referred to. Alluding to the harbour at Kurrachee, he said it had been proved to be as efficient as they could have possibly desired; and the present Minister of Public Works



in India had expressed his entire approval of the works which had already been carried out with so much energy and ability by Mr. When this was completed they would be in a William Parkes. position, if any aggression were threatened from without, to meet the enemy at either of the gates of India—to checkmate him at any point—and they would be in perfect security. They would have their great system in communication with one of the most accessible ports of India, and the port nearest to England. This showed the great political importance of their system; and when he said great political importance, he also meant great commercial importance. The products of the soil there only required an outlet to the sea to enrich the cultivators and merchants, and the wheat and other products had been proved to be of such excellent quality that the opening of the Indus Valley Railway would be calculated, in no ordinary degree, to diminish the price of food in this country. Briefly referring to irrigation, he said he had frequently advocated its importance; but the great thing was improved communication, for if there was abundance in one place and starvation in another the great object was to convey the superabundant produce of the one place to the other. Their district generally had improved, but he would show the improvement of the individual sections. The increase in the goods traffic alone for the past half-year on the Scinde Railway was £11,316, on the Flotilla £37,766, and on the Punjah and Delhi Railway £27,236. He was happy to tell them that the injury done to their bridge over the Sutlej—the largest in their system—had been entirely repaired, and the thorough traffic had been resumed. He then referred to the great loss which they had sustained by the death of their old friend and esteemed colleague, Mr. Borradaile, who had been associated with them from the beginning.

Colonel Sir F. L. Arthur, the deputy-chairman, having seconded the adoption of the report, Mr. Minton congratulated the company on its success, and referred to the principal features of the report

to show the great progress they were making.

The report having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Minton moved a resolution expressing the great satisfaction of the meeting at hearing there was every prospect of the Indus Valley Railway being opened for general traffic the whole distance between Moultan and Kotree, with the exception of the bridge over the Sutlej at Sukkur, by next December, and venturing to express a hope that the working of the line would be committed to the company. He reiterated the statements of the Chairman as to the importance of this work, pointing out the reasons why the shareholders should support it. Mr. Carter having seconded the motion it was carried unanimously

Votes of thanks to the general officers of the company in India and to the chairman and directors then terminated the proceed-

ings.

# Miscellancous.

LUCKIMPORE TEA COMPANY.—The directors of the Luckimpore Tea Company of Assam (Limited) have declared an ad interim dividend of 4 per cent. out of the proceeds of the crop of 1876.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Nizam left on Thursday afternoon for the East with £69,140 for Bombay, of which sum £20,000 was in gold, and £49,140 in silver.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) announce the payment on Jan. 15, 1877, of an interim dividend of 2s, 6d. per share in respect of profits for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last.

BUDGE-BUDGE JUTE MILLS.—A report issued by the directors of the Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company for the half-year ended Oct. 31, states that, with the balance from the previous six months, the net revenue amounted to 1,07,066 rupees. From this is recommended the payment of a dividend of four rupees per share; 35,000 rupees are carried to reserve fund, which will then stand at 60,000 rupees; and a balance of 66 rupees is carried forward.

MILITARY.—The following distinctions have been granted to various regiments of the line, viz:—17th Regiment, the Royal Tiger, with the word "Hindostan" superscribed on waist plate; 25th Regiment, the Castle of Edinburgh on chaco plate, in addition to number, with lion and crown on forage cap; 77th, the Prince of Wales's plume above number, on waist plate; 96th, the sphinx over "Egypt," on forage cap; 96th, number within wreath, with the coronet of the Duke of Edinburgh above. It is announced that the officers of the 10th Hussars will be permitted to wear the Prince of Wales's plume in silver on the undress sabretache. The crest and motto of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort is to be worn over the regimental device on the dress sabretache of the 11th Hussars.

BILLS ON INDIA.-India Council Bills to the usual amount of £350,000 (35 lacs of rupecs) were allotted on Wednesday at a reduction of 13-16d to 4d per rupee, so that the great rise reported last week has been lost. The amounts taken were:—For Calcutta, £173,400; for Bombay, £150,000; and for Madras, £26,600; and tenders on Calcutta and Madras for bills at 1s. 94d. received about 12 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and on Bombay for bills at

that price about 6 per cent. Tenders for telegraphic transfers and bills above 1s. 9½d. receive in full. After this allotment, the silver by the West India steamer was disposed of at 56¾d. per oz., or a reduction of §d. from Monday's nominal quotation, and of about 2d. within a week. It is probable that the silver market will now remain quiet for some time, as the Delhi Durbar will have the effect of checking business throughout India for the first fortnight of January.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.—An extraordinary meeting of the Suez Canal Company will be held on the 10th of January, for the purpose of considering the treaty between M. de Lesseps and Colonel Stokes, of the 21st of February last, respecting the new regulation of the Canal tariff. The present tariff is 13f, when the tariff exceeded 2,600,000 tons. This change in the tariff is by the new treaty to be carried out by degrees at the rate of 50c. during eight years, the dates of the application being the 1st of January, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884. The company further agrees to lay out a million of francs per annum for thirty years in improvements. The regulation that any modification of the tariff shall be announced three months before coming into force will postpone the enactment of the treaty. This will not, however, it is believed, prevent it from being carried out strictly, seeing that the present regulations provide that when the traffic exceeds 2,100,000 tons the tariff shall be reduced 50c., and this, it seems, will be exceeded by the end of the year.

MADRAS RAILWAY .- The twenty fourth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. J. T. Smith presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said during the last six months a great deal of useful practical work had been done, but there were no striking facts to notice. They had reason to thank their officers in India for perseverance and zealous efforts under circumstances of universal difficulty and discouragement. There were not far from 500 bridges undergoing alteration; while in another direction the engineers had had full employment, namely, in the extensive reorganisation and enlargement of the locomotive department with respect to its workshops and machinery. He proceeded to touch also on the various other matters contained in the report, and specially to the famine in India. Mr. W. H. Creke, deputy chairman, seconded the motion, which was agreed to. remainder of the business was disposed of, and the meeting closed.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—Nearly one-third of the capital invested in Indian Railway Companies has been subscribed to the East Indian, and it is gratifying to find from the report just issued that in both halves of the year this great undertaking is not only no bur-den upon the State, but is a source of revenue. In June last the surplus divisible between the company and the State, after covering the guaranteed 5 per cent., was comparatively small; but in the present accounts there is a surplus of £347,226, of which the Indian Exchequer receives £173,613; and the ordinary stockholders are enabled to pocket a dividend at the rate of £6. 6s. per cent. per annum. On the main line, the receipts for the half-year were £1,539,103, as compared with £1,339,431 in the first half of 1875; while those on the Jubbulpore line were £113,771, against £108,262. During the first twenty weeks of the current half, the traffic on the main line has exhibited an expansion of £193,764, which means a larger excess payment next July than fell to the lot of the proprietors six months ago.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY .- The sixtieth report of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company for the half-year ended the 30th of June has been issued. The gross receipts were £1,539,103, against £1,339,431, and the working expenses were £514,194, against £510,226, leaving a net revenue of £1,024,909, as compared with £829,205, or an increase of £195,704. This increase was due principally to the carriage of passengers, merchandise, and minerals. he number of passengers carried, exclusive of periodical ticketholders, was 3,307,445, or an increase of 69,698, resulting in an augmentation on the revenue of the corresponding period of £17,852. In general merchandise and minerals the increase in tonnage amounted to 114,653, resulting in an increase in the receipts to the extent of £160,811. The "downwards" quantity of grain delivered was 71,986 tons, against 26,044 tons, and the receipts were £95,868, against £16,609. In addition to the guaranteed interest of £2. 10s. per cent., a dividend at the rate of 13s. per cent. on the consolidated stock and share capital is recommended, leaving about £1,000 in hand. On the Jubbulpore line the gross earnings were £113,771, against £108,262; and while the working expenses were £53,435, against £58,369, a net revenue of £60,337 cempares with £49,893 in the corresponding period. The tonnage of goods and minerals was 99,353, an increase of 17,252, while the augmentation in the number of passengers carried was 13,638, the total being 156,089, against 142,451.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY .-- The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Dec. 15, at the City Terminus Hotel; Col. Holland, the chairman, presiding. The report was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said they had somewhat more cash than they had half a year or a year ago. This was owing mainly to their having parted with a considerable portion of their surplus storesa dead weight which had been hanging over them for some years. The stores account now amounted to £860,000, which the directors hoped to reduce shortly to £600,000; but three years ago it was £400,000 higher than now. The directors had made the call on the shares which were not yet fully paid up because at the end of the year they would have topay off over £1,000,000 of their debentures, and the money was required to fill the place of these debentures. He was very glad that they had at last had the opportunity of making the call, as these shareholders had purchased their shares at a heavy premium, under the impression that calls would soon be made. They were again in the very gratifying position this halfyear of being able to declare a surplus dividend of 6s. per cent.

over and above the £5 per cent. There had been a great falling off in the past half-year in the amount of cotton carried; but there had been two or three bad seasons both as regarded the quality and the price realised in Liverpool. They had carried only 70,000 tons, as compared with 100,000 tons in the corresponding half-year of 1875. The adoption of the report having been seconded, a short discussion ensued, when the report was unanimously adopted.

CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The half-yearly general meeting of the above Company was held on Dec. 19, at the Offices, Palmerston-buildings; Mr. L. Acland, the chairman, presiding. The reston-buildings; Mr. L. Acland, the chairman, presiding. port of the directors stated that, as was intimated in the report of June 13 last, the crop of coffee of season 1875-76—the proceeds of which would appear in this year's account - had been small. The total amount received from the company's estates and those in which they were interested had been only 36,246 cwt., against 57,926 cwt. received in the preceding year, 1874-75, and an estimate of about 50,000 cwt. for the crop of 1876-77 now coming forward, exclusive of the produce of the estates which had been sold. The amount of profit to be derived this year from the Ceylon branch of the business would, therefore, be inconsiderable. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said no accounts were presented, as this was an interim meeting. He then alluded to the smaller quantity of coffee realised as compared with the previous year, observing that the expense of production was nearly equal to that of the larger quantity. An important rise in the price of sugar had occurred in the Mauritius, and as the prices were still higher and the yield of the canes appeared to be good, there was every reason to hope that the result of this year's operations in that colony would be better than was anticipated; but the mortality among their animals, which had, unfortunately, continued, would occasion a serious loss. Mr. Robertson, a director, having seconded the adoption of the report, a discussion followed, and a complaint was made of unwise speculation having been made in Ceylon in estates; but Mr. Simpson, a director, in reply, said that any mistakes made by the directors had been simply owing to errors of judgment. The redirectors had been simply owing to errors of judgment. port was adopted, and the proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY .- The fortysecond half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this railway was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Finsbury-circus; Lieutenaut-Colone P. T. French presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the receipts had been for the half-year £391,180, and the expenses £170,427, and the net earnings £220,753. The amount requisite to cover the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. was £193,890, and there consequently remained a surplus of £26,863. This would admit of a dividend in excess to the amount of 1s. 8d. per cent. The increase of revenue was almost entirely in the goods traffic and the gross receipts, and the net profits exceeded those realised by the company in any previous half-year. The number of passengers showed an increase of 184,980, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1875. On the 6th September last, the twenty-five southern spans, equal to 1,500 feet, of the great bridge over the Nerbudda River, were carried away by heavy floods. A low level diversion on staging across the gap was completed, so that trains could again pass. A high-level temporary bridge was now being created. The settlement of the design for the recommendation being erected. The settlement of the design for the permanent re-construction of this important bridge, together with the question as to the best course to be followed for strengthening other large buildings of a similar design on the railway, had, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, been referred to Sir John Hawkshaw. There was a legend in India that whoever bridged the Nerbudda would rule the country, and he hoped, therefore, that they would soon have a bridge over the river that would endure for all time. The report having been adopted, the Chairman, in reply to a shareholder, said that all the railway companies of India were unanimous as to the desirability of obtaining a uniform gauge, and in January next a conference was to be held in Calcutta on railway matters, at which this important matter would be discussed. The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

# BIRTHS.

HUTTON.—The wife of Surg. major George A. Hutton, late Rifle Brigade, of a son, at Leamington, Dec. 20.

### MARRIAGES.

LACY—PATERSON.—Chas. DeLacy Lacy to Augustus, daughter of the late George D. Paterson, Captain 98th Reegiment, at South Kensing. ton, Dec. 13.

### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL-Lieut. gen. George Campbell, c.B., late 52nd Light Infantry, and Colonel Commanding 85th Light Infantry, at 31, Albemarle-street, Dec. 22.

MORGAN-Robert B. Morgan, Bengal C.S. (retired), at Algiers, Dec. 17, aged 67.

VIBART-Eliza M., daughter of the late T. G. Vibart, late Bengal C.S., at 4, Hobart place, Dec. 21.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15. Russell, Mauritius; Blackwall, Tuticorin.—16. Hercules, Akyab.—17.

Str. Pekin, Bombay.—18. Loch Ard, Calcutta; Tiverton, Bombay.—19. Str. Chancellor, Calcutta.—20. Mystery, Cocanada; str. City of Venice, Calcutta; Tagus, Mauritius; Burmah, Maulmain.—21. Sir H. Lawrence, Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Bombay; C. A. Littlefield, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Str. Cyphrenes, Penang, &c.—15. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.—16. Str. City of Hankow, Calcutta; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; Chrysomene, Calcutta; Savoir Faire, Calcutta; str. Strathairly, Singapore; str. St. Arago, Bombay.—18. Northern Chief, Mauritius; str. Lady Clare, Aden; Timour, Singapore; str. Patroclus, Penang.—19. Walls Castle, Singapore; Acorn, Singapore; str. Hallamshire, Jeddah; str. Cairnsmuir, Singapore; Madras, Bombay.—20. Star of Scotia, Calcutta; str. Guy Mannering, Bombay; Kulorkin, Bombay.—21. Str. Nizam, Bombay, Cross Hill, Calcutta; Cashmere, Calcutta; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Sutherland, Dec. 15—From London.—For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Skene and child, Mr. Pemberton, and Capt. E. Austin. For Madras.—Rev. and Mrs. Stevenson, Rev. and Mrs. Coling, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Walker, Mrs. Rowe and party, and Rev. and Mrs. Macdonald. For Colombo.—Miss Rigby, Mr. H. A. Moleod, Mr. J. G. White, and Mr. Fitzgibbon.

Per str. Merkara, Dec. 23.—For Colombo.—Mr. Cadwell, Rev. and Mrs. Duthrie and child, Mr. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. Dundas. For Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Francklyn, Mr. Winn, and Master Lee and brother. For Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Sen., Mrs. Hutton, Dr. Clark, Mr. R. Crisp, Mr. T. Turner, Mr. J. B. Woosman, Mr. C. F. Wray, Mr. G. W. Vivian, Mr. Wano, Dr. Cullimoro, Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. D. Ferguson, Mrs. Winney, Miss Bursey, and Mr. Lewis.

Cullimore, Mr. D. Marshall, Mr. D. Ferguson, Mrs. Winney, Miss Bursey, and Mr. Lewis.

Per str. Assyria, Dec. 23.—For Algiers.—Lord and Lady Dormer, the Hon. Miss Dormer, Miss J. do Beureau, and Miss J. do Beaufort. For Aden.—Dr. Mukorjee. For Kurrachee.—Mr. H. A. B. Smith. From Suez.—Captain Carpedale. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. McMeekin, son and daughter, Mr. Jupe, Miss Jupe, and Mr. McMeekin. For Bushiee.—Mr. Havsein.

Per str. India, Dec. 23.—For Bombay.—Capt. Pennington, Mrs. Pennington and family, Col. Gordon, Mrs. McPherson and family, Mrs. Faichney, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Drysdale and family, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Blake, and Miss Hume.

Per Str. ——, Dec. 21.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Col. H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss Scott, Mrs. Lamb, and Miss Dickenson. For Suez.—Mr. Jukos Brown. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and family. For Gibraltar.—Miss Laffan, Mrs. Irby and child, Master McCare and brother, Mr. Heathcote, and Miss Cowell.

Per str. ——, Dec. 29.—From Venice.—For Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton and child, and Capt. Mathias.

Per str. ——, Jan. 1.—From Brindist.—For Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, Miss Maughan, Mr. J. L. Morrison, and Mr. W. Stalkartt. For Alexandria.—Mr. Fowler and son, Mr. Porter, Miss Sibley, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Austen.

PASSENGERS ENGAGED.

Per str. Pleiades. Dec. 30.—For Colombo.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. T. K. Rumley, Mr. C. Dowman, Mr. R. O'Grady, Mr. Harnett, and Mr. E. Coates. For Calcutta.—Mr. A. Knoop, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Mrs. Farquharson, Miss Whitsey, three Misses Rowbotham, and Dr. H. Boyd.

Per str. Macedonia, Jan. 6.—For Bombay.—Mr. T. McKelvey, Rev. M. Grieve, Capt. Bartlett, Dr. Burns, Mrs. Burns, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Stogden, Mrs. Stogden and family, and Miss Bowhill.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 3.—For Bombay.—Lieut. col. Pierce and Mrs. Swinburn.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hartfell, for Calcutta, Nov. 15, 11 N., 26 W.
Wandering Chief, from Samarang, Nov. 18, 19 N., 30 W.
Viscount, for Calcutta, Dec. 14, 14 N., 26 W.
Marpesia, for Calcutta, Dec. 14, 14 N., 26 W.
Blackwall, from Tuticorin, Nov. 7, 5 S., 17 W.
Gleucouse, from Geleutta, Nov. 17, 7 N., 26 W.
Black Prince, from Gopaulpore, Oct. 6, 25 S., 54 E.
Senforth, from Calcutta, Nov. 18, 23 S., 5 E.
Mahanuda, for Calcutta, Nov. 16, 18 N., 26 W.
Kimermerland, for Sourabaya, Nov. 2, 18 N., 26 W.
Killarney, for Ceylon, Nov. 2, 18 N., 28 W.
Philosopher, for Calcutta, Nov. 19, 4 N., 24 W.
Inch Marnock, for Bombay, Nov. 21, 7 N., 24 W.

# PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

DRCEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. and Mrs. Crole, Mr. and Mrs.
W. Mackay and child, Mr. G. Reynolds, Rev. W. S. Saunders, and Mrs. Nicholson.
Masselless to Bombay.—Mr. G. P. Metitus.
Venice to Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Machean, Miss Turner, and Mr. Ruddock.
Benders to Bombay.—Capt. J. Hill, Mr. H. B. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Rundall,
Rev. W. S. Saunders, and Mr. Biden.
Southampton to Calcutta.—Mr. W. Bull, Bishop of Calcutta and chaplain, two
Misses Johnson, Mrs. Winter and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gillam and two children, Mr. W. T. Roberts, and Mr. H. D. Wiso.
Benders to Calcutta.—Mr. W. F. Agnew.
Southampton to Cexion.—Mr. R. S. Welsford, Mr. Gore, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T.
Potts, and Surg. major and Mrs. Stanley and two children.
Benidds to Cexion.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton and two children, and Sir W.
Hackett.
Southampton to Madeas.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, and
Mr. J. H. Templer.
Southampton to Malta.—Mr. H. Gore, Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Mr. and Miss
Spicer, and Lieut. Turner.
Benddist to Singapore.—Mr. Urquhart.



SOUTHAMPTON to GIBEALTAR.—Mr. Reinick, Dr. Snell, Mr. Blunt, and Lady Blunt. BRIEDIST to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Carpendale, and Mr. Baldry. SOUTHAMPTON to ADER.—Mr. Zobel.

JABUARY 4, 1877.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Major K. A. Jopp, Miss V.Ogilvy, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Macpherson, child, and friend, and Miss Rhodes.

BRINDISI to BONDAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Goode, Col. Robinson, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. Sandford, and Mrs. Sandford.
VENUE to BONDAY.—Col. Æ. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. McNeille, and Dr. R. H. Perkins.

Perkins.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Michaelson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. A. Thoyle, Capt. Carlisle, and Mrs. Carlisle.

SOUTHAMPTON to ZAMEIDAR.—Dr. Prægar.

JANUARY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Mr. T. Skinner, and Mr. W. E. Creaton.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Selby, Mrs. Stobart., Mr. F. Macbean, and Mr.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bamfield, and Mr. Tanner.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. C. Sterling, Col. Innes, and Mr. B. M. and Mrs.

Walker.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Col. J. Puckle, and Miss Campbell.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Grose.
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston and party, and Mr. and Mrs. Tooth and child.
BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Mrs. Lord, and Messrs. Lord.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs.
SINGleton, and Miss Singleton.
VENICE to ADELAIDE.—Mr. E. Hughes.
BRINDISI to ADELAIDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Margarey.
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Miss Johnstone, Miss Lang, and Mr. W. Landale.
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sullivan, and Mr. Kolsall.

BRINDIS to MELBOURNE.—AIT. S. ADGM, MAIL MAIL
VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. H. Long.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALVA.—Mr. Weinholt, Mr. W. Campbell and brother, and Miss
Campbell and friend.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. S. Grenfell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAE.—Lieut. Ingram.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAE.—Mr. Stirling, Mr. Correy, and Mr. S. W. Reed.
JANUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. String, Mr. Correy, and Mr. S. W. Mood.

JANUARY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. R. Adams.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee and two daughters, Miss Brown, and Mr. Streeten.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. G. Bayley, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. A. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. Woodgate, Mrs. Paterson, Col. and Mrs. Newmarch and two children, Mr. J. P. Beacheroft, Mrs. Miller and child, and Mrs. Stevens.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Duthoit.

BRINDISI to BONBAY.—Rev. J. H. Hocking, and Major and Mrs. Westmoreland. Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. F. White and three children. Southampton to Calcutta.—Lieut. col. Playfair, Mr. Livermore, and Mrs. Melville.

FEBRUARY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXABDRIA.—Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Mortlock.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Fisher.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAR.—Lieut. Lysaght.

SUEZ to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Streeten.

FEBRUARY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. F. Nelson.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mr. S. Lindsey, and Mr. Bright.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. Boisragon and Mrs. Taylor.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. C. and Mrs. Johnson, and Gen. Sir E. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GURNEGO.—Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. G. Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. Spence and three daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Waite and four children.

BRINDISI to GURNEGO.—Mr. S. Mrs. Mortlock and Mrs. Waite and four children.

BRINDISI to GLENELG.-Mr. and Mrs. Mortlock and two daughters, and Mr. J. H. Southampton to Sydney.--Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and three daughters, and Miss

Southampton to King Grorge's Sound.—Miss Gavine.
Southampton to Dungdin.—Mr. and Mrs. Teschemacher and two children.

# Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brimdist, every Friday, at 6 r.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch

ill be:— Via Southampton, on Thursday, Jan. 4. Via Brindisi, on Friday, Jan. 5.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under \( \) oz., \( 8d. \) | 1 oz., \( 1s. \) | each additional \( \) oz., \( 8d. \) | via Southampton, under \( \) oz., \( 8d. \) | 1 oz., \( 1s. \) | each additional \( \) oz., \( 8d. \) NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under \( \) oz., \( 2d. \) | 8 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 3d. \) | each additional \( 4oz., \) 2d. \( 2d. \) | 23 oz., \( 3d. \) | each additional \( 4oz., \) 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under \( 2oz., 3d. \) | \( 4oz., 6d. \) | 8 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. \) | 3d. \( | \) each additional \( 2oz., 3d. \) | \( 4oz., 6d. \) | 8 oz., \( 3d. \) | \( 2oz., 3d. \) | \( 4oz., 6d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1z. \) | 3d. \( 2z., 3d. \) | \( 4oz., 6d. \) | 8 oz., \( 3d. \) | \( 2oz., 3d. \) | \( 4oz., 6d. \) | 8 oz., \( 3d. \) | \( 2oz., 1z. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 1s. ) \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12 oz., \( 2d. \) | 12

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TO CEYLON.
LETTERS.

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marged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Minepence, besides the denoising of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is computatory. Parcels of pitterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and blocks 3 oz. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twolve inches in width or depth.

# Indian Gobernment Loans.

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Bast India 4 per Cent. Transfer dends payable in London 25th	Los	n Btoc	k, Div	71- } Ba	. B.	1	98	100
dends bayable in nondon zorn	apri	i, auu s	OM O	Je. )		I I		
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-2	0 (B10)	C&)	•••	***	•••	Actual	82	824
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1826		•••	•••	***	•••	Sales.	83	824
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832	-33	•••		•••	•••	1 1	_	_
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	•••	•••	•••	***	•••		87	874
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	•••		•••		•••	In sterl-	87	87 <u>1</u>
3 per Cent. 1853-54	•••	•••	•••	•••		ingtaking	_	_
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		•••	•••	•••	•••	Co.'s Rs.	87	871
5 per Cent. Public Works				•••	•••	1,000 as		
44 per Cent. of 1870		•••	***	•••	•••	equiva-	87	
4 per Cent. of 1873	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lent to	87 <u>1</u>	877
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	•••	•••	***	***	•••	£100.		
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	. •••	•••	•••	•••	•••		90	91

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	60 days' sight.		8	days'		Demand
Calcutta	1s. 9ld.		ls.	9ld.	•••	ls. 93d.
Madras	1s. 91d.	•••		9 d.	***	ls. 9 <del>§</del> d.
Bombay	1s. 9 d.	•••		91d.	•••	ls. 94d.
Colombo	1s. 8 d.	•••		8 <del>1</del> d.	•••	1s. 81 1d.
Singapore	3s. 7 d.	•••		7§d.	•••	3s. 9d.
Hong Kong	3s. 74d.	•••	3s.	7#d.	•••	3a. 9d.
Shanghai	4s. 8d.	•••	48.	8 <b>#</b> d.	•••	4s. 9d.
Bar Silver, per o	z., std				•••	4s. 7id.
Mexican Dollars			•••	•••	•••	4e. 2d.
Five Franc Piece				•••	•••	No price.

# Stacks und Securities.

	Stocks and Seculiti	LD.
Shares.	Paid	. Prices.
<u>e</u>	India Stock	
	India 5 per cent	104 to 106 xd.
	India 4 per cent	86 to 88
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent	851 to 86 91
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 54 per cent., 1879	914
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 51 per cent., 1879 India Stock Debentures, 1858	1
	)) )) )) 1558 ··· ··· ···	
	1864	1
	1864 or 1866	1021
	India Debentures (1878)	45s. to 55s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent	
Stock	RAILWAYS. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5	1101 4
	per cent.)	115) to 116)
<b>Stock</b>	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent 100 Do. Issued at 10s, prem 2.8.0	,
20 Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 44 per cent 100	119 to 121
Btock	East Indian 100	117 to 118
Stock 20	Ditto (new) 12	21 to 3 pm.
20	Ditto	2 to 3 pm. 1131 to 1141
<b>Stock</b>	Great B. Of India (Diffitted)	103 to 104
Stock Stock	Ditto 5 per cent guaranteed 100	114 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gus. 44 per cent.)	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 10	24 pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent all Ditto Debentures (a)	102 to 104
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Lelhi (5 per cent. gua.) 100	1124 to 1134
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Lelhi (5 per cent. gua.) 100 South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) 100	
20	1 2000	106 to 108
Stock	Nizam's State Railway	101 to 103
		1
	Agra (Limited) al	9 to 10
10 20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China al	l   185 to 196
25	Chartered of India, Australia, and China all	
25	Delhi and London al Land Mortgage Bank of India al	
100 25	Oriental Bank Corporation al	
	1	4
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	1 64 to 64
10 <b>10</b>	Eastern (Limited) Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele-	
••	graph Company ai	
25		
10 10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference al	
••	Pad See Telegraph	i
	MISCELLANEOUS.	1 52 to 57
<b>2</b> 0 10	Jorehaut Tea Company al	
io	Lower Assam 26.	58. 4
10	Upper Assam 10	
<b>50</b> 10	Assam Tea Company 2 Eastern Assam (Limited) a	11 44 to 54
10	Lebong a	11 12 to 13
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) a	
5 5	Bombay Gas (Limited) a. a. Do. New	4 li to 3 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) a	11   9 to 🔒 dis
30	[Doriceling (Limited) 8	
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal 10 Madras Trangyay (Limited) a	0 101 to 103 11 31 to 41
10 1	Madras Tramway (Limited) a. Nerbudda Coal 8	s. 1-16 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company a	11 38 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867 2	0 lito dis
25 20	National of India Land	11 21
· ·	Barnagore Jute	5 to 7
		<u> </u>

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Oak Boxes for one dozen of each and a suitable quantity of Carvers; ditto double this quantity, and ditto treble ditto, always kept ready in Stock at both London Warehouses, No. 2, Queen Victoria-street, City, and at Oxford-street, 78. 77. and 78, West-End. Recollect, these are Manufacturers' Prices.



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12 Table Forks	•••		•••	•••	• • •	•••	1 10	0	2 0	0
12 Dessert Forks	•••	•••		•••	•••		1 4	0	1 12	0
12 Dessert Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 4	0	1 12	0
12 Tea Spoors	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 12	0	0 16	Ō
1 Gravy Spoon	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	0 6	0	0 8	0
1 Soup Ladle	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 10	0	0 10	Ŏ
4 Salt Spoons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 5	0	0 8	0
4 Egg Spoons		•••		•••	•••	•••	0 5	0	0 8	0
1 Fish Slice and For	rk	•••		•••	•••	•••	0 15	0	1 0	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0 2	6	0 3	6

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LONDON: Printed by WOODFALL and KINDER, Mil-ford-lane, Strand, W.O.; and Published by JAMES PEARGE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, Pall-mail, S.W.—Deogmber 23, 1876.





